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ORDNANCE
GAZETTEER OF SCOTLAND:

A SURVEY OF SCOTTISH TOPOGRAPHY,

Statistical, Biographical, and Historical.

EDITED BY

FRANCIS H. GROOME,

ASSISTANT EDITOR OF 'THE GLOBE ENCYCLOPEDIA.'



VOLUME IV.

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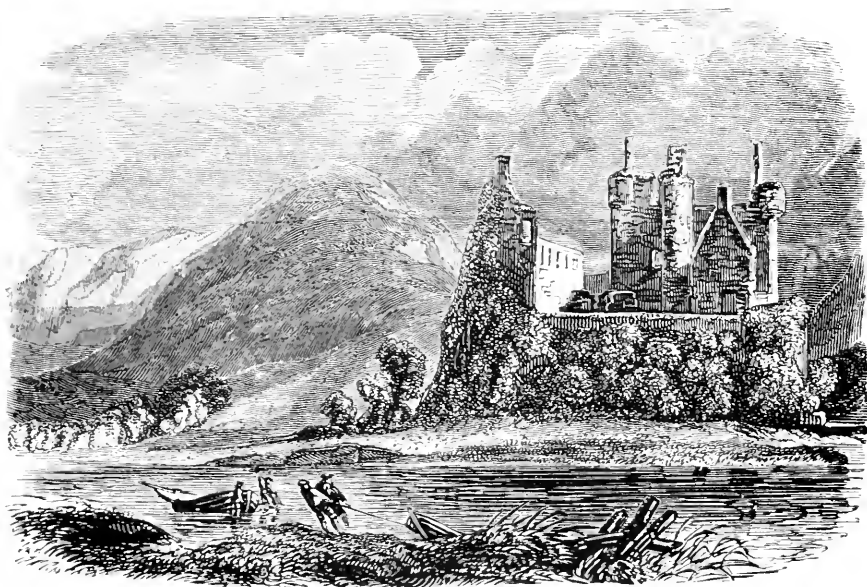
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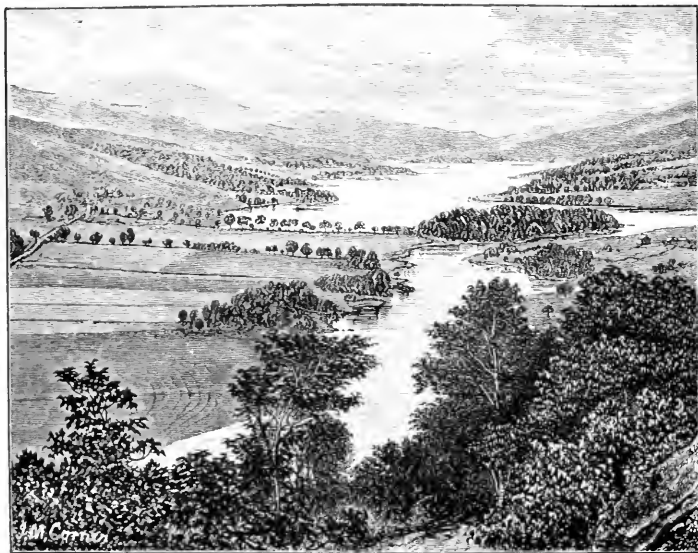
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Kilchurn Castle, Argyleshire.



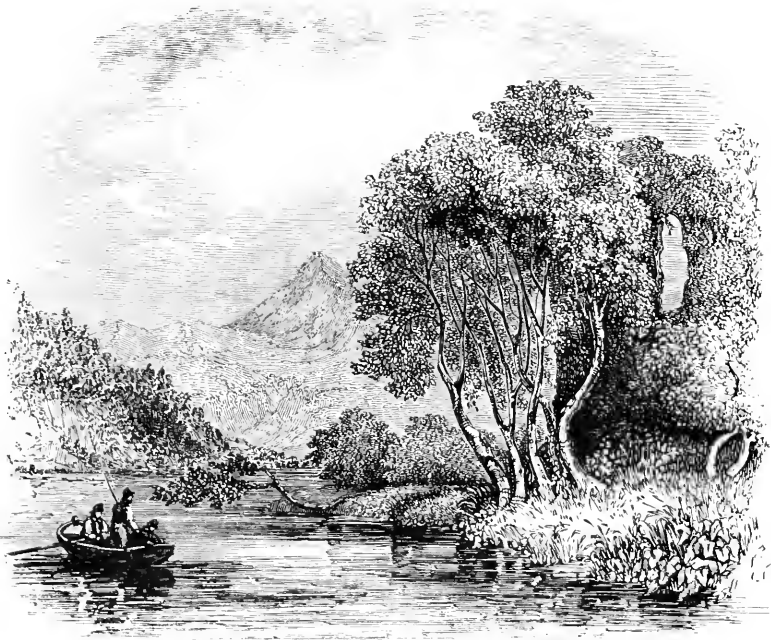
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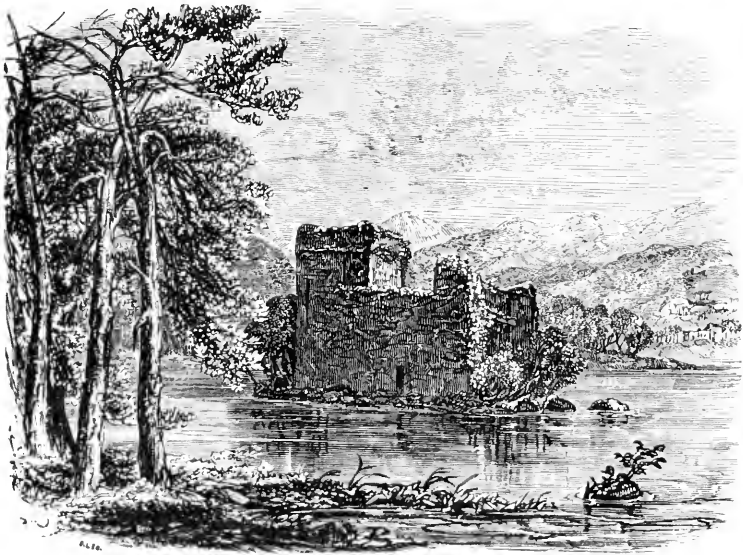
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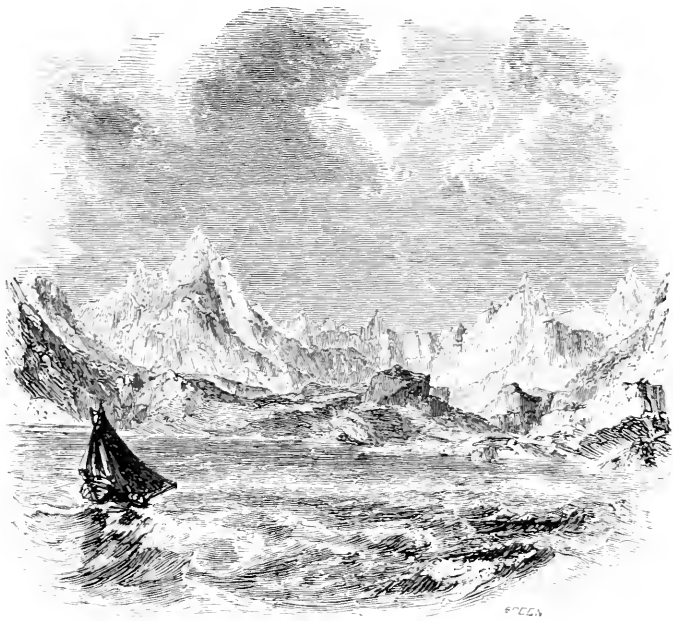
A Cottage in Islay, 1774.



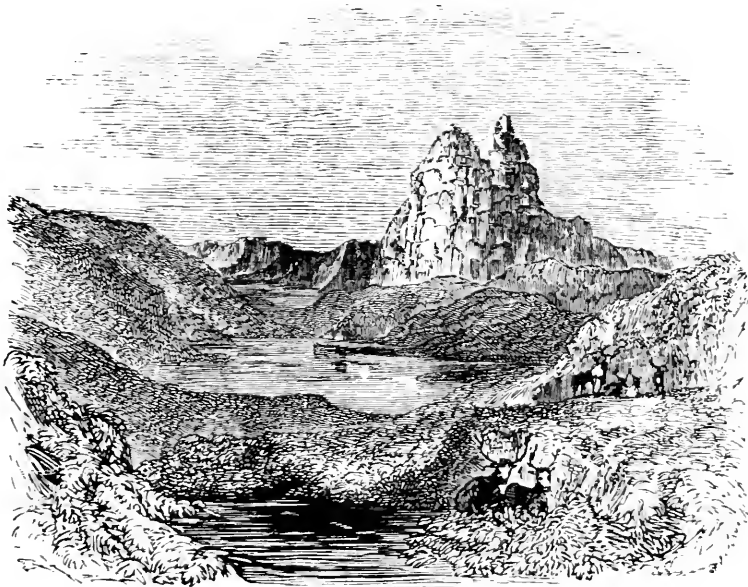
Inch Galbraith and Castle, Ben Lomond.



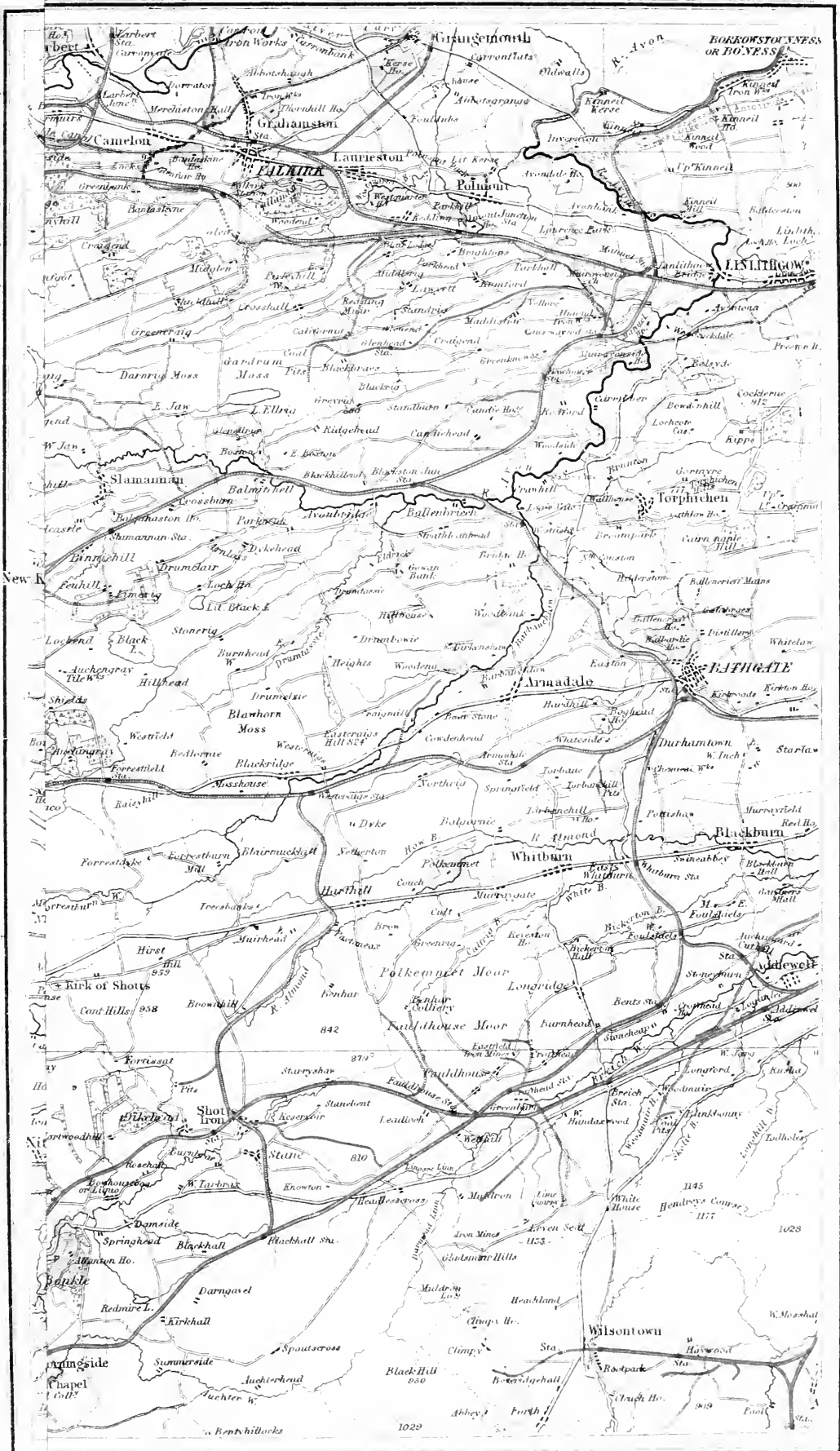
Loch-an-Eilan, Ross-shire.



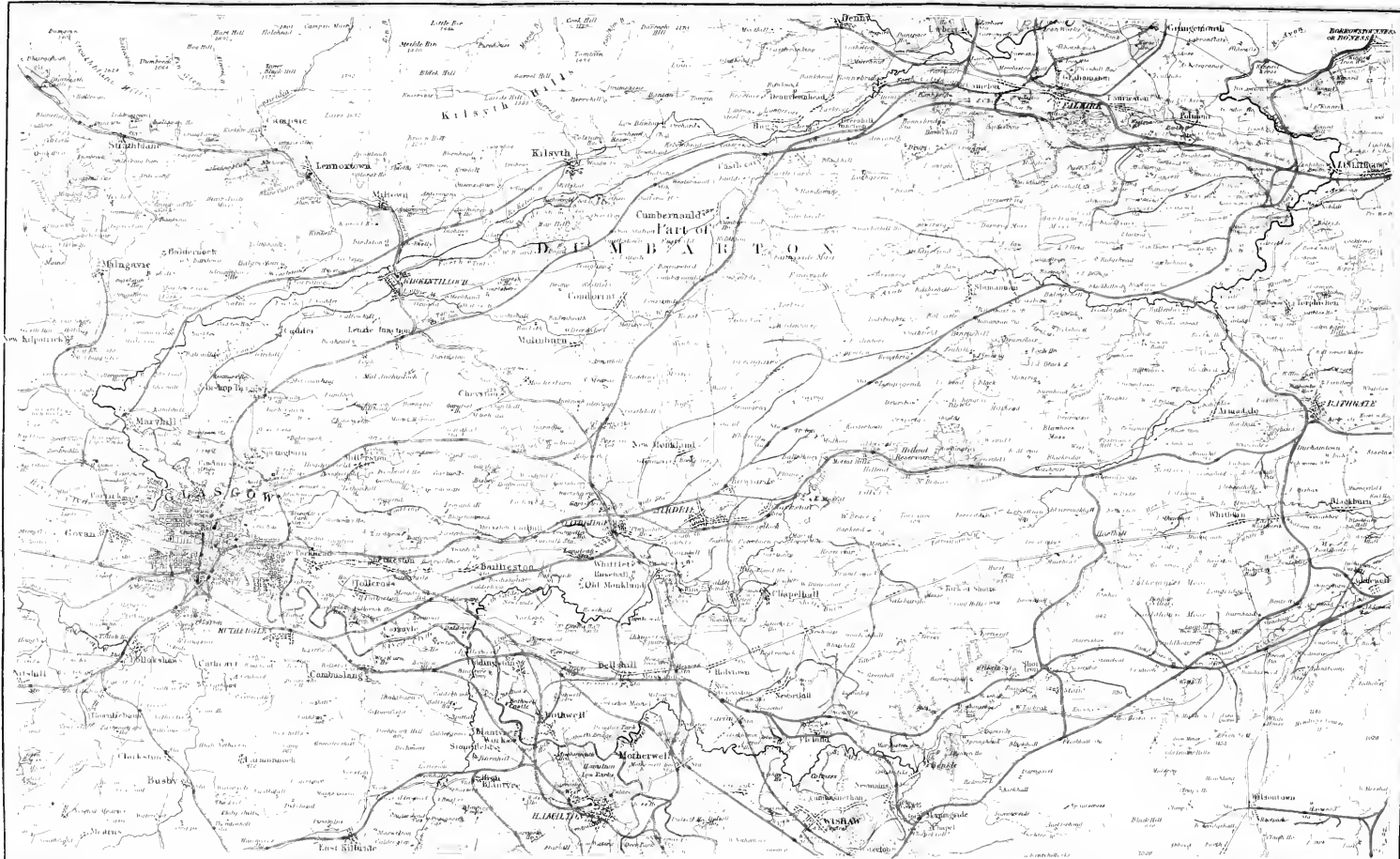
Loch Seavig, Skye

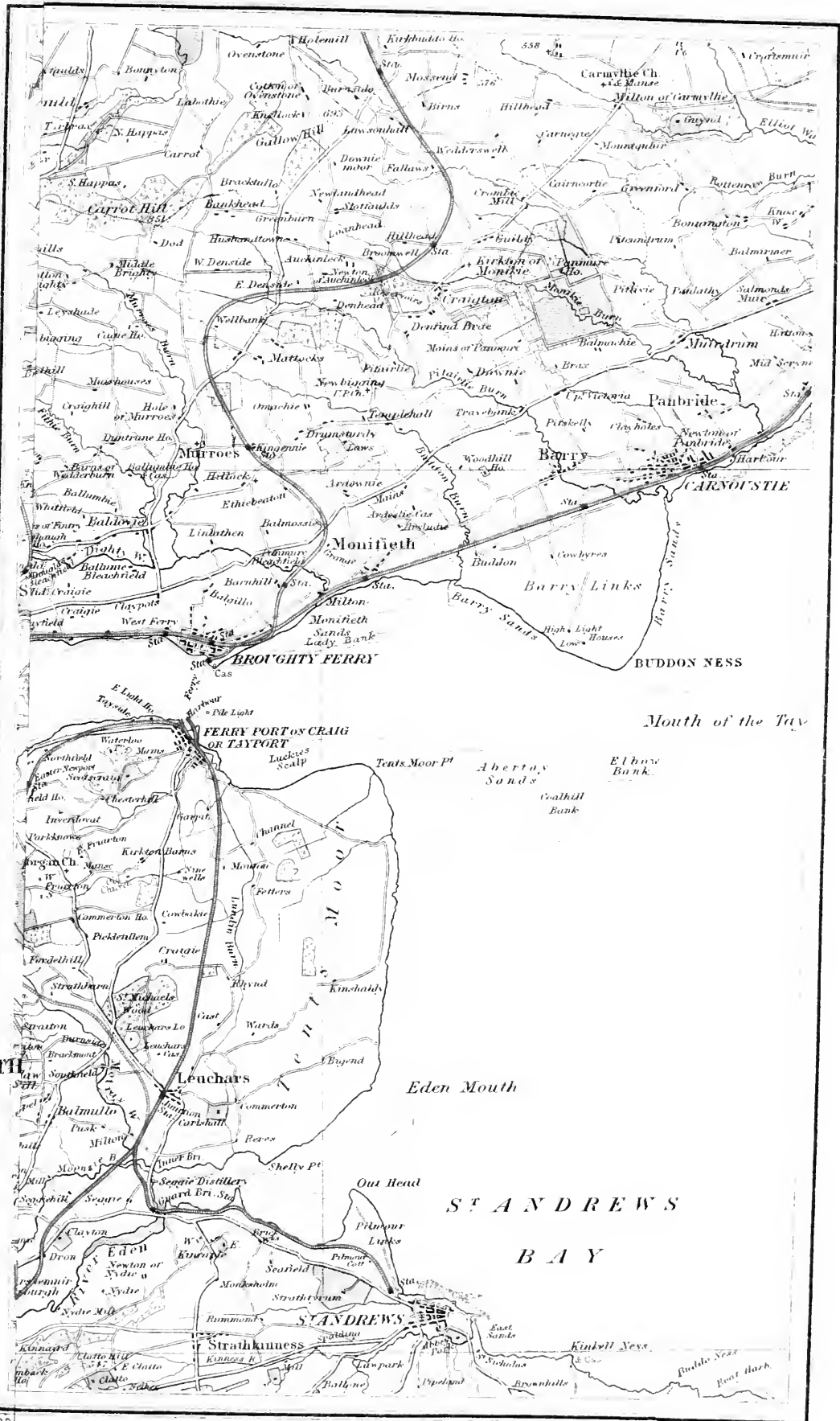


Sulven, Sutherland.

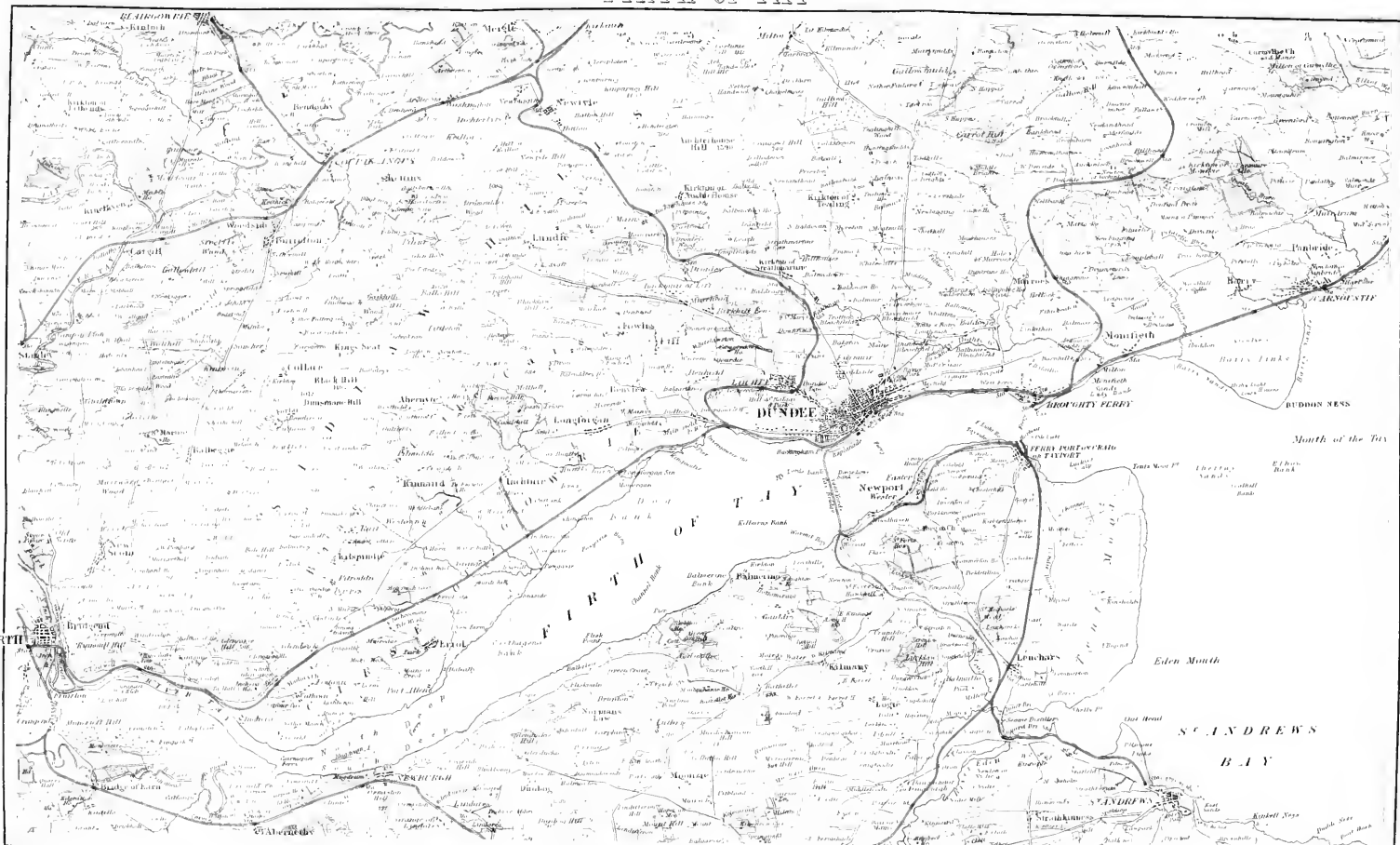


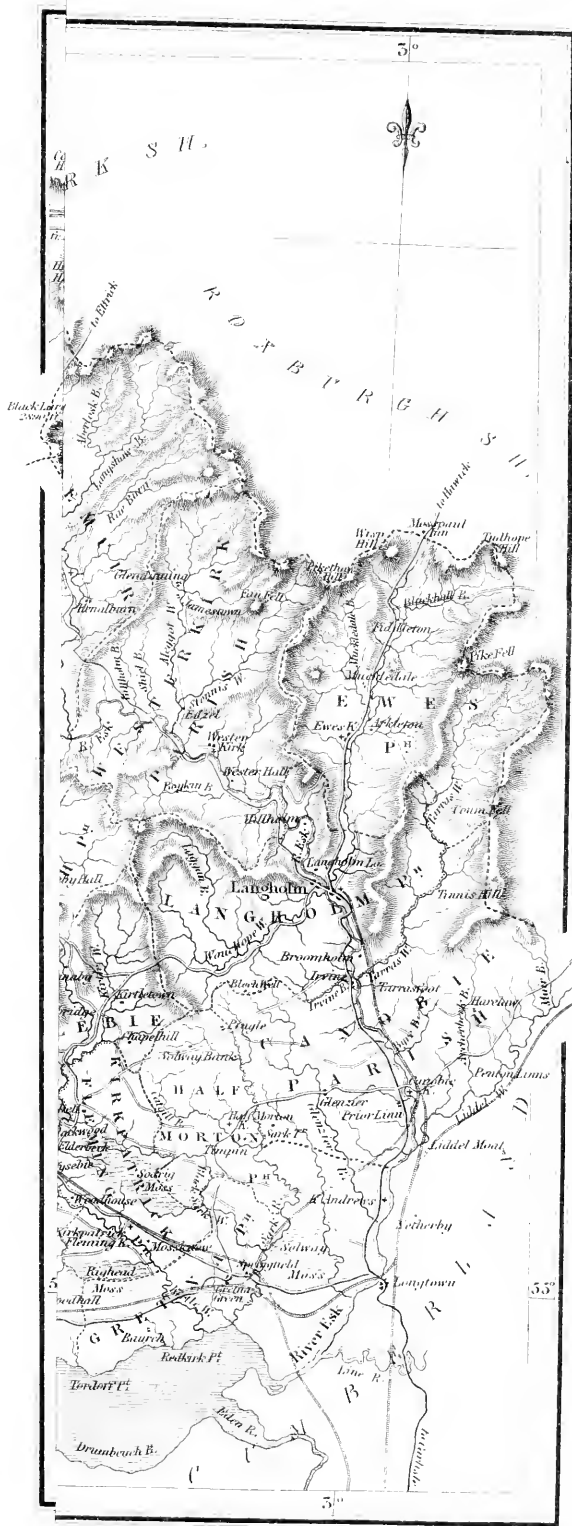
MINERAL DISTRICTS OF LANARKSHIRE & LINLITHGOWSHIRE

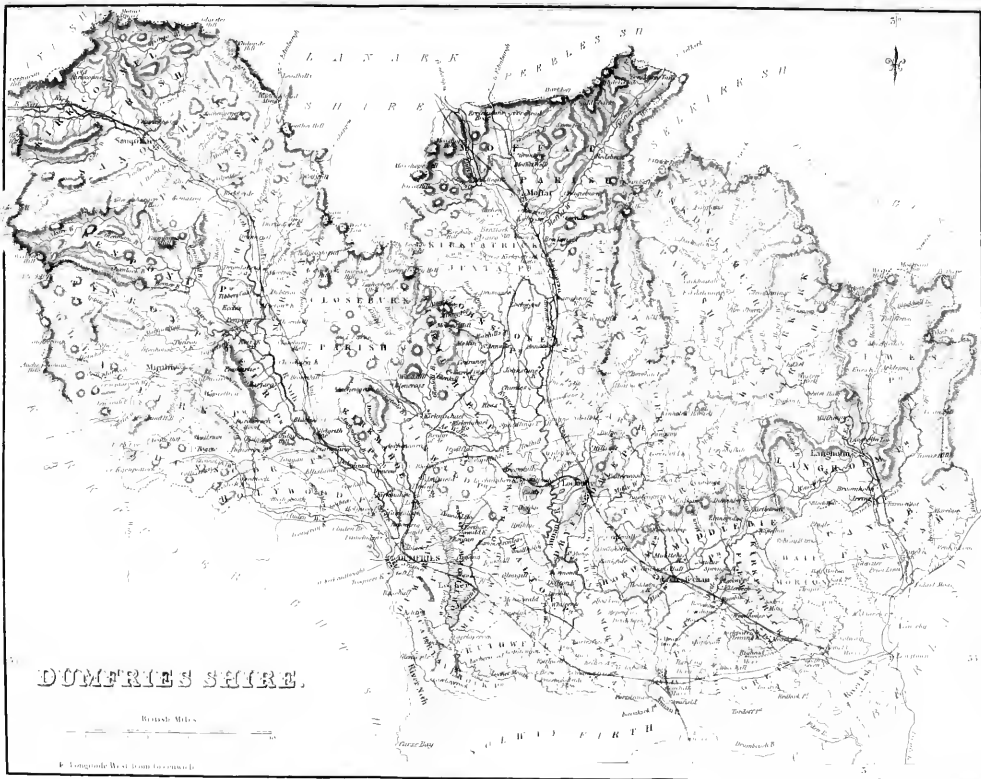




FIRTH OF TAY



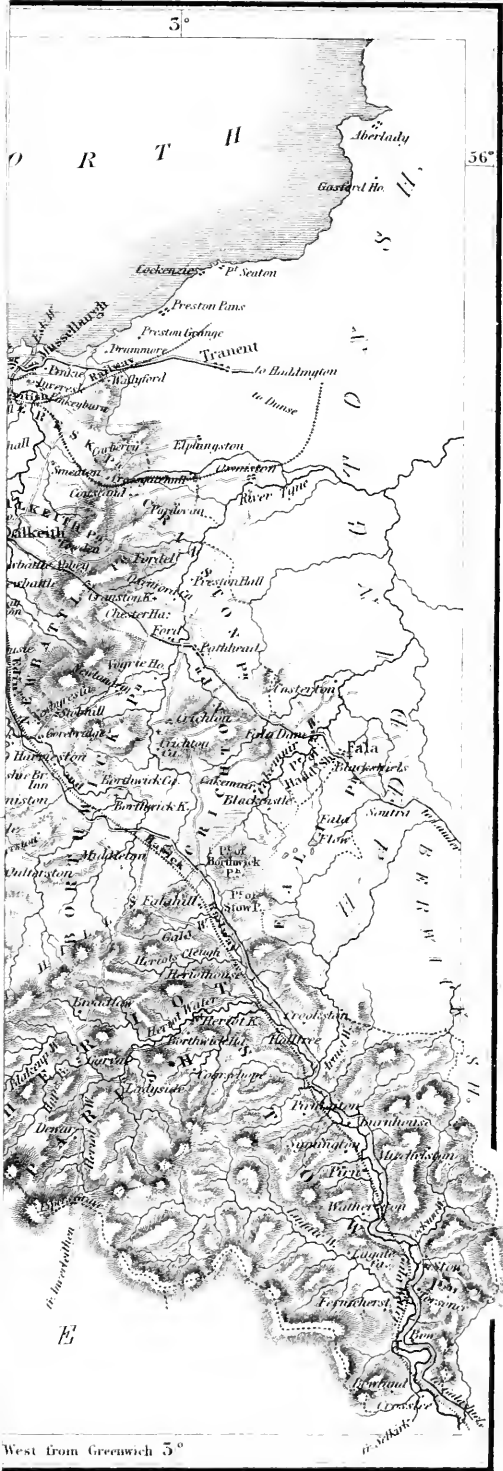




DUMFRIES SHIRE.

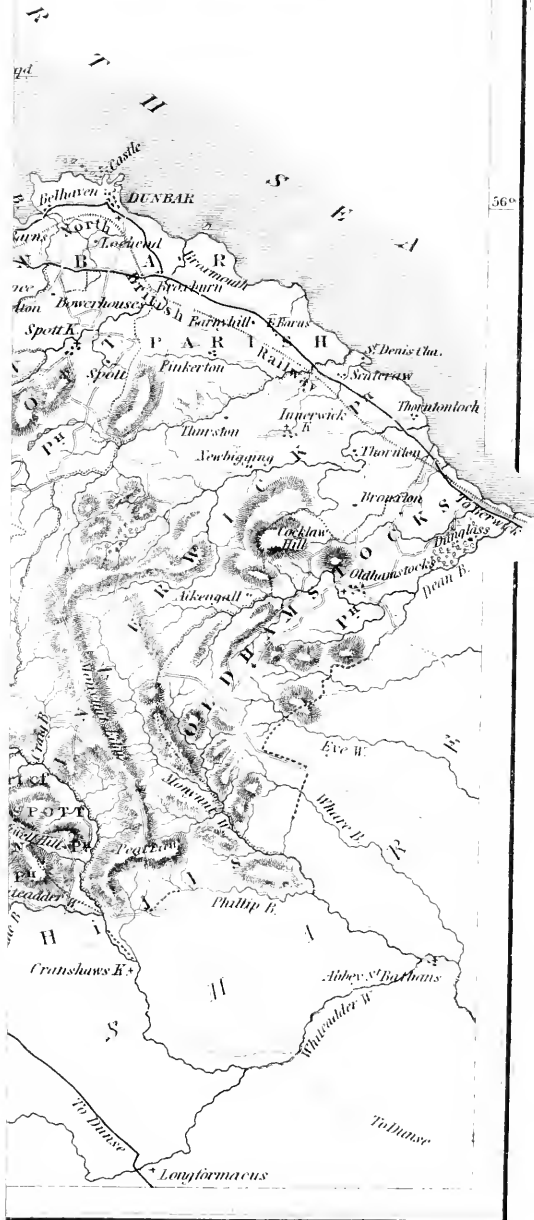
British Miles

Longitude West from Greenwich





HADDINGTON SHIRE.



Engraved by W. H. Linn.

7° Longitude West from Greenwich

HADDINGTON SHIRE.



Hartree, an estate, with a mansion, in the Peeblesshire section of Culter parish, 2½ miles S by E of Biggar. It has been held by the Dicksons since the third decade of the 17th century.

Harttrigge, 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, his son, William Frederick Campbell, second Baron Stratheden and Campbell since 1836 and 1841 (b. 1824; suc. 1860-61), holds 1600 acres in the shire, valued at £2278 per annum. Harttrigge, 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, George Cranstoun Trotter-Cranstoun (b. 1801; suc. 1838), holds 1652 acres in the shire, valued at £632 per annum, and whose ancestor bought it about the year 1750. Some fragments of the ancient castle of Catcune are within the grounds.

Harviestoun, an estate in Tillicoultry parish, Clackmannanshire, at the southern base of the Ochils, 1¼ 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-wooded 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. His brother and successor, James Orr, Esq. (b. 1812), holds 4726 acres in the shire, valued at £4013 per annum. It was during a ten days' visit to Harviestoun in the summer of 1757, 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.

Hassendeau, a station on the Waverley route of the North British, in Minto parish, Roxburghshire, 4½ miles NNE of Hawick. Past it flows Hassendeau Burn, winding 4¾ miles east-south-eastward to the Teviot, and overhung, 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 Halstaneden 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 Hassendeau, conterminous with the barony, belonged, as to its teinds 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 branch of the Union Bank, 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, 3¼ miles SW of Laurencekirk. Its owner, Major-Gen. the Hon. Walter Arbuthnott (b. 1808; suc. 1868), holds 633 acres in the shire, valued at £885 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Hatton, an estate, with a mansion, in Ratho parish, Edinburghshire. The mansion, a striking example of the Scoto-French chateau of the 17th century, stands near the southern verge of the parish, 1½ mile SSW 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, Kinrossshire, ¾ mile NNE of Milnathort. Its owner, the Hon. Mrs. Montgomery, widow of Thomas Henry Montgomery, Esq. (1828-79), holds 335 acres in the shire, valued at £662 per annum.—*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 Balquholly (Gael. *vaille-chaille*, 'town in the wood'), the seat of the Mowats from the 13th century till 1723, when the estate was sold to Alexander Duff, Esq. His descendant, Garden Alexander Duff, Esq. (b. 1853; suc. 1866), holds 11,576 acres in the shire, valued at £9662 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Hatton Castle, a ruined fortalice in Newtyle parish, SW Forfarshire, at the western base of Hatton Hill (870 feet), ¾ mile SE of the village. 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, 1868.

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 Mauddine parish, Ayrshire, on the right bank of the Ayr, 1¼ mile S of Mancline town.

Haughhead, a village in Campsie parish, Stirlingshire, at the junction of Fin and Campsie Glens, ½ mile NW of Campsie Glen station. It has a post office under Glasgow.

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 his ancestor in the latter half of the 17th century, the estate is now held by Robert Francis Ogilvie Farquharson, Esq. (b. 1823; suc. 1854), who owns 4500 acres in the shire, valued at £3774 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Hauster, a burn of Wick parish, E Caithness, rising on the Latheron border at an altitude of 556 feet, and

winding $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward till it falls into Wick Water at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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.*, shs. 110, 116, 1877-78.

Haven, East and West. See EAST and WEST HAVEN.

Haveton, a village in South Ronaldshay island, Orkney, 13 miles S of Kirkwall.

Hawick, a parliamentary and municipal burgh, and the largest seat of population in the eastern Border counties, 53 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 Branxholm 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 overlooking the town, and commanding extensive views of the surrounding region. Several of these in size and architecture rival the older mansions of the neighbouring gentry. The district is rich in historic houses and in more modern seats. Branxholm, one of the original residences of the Buccleuch family; Harden, of the ancient Scotts; Cavers, of the Douglasses of Liddesdale; Stobs Castle, of the Elliots; Teviot Lodge, of the Langlands; and Stitches, of the Chisholms, 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 thirty years, and several streets have been added of late, the houses all of freestone, tasteful and commodious. Several bridges span the Slitrig and Teviot. Among the chief buildings are the Exchange Hall, the banks, and some of the churches. A large and handsome town-hall is to be built on the present site in the High Street, which, with corresponding offices and the free library, will contain a public hall capable of seating 1500 people, and will cost about £10,000. A building also is to be erected as a memorial to his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, who has long been the munificent benefactor of the burgh. Few evidences in buildings remain of the antiquity of Hawick. The notable exception is the building which for 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, 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. No doubt, here, as elsewhere, the Christian Church was the founder of the civilisation. The previous races were savages, until the Church reclaimed and elevated them. The foundation of the Church in Hawick is like the Moat—it goes back to an impenetrable distance. The first

mention of it is in the Chronicle of Melrose, which states that the Church of St Mary was consecrated in 1214, but there is no doubt that generations before this, and from early Saxon times, Hawick was the seat of Christian worship.

The municipal history of Hawick speaks 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 to 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 1866 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—was constructed at a cost of £15,000. The reservoir contains about 54,000,000 gallons. The Allan and Dodburn being on the property of the Duke of Buccleuch, and the surface for the most part through which the pipes are carried, 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, a memorable holiday in the town's annals, the principal streets being ablaze with innumerable decorations, and all classes vying with each other to do him homage. An immense procession, with a great range of carriages, accompanied his Grace to the reservoir, where he was presented with an address from the Town Council descriptive of the connection between the town and the ducal house, and the numerous acts of benevolence which had endeared him to the people. The proceedings were followed by a splendid banquet given in his honour, and attended by several hundreds, along with noblemen and gentlemen from the surrounding district. 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 at a cost of £27,000. Hawick has also an abundant supply of gas. The old works being insufficient, new works were erected in 1882 near the sewerage 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), and the National Security Savings' Bank (1815). Among the public buildings are the Town Hall, the Exchange, the Temperance Hall, several hotels, and the Museum. There is also a large Combination Poorhouse. Hawick enjoys the benefit of a Free Library. There are four weekly newspapers—the Hawick

Advertiser, Express, News, and Telegraph. Among its numerous associations there are the Teviotdale Farmers' Club, the West Teviotdale Agricultural Society, the Working Men's Building Society, and several political and educational associations. Hawick bears an important part in the South of Scotland Chamber of Commerce, and has a flourishing Archaeological Society, by which much learning and research have been brought to bear on a great variety of interesting subjects, and especially on the history and antiquities of the Borders. There are several clubs for recreation and amusement. The cricket club has a spacious and beautiful park near the town, and the bowling clubs have two attractive greens, finely kept and ornamented, all given by the Duke of Buccleuch at a nominal rent. Hawick has long maintained a corps of volunteers, which, in physique, bearing, discipline, and general efficiency, ranks among the foremost.

The original church is St Mary's, which dates from 1214, was rebuilt in 1763, and having been much damaged by fire in 1850, 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 Branxholm, 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 1300, built at the W of the town at the expense of the Duke of Buccleuch, was generously given by his Grace to the parish church congregation, and became the parish church. St Mary's became the property of the Duke, and was made a *quoad sacra* church in 1860, the Duke 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. St Cutlbert'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, three U. P. churches, and a Congregational, Baptist, and Roman Catholic church. In connection with the parishes of Hawick and Wilton there are two public cemeteries of large extent, finely situated and ornamented and kept in beautiful order.

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 Drumlairig school) and St Mary's school. The parish school of Wilton was also transferred to the board. With the compulsory clause and the rapid advance of population, additions were needed and have been carried out on a large scale in all the older schools. A new school, a large and elegant building 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 31 Oct. 1882:—Buccleuch school Senior and Infant 642, 678, £541, 4s.; Trinity Senior and Infant 424, 364, £318, 10s.; Drumlairig 508, 387, £312, 17s. 6d.; Wilton 510, 406, £368, 2s. 3d.; St Mary's Infant 232, 146, £112, 11s. The total accommodation is 2316, attendance 1981, grant £1653, 4s. 9d. 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 Scientific 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. Previous to the erection of any of the factories, and 150 years ago, 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, and numbers of trained gardeners were from time to time sent forth to take charge at the seats of noblemen and gentlemen of all the departments of gardening.

Hawick, being the centre of a great pastoral region, and having a number of waterfalls on the Teviot and Slitrig, and a people characterised by much intelligence and enterprise, 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 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 to 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 baillie 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 the Messrs Nixons and Wilsons. 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, shawls, plaids, and blankets. About 1830 various firms commenced the manufacture of shepherd's checks, the first kinds of twilled cloth, usually called twills, 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 Dicksons and Laings first introduced power looms, and, with these and steam power in all the factories, 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 eleven tweed woollen factories, all large, and supplied with the most improved machinery. Great extensions in the hosiery manufacture have been made by the introduction of power loom machines, very complex and costly mechanisms, into the larger factories of the two Messrs Laings, and of Elliot & Pringle. Each of these, wrought by a woman, does the work of several men on the frame wrought by hand. There are at present thirteen hosiery manufactories at work. Besides these, the great staple industries, there are dye-works, tanneries, an oil manufactory, an iron foundry, and an engineering establishment. The steadiness of trade in Hawick is much due to the absence of strikes and the good feeling which exists between the employers and their workers.

Coming to the oldest industry, grazing and agriculture, Hawick has long been its centre in the Border counties. This again has been very greatly 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 as the stronger grew in intelligence and wealth, they dispossessed their weaker neighbours, and principles of political economy coming in to second those efforts, the smaller farms were gradually extinguished, and in the existence of the large and wealthy farms now, we are brought to see an illustration of the survival of the fittest. The writer of this article is one of those who regrets the extinction of so many small farms, but however this may be, the Duke of Buccleuch is the most generous of landlords. Nowhere will one see better houses or more commodious steadings than those which are seen in this Border land. This circumstance, and 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, and is 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 song of *The Colour*, the rousing martial Common Riding song! 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 in the invocation of the early Saxon warriors to their chief deities Thor and Odin before their conversion to the Christian faith. In the Anglo-Saxon language it is 'Tyr hæbbe 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. One refrain of it once was—

'T for Tiri, O for Odin,
H for Hawick, and C for Common.'

One of the older versions, still used, was composed about a century ago by Arthur Balbirnie. It begins thus—

'We'll a' hie to the muir a-riding,—
Drumlanrig gave us for providing—
Our ancestors of martial order,
To drive the English o'er the Border.

'Up wē Hawick's rights and common,
Up wē a' the Border Bowmen:
Teribus and Teri Odin,
We are up to ride our Common.'

The more popular song, and the one now sung after the riding of the marches, was composed by James

Hogg nearly seventy years ago. The following are some of the stanzas—

'Scotia felt thine ire, O Odin!
On the bloody field of Flodden;
There our fathers fell with honour,
Round their king and country's banner.

'*Teribus, ye Teri Odin,*
Sons of heroes slain at Flodden,
Imitating Border Bowmen,
Aye defend your rights and Common.

'Twas then Drumlanrig, generous donor,
Gave (immortal be his honour)!
What might soothe Hawick's dire disaster,
Land for tillage, peats, and pasture.'

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;
Strange the issues that unrolled it
Cent'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 present municipal constitution of the burgh was established by a special act of parliament in 1861. It is governed by a provost, 4 bailies, and 12 councillors, who also act as Police Commissioners. In 1867 it acquired the rank of a parliamentary burgh, and, united with Gala-shiels and Selkirk, returns one member to parliament. The electors were fortunate enough to secure the services of the Right Hon. George Otto Trevelyan, one of the most energetic and distinguished of the younger statesmen on the Liberal side, and between him and the great body of his constituents there has always been a harmony of political sentiment. The annual value of real property rose from £33,652 in 1872 to £57,556 in 1883. The revenue derived from the burgh property is £1765. The parliamentary electors number 2470, the municipal 3013. The population of the burgh extended to its present limits was (1861) 10,401, (1871) 11,356, (1881) 16,184, and is rapidly increasing.

The history of Hawick shows that the people have been distinguished for intelligence, enterprise, courage, and a love of political freedom. If few have attained to lasting national distinction, it has always been rich in humourists, poets, and local historians, who have sweetened its native air and enobled its romantic scenery in the charms of literature. In his valuable history James Wilson says—that Gawin Douglas, afterwards Bishop of Dunkeld, was appointed rector of Hawick in 1496. According to Dr Laing, the late celebrated 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



Seal of Hawick.

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 religious works of a high order, eminently practical, and much read throughout the country. 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 John Young, minister of the first anti-burgher congregation, a man of powerful ability, was the author of various works, and, among them, of a work 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 parish of Wilton enjoyed for 53 years the ministry of Dr Samuel Charters, a man of warm benevolence and exalted piety, a deep thinker, an accomplished scholar, a Christian philosopher, whose excellences 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, and devoted to its interests, 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 been much approved, has been widely circulated, and 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, and he died to live in the memory of his contemporaries, and in the role of the great and beneficent statesmen whom Britain has been enabled to give to sway the destinies of the Indian Empire.

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 contains 6203½ acres, of which 90¾ are water. At the hamlet of Newmill, at the upper end, there is a landward school, with schoolhouse, with accommodation for 117 children, an average attendance of 72, and a grant of £70, 14s. 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. Branxholm 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 Teviot-side,
And by the braes of Branksome,
There first I saw my blooming bride,
Young, smiling, sweet, and handsome.'

Nearer the town, and on a beautiful eminence which commands one of the finest views on the Border, stands the ancient tower or peel of Goldielands, one of the most complete now in the South of Scotland. It has been already mentioned that the approach to the town, alongside the parks and woods of Teviot Lodge, is of remarkable beauty, and, after leaving the town, fair Teviot has the same tale to tell. The valuation of the landward parish was £4547 in 1882. In 1881 the population of the entire parish was 11,758, of whom 5211 were in Hawick parish, 3464 in St Mary's *quoad sacra*, and 3083 in St John's *quoad sacra*.

'Sweet Teviot, on thy silver tide,
The glaring bale-fires blaze no more,
No longer steel-clad warriors ride
Along thy wild and willowed shore.

'All now is changed, and halcyon years
Succeed the feudal baron's sway;
And trade, with arts and peace, appears,
To bless fair Scotia's happier day.'

Hawkhead, an estate, with a mansion, in Abbey parish, Renfrewshire, on the left bank of the White Cart, 2¼ 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 parliament 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. (See KELTUNE Castle.) 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, 1¼ 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 inhabited 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 1638 conquered 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 'tis 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. 1555; 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 further 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 prehistoric 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:

'The spot is wild, the banks are steep,
With eglantine and hawthorn blossom'd o'er,
Lycnis, and daffodils, and hare-bells blue;
From lofty granite crags precipitous,
The oak, with scanty footing, topples o'er,
Tossing his limbs to heaven; and, from the cleft,
Fringing the dark-brown natural battlements,
The hazel throws his silvery branches down;
Then, starting into view, a castled cliff,
Whose roof is lichen'd o'er, purple and green,
O'erhangs thy wandering stream, romantic Esk,
And rears its head among the ancient trees.'

See Prof. David Masson's *Drummond of Hawthornden* (Lond. 1873), and John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1883).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Hayland or Hailan, Loch. See DUNNET.

Hayocks, an estate, with a mansion, in Stevenston parish, Ayrshire, 1 mile NE of the town.

Haystoun, a farmhouse in Peebles parish, Peebleshire, 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, Sir Robert Hay of Smithfield and Haystoun, eighth Bart. since 1635 (b. 1825; suc. 1867), holds 9755 acres, valued at £4515 per annum. 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 Stoneycres Fall, 3½ miles WNW of Lanark. Pop. (1881) 319.

Hazlefield House, a mansion in Rerwick parish, Kirkcubrightshire, 10½ miles SSW of Dalbeattie.

Hazlehead, a mansion in Newhills parish, Aberdeenshire, 3 miles W by S of Aberdeen. The estate, 832 acres, has a yearly value of £1130.

Heacamhall, Heacle, or Hecla. See UIST, SOUTH.

Head 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.

Hearthstane Burn. See HARESTANE.

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, Glenelg Bay, and the Sound of Sleat. All the islands belong to the county of Inverness, except Rum, Canna, Muck, Sandy, which are in Argyll, and 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., Lisimore, 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 Lisimore 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, Luìng, 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 NE 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 Scarpa, 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 ½ 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, Valáy, 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 NE corner. Connected with South Uist the only islands of importance are Eriskay and Lingay 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, Muldoanich, Flodday, Sanderay, Lingay, and Pabbay; 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 $57^{\circ} 49' 20''$, '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 between 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 Betsy*, '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 slantways 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 tides are ugly indeed to the seaman's eye.' One of the most dreaded passages is the Gulf of Corrievechan 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 Corryveckan'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 subaqueous 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. 'Go in December,' says Robert Buchanan, in speaking of the wildness of the Hebridean straits, 'to the Sound of Harris, and on some stormy day gaze on the wild scene around you; the whirling waters, sown everywhere with isles and rocks—here the tide foaming round and round in an eddy powerful enough to drag along the largest ship—there a huge patch of sea-weed staining the waves, and betraying the lurking reef below. . . . Watch the terrors of the great Sound, the countless reefs and rocks, the eddies, the furious wind-swept waters, and pray for the strange seamen whose fate it may be to drive helplessly thither. Better the great ocean in all its terror and might.'

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 further 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. 'What,' says Macgillivray, 'can be more delightful than a midnight walk by moonlight along the lone sea-beach of some secluded isle, the glassy sea sending from its surface a long stream of dancing and dazzling light; no sound to be heard save the small ripple of the idle wavelet, or the scream of a sea-bird watching the fry that swarms along the shores! In the short nights of summer the melancholy song of the throistle has scarcely ceased on the hill-side, when the merry carol of the lark commences, and the plover and snipe sound their shrill pipe. Again, how glorious is the scene which presents itself from the summit of one of the loftier hills, when the great ocean is seen glowing with the last splendour of the setting sun, and the lofty isles of St Kilda rear their giant heads amid the purple blaze on the extreme verge of the horizon.' In another passage he thus draws the picture of the winter storms: 'After a continued gale of westerly winds, the Atlantic rolls in its enormous billows upon the western coasts, dashing them with inconceivable fury upon the headlands, and scouring the sounds and creeks, which, from the number of shoals and sunk rocks in them, often exhibit the magnificent spectacle of terrific ranges of breakers extending for miles. Let any one who wishes to have some conception of the sublime, station himself upon a headland of the W coast of Harris during the violence of a winter tempest, and he will obtain it. The blast howls among the grim and desolate rocks around him. Black clouds are seen advancing from the W in fearful masses, pouring forth torrents of rain and hail. A sudden flash illuminates the gloom, and is followed by the deafening roar of the thunder, which gradually becomes fainter, until the roar of the waves upon the shore prevails over it. Meantime, far as the eye can reach, the ocean boils and heaves, presenting one wide-extended field of foam, the spray from the summits of the billows sweeping along its surface like drifted snow. No sign of life is to be seen, save when a gull, labouring hard to bear itself up against the blast, hovers overhead, or shoots athwart the gloom like a meteor. Long ranges of giant waves rush in succession towards the shores. The thunder of the shock echoes among the crevices and caves; the spray mounts along the face of the cliffs to an astonishing height; the rocks shake to their summit; and the baffled wave rolls back to meet its advancing successor.'

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. Coleridge says that the distant view of the Hebrides from some point he had forgotten was one of the five finest things in Scotland. The point was probably that which afforded him his first view from the SE about Kintyre, and though his idea is a somewhat exaggerated one, yet, under good conditions of light, the appearance thus presented is very fine. 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 Bede, 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 Paps of Jura close up the view immediately on the N, and rise to a height of 2569 feet; the north-eastern point of Islay is screened by the dark and broken precipices of M'Carter's Head; the eastern entrance of the sound 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. 'To the south lies Mull in mist, piling her dull vast hills out above the line of breaking foam; while away to the south-west, cairn after cairn looming through the water show where barren Coll is weltering in the gloomy waste. To the far west, only cloud resting on cloud, above the dim unbroken water-line of the Atlantic. But northward all brightens, for the storm has passed thence with the wind, and the sunlight has crept out cold and clear on craggy Rum, whose heights stretch grey and ghostly against a cloudless sky. Hard by, in shadow, looms the gigantic Scaur of Eig, looking down on the low and grassy line of Muck,

“Set as an emerald in the casing sea.”

Beyond all these, peeping between Rum and Eig, pencilled in faint and ghostly peaks hued like the heron's breast, are the wondrous Cuclullin Hills of Skye—born of the volcano on some strange morning in the age of mighty births. The eye seeks to go no farther. It rests on those still heights, and in a moment the perfect sense of solitude glides into the soul; thought seems stationary, brooding over life subdued.' 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. Crossing Loch Slapin, I proceeded along the rugged coast of Strath to its point called the Aird, a promontory which—penetrated by caverns, or severed into buttresses, in some places projecting far in tabulated ledges over the sea, tinted richly with yellow, green, and other colours—presents a strikingly beautiful and majestic front to the stormy ocean, to the ravages of which its shattered and perforated precipices bear ample testimony. Reflecting the rays of an unclouded sun, it offered a brilliant contrast to the dark forms of Rum and the neighbouring islands which rose to the southward. We rowed slowly under the Aird, as every cove or buttress deserves attention, till the opposite headland beyond Loch Seavaig discovered itself, and as we entered the bay the precipitous and serrated ridges of the Coolin Mountains towered in all their grandeur above the shores, terminating a perspective formed by the steep side of the two prominent buttresses of the range, and enclosing the gloomy valley and deep dark waters of Loch Coruisk, from which the principal peaks rise abruptly.'

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 numeration. 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, Boveray, 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 100 are at present—1883—inhabited all the year round, while a number of others are inhabited temporarily during the summer months only. The inhabited islands, with their populations in 1871 and 1881 respectively, are as follows:—In Argyllshire, Balnaha (146; 108), Calve (7; 10), Canna (48; 57), Cara (4; 4), Carna (9; 7), Coll (723; 643), Colonsay (408; 387), Danna (54; 40), Devaar (5; 5), Duirinish (4; 24), Easdale (504; 460), Earrait (122; 51), Eriska (5; 7), Frielhouse (3; 1), Garvelloch (10; 0), Gigha (386; 378), Gometra (26; 30), Inniskenneth (8; 8), Iona (236; 243), Islay (8143; 7559), Jura (761; 773), Kerrera (101; 103), Lismore (720; 621), Luing (582; 527), Lunga (5; 17), MacCaskin (8; 6), Muck (53; 51), Mull (5947; 5229), Musdale (10; 9), Oronsay

in Morvern (17; 0), Oronsay beside Colonsay (48; 10), Oversay (13; 15), Pladda at Jura (9; 10), Rum (81; 89), Sanda (57; 14), Sanday (58; 62), Scarba (7; 19), Seil (731; 661), Sheep in Kilbrandon (4; 2), Sheep off Lismore (6; 4), Shuna in Kilbrandon (15; 14), Shuna off Lismore (14; 8), Skerryvore (3; 3), Skerryville (14; 19), Torsay (20; 10), Tyree (2834; 2730), Ulva off Kintyre (19; 19), Ulva in Kilninian (71; 53). In Inverness-shire are Balleshare (246; 266), Barra (1753; 1869), Benbecula (1563; 1661), Bernera (373; 452), Berneray (38; 72), Boveray (146; 137), Calvay (0; 6), Eigg (282; 291), Ensay (6; 6), Eriskay (429; 466), Fladda (76; 87), Flodda (54; 54), Fuda (6; 6), Grimisay in North Uist (283; 292), Grimisay in South Uist (6; 28), Harris (3008; 3463), Heisker (114; 111), Hellisay (5; 9), Hut (6; 10), Killigray (9; 6), Kirkibost (9; 12), Levera (8; 11), Mhorgay (8; 6), Mingalay (141; 150), Monach (11; 13), Ornsay (42; 47), Pabbay off Barra (24; 26), Pabbay off Harris (8; 2), Pabbay off Strath (6; 10), Raasay (389; 478), Rona (157; 176), Ronay (6; 6), St Kilda (71; 77), Sanderay (7; 10), Scalpa (421; 540), Scalpay (48; 37), Scarp (156; 213), Shona (102; 118), Skye (17,350; 16,889), Soay (120; 102), Taransay (68; 55), North Uist (3222; 3371), South Uist (3669; 3825), Vallay (48; 29), Watersay (23; 19), Wiay off Skye (5; 4), Wiay off South Uist (6; 5). In Ross are Bernera (539; 596), Croulin (26; 9), Lewis (22,939; 24,876), Pabay (0; 9), Shiant (5; 6). The uninhabited islands of any note are Ree in Argyll and Ascrib in Inverness.

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 seaboards 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 inconvenience 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 inferior 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. The proprietors have not hitherto been aware of the nature of this process, of so much importance in the agriculture of these islands. They have forgotten to note the difference between their own lands and those which sand injures; judging by habit, and forgetting to observe or reason.' 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 is barren sand and bare rock; and about 700,000 is occupied by moor, marsh, and undrained lochs.

The Hebrides were in the beginning of the present 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 last 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 this 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 sub-division 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 McNeill, 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, 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 portioned 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, sharing 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 sub-division, but without much success. If the erection of a second house on the croft were 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 farther 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, and thus the crofters who had supplanted the first race of tacksmen were in turn supplanted by a new race.

In the beginning of the present 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 thecroft 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, '63, during which years 2231 persons left, mostly for Canada. The present proprietrix of the estate is Lady Matheson. 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 present winter (1882-83) distress has been 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 ctt.

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 there are 36 farms with a rental of £4878, 11s. 10d., and of these 10 are altogether pasture, while in 14 a few acres are cultivated for winter keep of stock, and in

12 there is fairly good cultivation. There are 2790 crofts, with a total rental of £8104. 5s. 7d., or nearly £2, 18s. of rental for each, occupiers having also the right of pasture in the moorland in the centre of the island, which enables them 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. The best arable land rents at 15s. per acre, medium at 10s., and poor at 5s. All 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. The rent of the best arable land is 10s. per acre, medium 5s., poor 2s. 6d. 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, the former selling at from £6 to £10, and the latter at from £2, 10s. to £6, 10s. 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 present 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 the 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 the Outer Hebrides the cost to the tacksmen for grazing Cheviot or cross is about 3s. 6d. a head, and to the crofters for black-faced about 1s. 6d. 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. One-year-old ponies sell at from £3 to £5; older and larger animals at from £10 to £15; and animals of the best class at from £20 to £30. Pigs were formerly held in great aversion, but are now reared in some districts in considerable numbers.

Fisheries, &c.—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 present 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 salt 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 former is carried on by boats from all quarters, but the latter 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 on their arrival invariably encamp on shore, where the women keep house for the crew. The Hebrides are included in five of the twenty-five 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, Loch Broom, Loch Carron and Skye, Campbeltown, and Inveraray. 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, and the number of barrels of herrings 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.
1870	8511	11,751	£181,711	188,200	434,809
1874	8949	11,934	£176,722	122,321	450,252
1881	8519	11,760	£151,065	170,284	441,505

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 price is now about £6 per ton, but the industry is almost abandoned, except in North Uist. Down to 1865, in Benbecula, on an average, about 500 tons 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; and 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 weaving 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, and in Skye there is a distillery at Talisker, 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; and in all the islands a good deal of wool is carded, spun, and woven into plaiding, blankets, and coarse fabrics.

The people are a hardy, industrious, 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 be, 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 Strome, 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 Bunness 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 (Eigg), Snizort, South Uist, and Strath; in Argyll—the whole parishes of Coll, Colonsay, Gigha, Jura, Kilehoman, Kildalton, Kilfinichen, Killarrow, Kilninian, Small Isles (Canna, Muck, Rum, and Sandy), Torosay, and Tyree, and portions of the parishes of Ardhattan, Campbeltown, 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), Trumsgarry (in North Uist), Aharacle (in Ardnamurchan and Morvern), Duror (in Lismore), Iona (in Kilfinichen), Kinlochspelvie (in Torosay), Oa (in Kildalton), Portnahaven (in Kilehoman), Tobermory (in Kilninian), Ulva (in Kilninian). There are also 34 Free churches, 2 U.P. churches, a Congregational church, 4 Baptist churches, 3 Episcopal churches, and 5 Roman Catholic churches. The Argyllshire section has a sheriff-substitute with his headquarters at Tobermory; 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 Lady Matheson; Harris to the Countess Dowager of Dunmore and to Sir E. Scott; North Uist to Sir John W. C. Orde of Kilmory; Benbecula, South Uist, and Barra to Lady Gordon-Cathart of Cluny. Benbecula and South Uist were purchased in 1839 by the late Colonel Gordon of Cluny for £124,229, and Barra in 1840 for £49,500, and since then about £6000 has been expended on it. The area of Lewis is 417,416 acres, and the rental £17,343, 13s. 7d., exclusive of Stornoway; Harris, 122,500 acres, rental £5979, 9s. 1d.; North Uist, 68,000 acres, rental £5000; Benbecula, 22,874 acres, rental £1800; South Uist, 82,154 acres, rental £4800; Barra, 24,916 acres, rental £1900. Pop. of the whole of the islands, (1871) 81,100, (1881) 82,119.

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 Ardnamurchan, 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 Lorne district takes its name. The i-lands 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 Harfager'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 Ceanunnor 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 Inge-mund, 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 Inge-mund 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 Raguhildis, 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 S of Ardnamurchan, 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 Macdonalds, and Dougall of the Lords of Lorne 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 conferred 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. Torquill 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 Lochkilkeran; 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 Islay, 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 annulled, 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 Macies; 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 Luving by the Macleans; Lismore by the Stewarts of Appin; and Kerrera by the Macdonalds.

See Martin's *Description of the Western Islands; Penant'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); and *All the Year Round* for April 1883.

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, 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 town and *quoad sacra* parish within the parish of Row, Dumbartonshire, is picturesquely situated on the shore of the Firth of Clyde, near the entrance to the Gare Loch, and directly opposite Greenock, which is 4 miles distant. The town lies 8 miles by rail NW of Dumbarton, and 23 WNW of Glasgow. It is the terminus of the Glasgow and Helensburgh branch of the North British railway; and it has direct communication with Edinburgh and other districts *via* Cowairs Junction. 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 rises immediately behind. The town, whose outskirts extend into Cardross parish towards the E, stretches along the coast for about 1½ mile, and it has an average breadth of 6 furlongs. 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, never occupied by more than four houses, except in the two chief streets near the sea. A terraced street, extending along the coast, and buttressed for a part of its length by a sea-wall, is, with the thoroughfares immediately adjoining, chiefly occupied by shops and the dwellings of the poorer classes; 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 between 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 at a cost of £6000, and have a frontage of 50½ feet to Princes Street and of 80 feet to Sinclair Street, and contain a small hall. The present 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 the same street stands the new hospital, erected in the cottage style at a cost of £3000 from a bequest left by Miss Anne Alexander, and partly supported also by funds from the municipal authority under the Public Health Act. 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 1831.'

The *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. It contains 800 sittings. The West Established church ranks as a chapel of ease, and contains about 800 sittings. The foundation-stone of this handsome Gothic edifice was laid on 1 Feb. 1877, and the total cost was about £6500. It superseded an iron church built in 1868 for £600. 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 ; and a new and larger one is meditated on the same site. The old square building of this body, known as the Tabernacle, built in 1802, was the first place of worship in the burgh. The Episcopalians 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 edifice, consecrated in May 1868. A Roman Catholic mission was founded in Helensburgh in 1865, with a place of worship to hold 300. In 1879-81 a new church, dedicated to St Joseph, was built of white and red Dumbarton stone in Gothic style, with 400 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 schools under the burgh school-board, with their respective accommodations, average attendances, and government grants for 1881 :—Helensburgh public school (450, 226, £196, 18s. 8d.) ; Grant Street public school (319, 265, £254, 4s. 11d.) ; Roman Catholic (237, 183, £128, 3s.) ; and Episcopalian (91, 68, £59, 14s.). 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 Mains 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 reading-room and library, and a public library. In January 1883 the Public Libraries Act was rejected at a public meeting of ratepayers. 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 citizens. This is known as Cairndhu Park. Helensburgh has a post office under Glasgow, 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. Seventeen assurance companies are represented by agents or offices in the burgh. 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*, a Conservative organ established in 1876, is published on Thursdays ; the *Helensburgh and Gaveloch Times and Property Circular*, a Liberal paper begun in 1879, appears every Wednesday.

Although it was one of the original inducements to settle at Helensburgh, that 'bonnet-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. Herring and deep sea fishing occupy some of the inhabitants. 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 ; though of late years the popularity of other watering-places has perhaps diminished that of Helensburgh to some extent. Notwithstanding various proposals, Helensburgh never had a harbour ; and the completion of the railway superseded the necessity of one. The quay, a rough pile built in 1817, used frequently to be submerged ; but in 1861 it was greatly enlarged and improved. In 1881 a fine new pier was built at Craigendoran, ½ mile to the E, by the North British Railway Company ; but it is situated wholly in Cardross parish, and is exclusively in the hands of the company.

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 Slaw 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. 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. The municipal authority now consists of a provost, 2 bailies, and 9 commissioners. The police force consists of 9 men, including a superintendent, with a salary of £160. No fairs of any sort are held now.

The *quoad sacra* parish was formed in 1862, and is coterminous with the burgh ; on the E it is bounded by Cardross parish, on the S by the Firth of Clyde, on the W by Ardencaple parish, and on the N it extends to the N boundaries of the farms of Kirkmichael, Stuck,

Malig, Glenan, Easterton, and Woodend. It is included in the presbytery of Dumbarton and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The municipal constituency numbered 1580 in 1883, when the valuation of the burgh amounted to £57,595. Pop. (1851) 2841, (1861) 4163, (1871) 5975, (1881) 7693, of whom 4411 were females, and 235 were Gaelic-speaking. Houses (1881) inhabited 1581, vacant 211, building 39.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Hellmuir Loch. See KIRKHOPE.

Hell's Glen, a rugged, solitary glen in Lochgoilhead parish, Argyllshire. Deep and narrow, it commences at a 'col' (719 feet), $3\frac{3}{4}$ 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) $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNW of Lochgoilhead village.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 37, 1876.

Helmsdale, a coast village in Kildonan parish, East Sutherland, with a station on the Sutherland and Caithness railway (1871-74), 46 miles SSW of Georgemas Junction, $82\frac{3}{4}$ NNE of Dingwall, and $101\frac{1}{4}$ 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 Dumrobin 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, is neat and regular, and has a post-office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch bank of the British Linen Co., an inn, a good natural harbour with a pier and breastwork of 1818, 29 boats and 50 fisher men and boys, Kildonan parish church (1841), a Free church, and two public schools. Helmsdale is head of the fishery district extending from Embo to Dunbeath, in which in 1882 the number of boats was 215, of fishermen 772, of fish-curers 30, and of coopers 56, whilst the value of boats was £7459, of nets £13,140, and of lines £1135. The following is the number—of barrels of herrings cured or salted in this district (1867) 45,302, (1874) 12,196, (1879) 22,656, (1881) 20,485; of coal, ling, and hake taken (1867) 21,363, (1873) 45,048, (1874) 15,667, (1878) 18,282, (1881) 6281. Pop. (1841) 526, (1861) 1234, (1871) 1511, (1881) 1334, of whom 675 were in Helmsdale and East Helmsdale.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 103, 1878.

Helmsdale River. See KILDONAN.

Helvels or Halivails. See DUMINISH.

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 Ackergill 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 the Megget section of Lyne and Megget parish, S Peeblesshire, 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 corpse, myself alane;
I watch'd his body night and day;
No living creature came that way.

'I took his body on my back,
And whiles I gaed, and whiles I sat;
I digg'd a grave, and laid him in,
And happ'd him wi' the sod sae green.

'Nae living man I'll love again,
Since now my lovely knight is slain;
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 George Richard Waldie-Griffith, second Bart. since 1858 (b. 1820; suc. 1878).

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 DENNY and DUNPACE.

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 last 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, Charles William St Clair, fourteenth Baron Sinclair (b. 1831; suc. 1880), holds 4346 acres, valued at £5747 per annum, viz., 545 acres in Haddingtonshire (£1149), 1550 in Berwickshire (£3355), and 2251 in Roxburghshire (£1243).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863. See NISBET HOUSE, and John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1883).

Herdsmen. See BUACHAILLE.

Heriot, a parish of SE Edinburghshire, containing, towards its NE corner, Heriot station on the Waverley section of the North British railway, $19\frac{1}{4}$ miles (16 by road) SE of Edinburgh, with a post and telegraph office. It is bounded NW by Temple and Borthwick, NE by Crichton, Fala, and detached sections of Borthwick and Stow, SE by the main body of Stow, SW by Innerleithen in Peeblesshire, and W by Temple. Its greatest length, from NE to SW, is $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its greatest breadth is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 15,038 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Formed by the confluence of Blackhope, Hope, and Dewar Burns, which all three have their source near the Peebleshire border, Heriot Water winds $4\frac{3}{4}$ 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 Roughsware, 1508 at *Torichen Hill, 1550 at Dod Law, 1435 at Dun Law, 1684 at *Mauldslic 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 heathy 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), who holds 2036 acres in the shire, valued at £1188 per annum. The Earl of Stair is a much larger proprietor, and there are 5 lesser ones. Heriot is in the presbytery of Dalkeith and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £222. The parish church, near Borthwick Hall, rebuilt in 1835, contains 210 sittings; and a public school, with accommodation for 108 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 54, and a grant of £56, 5s. Valuation (1860) £4315, (1883) £5968, plus £1339 for railway. Pop. (1801) 320, (1831) 327, (1861) 407, (1871) 414, (1881) 429.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 24, 25, 1864-65.

Hermand, a mansion in West Calder parish, Edinburghshire, on the right bank of Calderwood Water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of West Calder village. It was built towards the close of last century by the judge Lord Hermand.

Hermission, 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, $3\frac{1}{4}$ 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, loopholed 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 Soulis family from the first half of the preceding century. On the Soulis' 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 Dr William Fraser's *Scotts of Buccleuch* (2 vols., Edinb., 1878).

Hermitage, The, a mansion in St Cuthbert's parish, Midlothian, near the left bank of the Braid Burn, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles S by W of Edinburgh Post-office. It is the home of the essayist, John Skelton, LL.D. (b. 1831).

Hermit's Cave. See ELLAN-VOW.

Herrick. See STRATHERRICK.

Herriot's Dyke, an ancient earthen rampart, subtended by a ditch, through the centre of Berwickshire, westward from Berwick, past Greenlaw town and Westruther village, to the valley of Leader Water. It is still traceable about 1 mile N of Greenlaw; it is recorded to have long been traceable for about 14 miles thence to the E; and it 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, overhung by cliffs. Near its S side is an islet, called Little Hevera. Pop. (1871) 32, (1881) 35.

Heywood, a collier village in Carnwath parish, E Lanarkshire, with a station on the Auchengray and Wilsontown branch of the Caledonian railway, $1\frac{1}{4}$ 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.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Hieton. See HEITON.

Highfield House, a mansion in Urray parish, SE Ross-shire, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile NNW of Muir of Ord station, and 4 miles N by W of Beauly. Its owner, George Francis Gillanders, Esq. (b. 1854; suc. 1880), holds 10,000 acres in the shire, valued at £2255 per annum. 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, $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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, and Ross, with allied lines extending into the counties of Sutherland and Caithness, and, at Strome Ferry on the west coast, giving access to Skye and the Hebrides. The system comprises 305 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles in the main line, 110 $\frac{1}{4}$ of allied railways worked by the Highland Company, and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 (see GREAT NORTH OF SCOTLAND RAILWAY) to Nairn. In 1854 the Inverness and Nairn railway had been authorised, and was opened as a single line, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, in November 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, 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles, in May 1863. In 1861 the branch from Alves to Burghead, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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, $26\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the last-named station being the northern limit of the subsequently amalgamated companies. 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, $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles, was opened in April 1856. By an act passed in 1861, the Inverness and Perth Junction railway was sanctioned, $103\frac{1}{4}$ 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. In the same year powers were got for the Sutherland railway, which was projected to run from Invergordon, the northern terminus of the Highland railway, to Brora, a distance of $32\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The line was made to Golspie only, being $26\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and under an act obtained in 1870, the 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. In 1883 the total capital of the Highland railway (including the capital of the amalgamated Dingwall and Skye, £330,000) was £3,817,047, of which there had been raised in shares £2,775,692 (ordinary stock £1,651,962, the remainder in preference stocks at various rates), in debenture stocks £1,041,355. 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), making on the entire system a capital expenditure of £4,440,040. On its ordinary stock the Highland Railway Company has for some time paid a steady dividend; and the Sutherland Company, after meeting interest on its loan capital, has paid on its ordinary stock a small dividend of from $\frac{2}{3}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The Duke of Sutherland regularly publishes the accounts of his 17 miles of railway, on which, however, there is no proper capital account, as no charge is made for the land occupied. Taking the actual outlay in constructing the line, the profit, after meeting the demands of the working company, would be equal to nearly 3 per cent. 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 137,425 first class, 67,242 second class, and 1,040,592 third class passengers, yielding, with 1921 season ticket holders, a revenue of £140,755. Parcels and mails gave a revenue of £50,935, merchandise £98,999, live stock £25,467, minerals £21,810, and miscellaneous £7100, making a total revenue of £349,080. For working the allied lines the company received £21,733 in the year. The rolling stock to earn this revenue consisted of 71 locomotives, 283 passenger vehicles (including luggage vans, etc.), and 2404 waggons of various kinds, embracing the significant item of 15 snow ploughs. 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 train mileage on the principal line was 1,266,369 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, on the Sutherland railway 56,252, on the Duke of Sutherland's railway 36,383 $\frac{3}{4}$, and on the Sutherland and Caithness railway 128,315, or a total of 1,486,321 $\frac{1}{4}$ train miles in the year. The accounts of the lesser companies are issued once a year; and from the last published accounts it appears that in the year the Sutherland Company carried 59,668 passengers, yielding £4095 in fares, and that the total revenue for the year was £10,779. The Duke of Sutherland's railway carried in the year 40,652 passengers, and had a total revenue of £5945; and the Sutherland and Caithness railway carried 98,168 passengers, and received a total revenue of £19,363. The receipts per train mile were, on the Highland railway, 69.62d. and 60.21d. respectively in the two halves of the year, on the Sutherland railway 45.35d., on the Duke of Sutherland's railway 38.81d., and on the Sutherland and Caithness railway 36.85d. The Highland Railway Company is conducted by a board consisting of a chairman, deputy-chairman, and 18 directors; the Sutherland railway by a board containing a chairman and 3 directors; and the Sutherland and Caithness railway by a board comprising chairman, deputy-chairman, and 6 directors. The Duke of Sutherland's railway is managed, financially, as part of the estate.

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 while the financial success of the main railway has made it a favourite with investors, the continuation lines afford very little prospect of being made remunerative in a direct way. 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; 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 per mile.

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 ($7\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Perth) the line proceeds through a rich part of Perthshire, a portion of Strathmore, and reaches Murthly station ($11\frac{1}{4}$ miles), beyond which the finely-wooded grounds of Murthly Castle are skirted. The line passes through a tunnel of 300 yards just before reaching Birnam station ($15\frac{3}{4}$ 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 Athole 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 Grandtully (4 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles) and at Aberfeldy, the latter being 33 miles from Perth. The next station on the principal line is Pitlochry (28 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 in case of 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, originally a singularly plain building, but now very much altered and improved by the present Duke of Athole. 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 Athole 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 Dalnaspidal 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 Dalnaspidal 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 Drumnouchter or the 'cold ridge.' Crossing the watershed, the line descends rapidly for a short distance, and then with a gentler gradient reaches Dalwhinnie (53 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 Athole 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 Boat of Inch (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 Boat of Inch 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. Further 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). Re-entering Inverness-shire, the railway reaches Broomhill or Abernethy station (92 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 Dava 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 (119 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles), where the lines to Keith and Inverness diverge.

At Keith station (149 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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), Orton (8 $\frac{1}{4}$), Fochabers (11 $\frac{1}{2}$), Lhanbryde (14 $\frac{1}{2}$), Elgin (17 $\frac{3}{4}$), Alves Junction (23), and Kinloss (27) from Keith respectively. At Orton there is a nominal junction with the Moray-shire branch of the Great North of Scotland railway, which is now disused. From Alves the Burghead branch, 5 miles long, strikes off, with a stopping place at Coltfield platform, and from Kinloss a short branch leads to Findhorn. At present (1883) the company is constructing a branch 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles long to connect the important harbour of Buckie with the system at Keith. 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 (122 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 (123 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles). The line then proceeds to Fort George station (134 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles), near the military depot of that name, to Dalcross (137 $\frac{1}{4}$), and Culloiden (140 $\frac{3}{4}$), 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 Beaully 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), Leutran (5¾), Clunes (7½), Beauly (10), Muir of Ord, near the great market-stance of that name (13), Conon (16½), Dingwall (18½), Novar (25), Invergordon (31½), Delny (34¾), Parkhill (36¾), Nigg (39¼), Fearn (40¾), Tain (44¼), Meikleferry (46¾), Edderton (49¼), and Ardgay (57¾), this terminus of the Highland line proper being 201¾ miles from Perth. The extension from Inverness to Ardgay 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 the terminus 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 Strathpeffer station (4½ miles), which occupies an elevated position above the village and spa giving it a name. Proposals are now (1883) under consideration to make a branch on a lower level to the village itself, with the ultimate purpose of forming a loop with the main branch further on, and so save the heavy gradients of this part of the line. This route was originally proposed, but was abandoned owing to the opposition of one of the proprietors. Leaving Strathpeffer, the railway continues the ascent, and passes through a remarkable rock-cutting, over which towers the gigantic mass of the Raven Rock (*Craag-an-fhithaich*) 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. A bleak district of nine miles is here encountered, and then the railway runs along the margin of the lower end of Loch Luichart, where the landscape is finely wooded. Between Loch Luichart station (17 miles) and Achanault (21½ miles) the line follows the watercourse of the district, passing the falls of Grudie and crossing the Achanault Burn at the point where two small lochs are divided by a neck. At Auchnasheen (27¾ 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 Strathearron (45¾ 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 10½ miles further on, at Kyle-Akin, where a narrow strait only divides the mainland from Skye, the titular terminus of the railway.

The Sutherland railway starts from Bonar-Bridge, and, 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 embankings 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 dis-

tricts 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 Duke of Sutherland almost 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), 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 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 (16¾ miles), Forsinard (24¼), and Altnabreac (32¼), beyond which, in a more lowland territory, there are stations at Scotscaldar (41¾) and Halkirk (44), and at Georgemas Junction (46) the lines for Wick and Thurso diverge. The distance to Thurso is 6¾ 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 Billster (9), the extreme terminus of the system being at Wick, 14 miles from Georgemas 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 further 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 in any other railway in the kingdom. The Highland Company is now (1883) engaged in resisting the proposal to construct a new railway to Inverness, traversing the line of the Caledonian Canal, Glenceo, Loch Lomond, etc., to a junction with the North British railway near Glasgow.

Hightae, a village and a lake in Lochmaben parish, Dumfriesshire. The village stands on a fertile alluvial tract near the river Annan, 2¾ miles SSE of Lochmaben town, and 4 SW of Lockerbie. The largest of the so-

called Four Towns, it has a post office under Lockerbie, a Free church, and a public school. Hightae Loch ($2\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ furl.) lies $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile NNW of the village, and 3 furlongs S by W of the Castle Loch, and is well stocked with fish. Pop. of village (1871) 409, (1881) 324.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Hightown. See HEITON.

Hillend, a village in Inverkeithing and Dalgety parishes, Fife, $1\frac{1}{4}$ 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 $10\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Hillhead. See GOVAN.

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, 1 mile E by N of Midcalder Junction.

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.

Hill of Angels. See IONA.

Hill of Beath, a mining village in Beath parish, Fife, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Crossgates station, and $3\frac{3}{8}$ miles ENE of Dunfermline. Pop. (1871) 315, (1881) 352.

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 Fare. See FARE.

Hill of Keillor, 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 $4\frac{1}{2}$ 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, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Dubton Junction, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNW of Montrose town, under which it has a post office. 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 £120. The church was built in 1869 at a cost of £1000. Pop. of village (1871) 326, (1881) 314; of *q. s.* parish (1871) 1352, (1881) 1480.—*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 the detached section of Torryburn parish, SW Fife, 8 miles NNW of Dunfermline.

Hillslap. See ALLEN.

Hills Tower, an ancient tower in Lochrutton parish, E Kirkeudbrightshire, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Dumfries. Dating from times unknown to record, it includes a later

entrance lodge inscribed with the date 1593, and continues in tolerable preservation.

Hillswick, a seaport village and a voe or bay in Northmaven parish, Shetland. The village stands on the voe, 12 miles S by W of the northern extremity of the mainland, and 25 NNW of Lerwick, under which it has a post office. 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, Berwickshire, etc. See HILTON.

Hilton, an ancient parish in Merse district, SE Berwickshire, united in 1735 to Whitsome. The church, on a small hill, $1\frac{3}{8}$ 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 Moray Firth, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles ESE of Fearn station. Pop. (1861) 355, (1871) 429, (1881) 390.

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.

Hirbesta, 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, $1\frac{3}{8}$ mile NNW of Coldstream town. A spacious sandstone edifice, it stands amid beautiful grounds, adorned with very fine woods and with an artificial lake ($2 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ furl.). Stone coffins and great quantities of human bones have been exhumed on the grounds. Charles-Alexander-Douglas-Home, seventeenth Baron Home since 1473, and twelfth Earl of Home since 1605 (b. 1834; suc. 1881), holds 2597 acres in Berwickshire, valued at £5245 per annum.—*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, $1\frac{1}{4}$ 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 Durness parish, NW Sutherland, within 5 furlongs of the mainland, off the W side of the mouth of Loch Erboll. 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 Bouchester 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 $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its utmost breadth is $4\frac{1}{4}$ 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 $4\frac{3}{8}$ 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 Stonedge 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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

calined 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 Hallrule, Harwood, Langraw, Wauchope, Weens, and Wells; and 8 proprietors hold each an annual of £500 and upwards. Hobkirk is in the presbytery of Jedburgh and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £430. The parish church, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S of Bonchester Bridge, was built in 1858, and contains 412 sittings. A Free church, at Wolflee, contains 200; and Hobkirk public school, with accommodation for 148 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 72, and a grant of £58, 15s. 8d. Valuation (1864) £9008, 14s. 9d., (1882) £11,595, 18s. 11d. Pop. (1801) 760, (1821) 652, (1841) 776, (1871) 718, (1881) 662.—*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 $5\frac{3}{4}$ 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 $50\frac{3}{4}$ are water. The river ANNAN flows $4\frac{3}{8}$ 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 Douglashall, 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 further 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 1653 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 1873 the property was purchased by Edward Brook, Esq. (b. 1825). The original castle, said to have been a seat of the royal Bruce about the beginning of the 14th century, stood at Hallguards, 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, $3\frac{3}{4}$ 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 Ryddereh 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). Five proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 3 of between £100 and £500, 5 of from £50 to £100, and 16 of from £20 to £50. Giving off a portion to Bridekirk *quoad sacra* parish, Hoddam is in the presbytery of Annan and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £344. The present parish church, 9 furlongs SW of Ecclefechan, was built in 1817, and contains 500 sittings. At Ecclefechan are a Gothic Free church (1878; 280 sittings), a Gothic U.P. church (1865; 600 sittings), and Hoddam public school, which, with accommodation for 294 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 180, and a grant of £157, 4s. Valuation (1860) £7538, (1883) £11,087, 14s. 10d. Pop. (1801) 1250, (1831) 1582, (1861) 1653, (1871) 1598, (1881) 1548, of whom 1445 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. The neighbouring rocks exhibit astonishing scenes of natural grandeur; and one of them, called the CLETT, has been noticed separately.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 116, 1878.

Holehouse, Canonbie, Dumfriesshire. See HOLLOWS. **Holekettle** or **Kettle Bridge**, a village in Kettle parish, central Fife, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Kettle village. Pop. (1871) 493, (1881) 451.

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 Haggis village. Pop. of the two villages (1871), 534, (1881) 524, of whom 7 were in Kilsyth.

Hollows, a ruined Border tower in Canonbie parish, SE Dumfriesshire, on the right side of the Esk, 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 under Paisley, a public school, and a chapel of ease, which last in 1874 was repaired and adorned with a handsome memorial window. Pop. (1871) 312, (1881) 333.

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 German 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 $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is 8451 acres. The Pomona section has mostly rocky shores; projects the headlands of Rosenset 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 coal fisheries are extensively carried on. Two proprietors hold each an annual value of more, and three of less, than £100. Holm is in the presbytery of Kirkwall and synod of Orkney; the living is worth £190. 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, had (1881) an average attendance of 43 and 65, and grants of £35, 13s. 6d. and £72, 13s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £1195, (1881) £2766, 15s. Pop. (1801) 871, (1831) 747, (1861) 834, (1871) 935, (1881) 1090.

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 Caruthers 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 parish, NE Inverness-shire, near the left bank of the river Nairn, 4 miles S by E of Fort George station. Held by his ancestors since 1541, it is now the property of the Rev. Hugh Francis Rose (b. 1821; suc. 1867), who owns 4809 acres in Inverness and Nairn shires, valued at £675 per annum.—*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 $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-eastward, till, after a descent of 1100 feet, it falls near Rachan House into Biggar Water $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 Lamnish Bay. Measuring $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile in length and from $3\frac{3}{4}$ to 5 furlongs in breadth, it rises to a height of 1030 feet. Its surface is pic-

turesquely 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, 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. *Ord. Sur.*, shs. 13, 21, 1870.

Holy Isles. See GARVELLOCH.

Holylee, an estate, with a mansion, in the Selkirkshire section of Innerleithen parish, near the left bank of the Tweed, 2 miles E by N of Walkerburn station. Its owner, James George Ballantyne, Esq. (b. 1837; suc. 1870), holds 6660 acres in Selkirk and Peebles shires, valued at £1807 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1875.

Holy Linn, a wooded, picturesque cascade of Garpel Burn, Kirkcudbrightshire, on the boundary between Balmaclellan and Dalry parishes. It got its name from being the place at which the ejected minister of Balmaclellan, 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 Strone Point on the N and Hunter's Quay on the S, and striking west-north-westward to the mouth of Strathachaig, it measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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, Ardnadam, Sandbank, 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; and, 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. See EDINBURGH.

Holytown, a town in Bothwell parish, Lanarkshire, 1 mile E by N of Holytown Junction on the Caledonian railway, $5\frac{1}{2}$ 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 Midcalder 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, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW; and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Clydesdale Bank, 3 insurance agencies, gasworks, 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 £120. Pop. of town (1836) 755, (1861) 1135, (1871) 2197, (1881) 2480, of whom 1048 were in New Stevenston; of *q. s.* parish (1871) 10,099, (1881) 10,449.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Holywood, a village and a parish of Nithsdale, W Dumfriesshire. The village stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Holywood station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, this being $3\frac{1}{2}$ 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 ¼ mile and 2¾ 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 CARRN 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 hillier, 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; further back is dry, somewhat light, and mostly incumbent on coarse sand; still further 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. A 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 grove, 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 last century was broken up and removed for building material. At Fourmerkland is a small tower, erected in 1590. Charles Irvine, who in last 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 Bryce Johnstone, 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, Dallawoodie, Gribton, Newtonairs, and Portrack; and 23 proprietors hold each an annual value of more, 14 of less, than £50. Holywood is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £249. The church was built

in 1779, has a plain square tower, and contains 530 sittings. Three public schools—Holywood, Speddock, and Steilston—with respective accommodation for 171, 32, and 43 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 106, 17, and 37, and grants of £86, 10s., £22, 1s., and £39, 2s. Valuation (1860) £8662, (1883) £12,883, 12s. 8d. Pop. (1801) 809, (1831) 1066, (1861) 1115, (1871) 1069, (1881) 1078.—*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 Hopes Water. See GIFFORD WATER.
Hope, a river of 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 (5¾ miles × 1 to 7 furl.; 12 feet), whence issuing it continues 1¾ mile northward till it falls into salt-water Loch Eriboll 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, 2¾ miles E by N of Burghead station, 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 Drummair, who purchased the property twenty-one years before his death in 1858; and it now has a post office under Elgin, with money order and savings' bank departments, a new and commodious harbour (1865), 119 boats and 250 fisher men and boys, a Free church (1854), and a public school. The harbour, completely sheltered, includes an outer and an inner space, with an entrance from the former to the latter, only 36 feet wide, at right angles to the coast. It has 5 feet of water at ebb of spring tides at the outer extremity of the pier, and 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. 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 1 mile or less than 1 mile distant. Pop. (1831) 445, (1861) 1070, (1871) 1226, (1881) 1323.—*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 has recently 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

'Eccle 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 (1743), 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 (1711-1816), 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 holds 42,507 acres, valued at £43,960, 2s. per annum, viz. 11,870 acres in Linlithgowshire (£20,618, 10s.), 7967 in Haddingtonshire (£15,497, 15s.), 941 in Fife (£1717, 17s.), 19,180 in Lanarkshire (£5492), and 2549 in Dumfriesshire (£634).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1867. See ORMISTON and KEITH HOUSE, and John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1833).

Hop-Pringle, an old baronial fortalice 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 shows 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 2¾ 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, Peebleshire, 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.

Horse Island, a grassy islet in Ardrossan parish, Ayrshire, 5 furlongs NW of Ardrossan harbour. Measuring 2¾ 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 the Selkirkshire portion of Roberton parish, near the left bank of Borthwick Water, 8¼ miles WSW of Hawick. Its owner, Archibald Stavert, Esq. (b. 1828; suc. 1857), holds 2139 acres in Selkirk and Roxburgh shires, valued at £1400 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

* The height and girth of these and other trees are given in the *Scotsman* (7 Oct. 1850) and in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* (1879-81).

Hospitalfield, an estate, with a modern mansion, in the detached section of St Vigeans parish, Forfarshire, 1¼ mile SW of Arbroath. Its owner, Patrick Allan-Fraser (suc. 1873), holds 1045 acres in Forfarshire and 2722 in Perthshire, valued at £1891 and £1538 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Hospitalmill, a village in Cults parish, Fife, on the river Eden, near the Edinburgh and Dundee railway, 1¼ mile NE of Pitlessie.

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 Kåle 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 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 33¾ are water. KALE WATER here winds 8½ miles north-by-eastward—first 1 mile along the boundary with Oxnam, next 5¼ miles through the interior, then 1¾ 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, 1046 at Chesterhouse Hill, 1117 at Windy Law, 1152 at Chatto Hill, 1289 at White-stone Hill, 1844 at *Beefstand Hill, 1676 at *Lamb Hill, 1573 at *Blackhall Hill, and 1388 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; and 5 proprietors hold each an annual value of more, 3 of less, than £500. Hounam is in the presbytery of Jedburgh and synd of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £327. The church at the village, repaired in 1844, contains 180 sittings; and a public school, with accommodation for 43 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 43, and a grant of £53, 10s. Valuation (1860) £6908, (1882) £8667, 4s. 8d. Pop. (1801) 372, (1831) 260, (1861) 289, (1871) 238, (1881) 263.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 18, 17, 1863-64.

Houndslow, 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; 500 sittings), a Free church (370 sittings), and a few detached houses, scattered over a length of about $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 mansions 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 Chirruside and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The stipend is £120. Three public schools—Auchincraw, Renton, and Reston—with respective accommodation for 104, 103, and 110 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 43, 76, and 83, and grants of £38, 12s., £72, 15s., and £71, 1s. 6d. Pop. of *q. s.* parish (1871) 1517, (1881) 1516.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 34, 1864.

Hourn, a sea-loch in Glenelg parish, Inverness-shire, 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 $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles at the entrance to a width of only $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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 lurshness 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.*, shs. 72, 71, 1850-53. See GLENELG, KNOYDART, BEN SCRIAL, CORRYVARLIGAN, 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 Burra and the W coast of the Mainland, and separated from the latter by Cliff's Sound. It commences $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Lerwick, extends 5 miles south-south-westward, and has mostly a breadth of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 mile. Its coast is rocky; its interior is mostly a hilly ridge, and its W side, at one part, approaches so near Burra as to be connected with it by a rude timber bridge. Pop. (1861) 209, (1871) 239, (1881) 215.

Househill, an estate, with a mansion, in Nairn parish, Nairnshire, $1\frac{1}{4}$ 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, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Barrhead. It contains an iron-work, a brick-work, coal mines, and an extensive quarry; and 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.

Housie Skerries, a group of islets in Nesting parish, Shetland, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Mainland and 24 NE of Lerwick. They comprise Housie proper in the centre, Grunay and Brunay in the E, Mickle Skerry in the WNW, and a number of islets and skerries immediately W of Housie 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.

House of Muir, a common in Glencorse parish, Edinburghshire, on the eastern slope of the Pentlands, 3 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 imme-

morial on the first and second Mondays of April, has fallen into almost total desuetude.

Houston, a village and a parish of central Renfrewshire. The village stands 130 feet above sea-level on Houston Burn, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile NNW of Houston or Crosslee station on the Bridge of Weir section of the Glasgow and South-Western, $3\frac{3}{8}$ 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 slated two-story houses. It has a post office under Johnstone, and a fair on the second Tuesday of May. Pop. (1841) 623, (1861) 858, (1871) 518, (1881) 553.

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 Kilmalcolm. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth is $3\frac{1}{4}$ 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 $6\frac{3}{8}$ 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's-town, 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. An ancient cross, supposed to have been erected by the knights of Houston, has a graduated pedestal, an octagonal pillar 9 feet high, and a surmounting dial and globe. Mansions, noticed separately, are Barochan House and Gryfe Castle; and 4 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 4 of between £100 and £500, 4 of from £50 to £100, and 15 of from £20 to £50. Houston is in the presbytery of Paisley and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £400. 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 Speirs (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; 300 sittings). Freeland public, North Houston public, South Houston public, and a Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 245, 140, 143, and 103 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 97, 81, 95, and 50, and grants of £90, 7s., £80, 7s. 6d., £76, 13s., and £28, 1s. 7d. Valuation (1860) £12,330, (1883) £15,885, 11s. 10d. Pop. (1801) 1891, (1841) 2818, (1861) 2490, (1871) 2167, (1881) 2191.—*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 crow-stepped gables, and with well laid-out grounds, it was founded in the latter half of the 16th century by Sir John Shairp, Knight, an eminent lawyer and Queen Mary's advocate. Among his descendants have been Norman Shairp (1779-1864), Major H. E. I. C. S.; his eldest son, Thomas (b. 1814), who holds 567 acres in the shire, valued at £840 per annum; and his younger son, John Campbell, LL.D. (b. 1819), principal of St Salvator's College, St Andrews.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1833).

Houton, a headland, a bay, and a small island, in Orkney parish, Orkney, at the south-western extremity of Pomona, 5 miles SE of Stromness. The headland rises to the height of 300 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ mile long, and is entirely pastoral.

Howdens-Hall, a hamlet in Liberton parish, Edinburghshire, 3 miles S by E of Edinburgh.

Howe, 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SE of Dalbeattie.

Howford, a village in Nairn parish, Nairnshire, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by W of the station.

Howgate, a village in Penicuik parish, Edinburghshire, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ mile SSE of Penicuik town and 11 miles S of Edinburgh. It has a U.P. church, rebuilt in 1855, a public school, and copious waterworks, opened in May 1872. From Howgate, be it remembered, 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.

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, under which it has a post and telegraph office. The registration district is the central one of three districts into which South Uist parish is divided.

Howwood. See HOLLOW-WOOD.

Hoxa, a peninsular headland on the W side of South Ronaldshay island, Orkney, projecting 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ mile west-south-westward, and terminating 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Flotta island. A flagstone quarry here yields slabs from 6 to 8 feet in diameter.

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 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ and 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles, contains midway the island of GRAEMSAY; from Burray and South Ronaldshay islands by Scapa Flow, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 miles broad; and from Caithness by the Pentland Firth, which here has a minimum width of 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between 3 furlongs and 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area,

inclusive of Graemsay, Flotta, and Pharay islands, is 61 $\frac{3}{4}$ square miles or 39,510 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 discovered by an arm of the sea, the Long Hope, which, striking 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-westward, and varying in width between $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 a hundred 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 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 1555 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 and clay, the former commonly predominating. The ground destined for the production of grain, and that appropriated for feeding cattle, bear but a very small proportion to what is covered with heath and allotted for sheep-walks. The township of Rackwick, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 Rackwick, on to the very entrance of Hoy Sound, is a series of stupendous rock-scenery, occasionally exceeding 1160 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 600 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; but little

or nothing has been done for the other parts of Hoy. If surface-drained, the mountain range in the island would suit black-faced sheep' (*Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1874, p. 59). A chief antiquity, the DWARFIE STONE, and the lighthouses of CANDICK and GRAEMSAY, are noticed separately. There is a post office of 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 Heddlie, Esq. (b. 1844; suc. 1869), who holds 50,410 acres, valued at £3527 per annum. In the presbytery of Cairston 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 £170, the latter £200. Hoy church, built about 1780, contains 182 sittings; Walls church, built in 1532, contains 500. Other places of worship are North Walls Established mission church and Walls Free church (1877). The five public schools of Hoy, Rackwick, Brims, South Walls, and Flotta, and North Walls General Assembly school, with total accommodation for 374 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 215, and grants amounting to £253, 15s. 1d. Valuation (1881) of Hoy and Graemsay, £868; of Walls and Flotta, £2486. Pop. of Hoy and Graemsay (1801) 244, (1831) 546, (1861) 556, (1871) 581, (1881) 603; of Walls and Flotta (1801) 993, (1831) 1436, (1861) 1674, (1871) 1530, (1881) 1506; of Hoy island (1841) 1486, (1851) 1565, (1861) 1535, (1871) 1385, (1881) 1380. See Hugh Miller's *Cruise of the Betsy* (1858), and Arch. Geikie's *Geological Sketches at Home and Abroad* (1882).

Hoy Sound. See GRAEMSAY and HOY.

Hullerhurst, 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 consists of a main body and a small detached section, and it comprehends the ancient parishes of Keith and Humbie, called at the end of the 17th century Keith-Symmars and Keith-Humdeby. The main body is bounded NW by Ormiston, NE by Salton and Bolton, E by Yester, SE by Channelkirk in Berwickshire, SW by Soutra, and W by Fala in Edinburghshire; and it contains the post office of Upper Keith, 2 miles NE of Blackshiels. The detached section, lying ¾ mile SW of the western boundary of the main body, is entirely surrounded by Edinburghshire; and contains Blackshiels post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, 3½ miles ENE of Tynehead station. The main body has an utmost length from NNW to SSE of 5½ miles, an utmost breadth from E to W of 4½ miles, and an area of 8797½ acres; whilst the detached section, measuring 1½ mile by 7 furlongs in extreme length and breadth, is 518½ acres in area. 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 ¾ 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 further into Salton parish. Silurian rocks predominate in the uplands, and rocks of the Carboniferous formation extend beneath 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. Humbie House, 3½ miles NE of Blackshiels, is a seat of Lord Polwarth, his grandfather early in the present century having succeeded the Hepburnes in this estate, as great-grandson of Helen Hepburne, Countess of Tarras. (See HARDEN.) Keith House and Whitburgh are noticed separately; and the chief proprietors are the Earl of Hopetoun and Lord Polwarth, the rest of the parish being divided into small estates, each of a single farm. Humbie is in the presbytery of Haddington and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £406. The parish church, 6½ miles NE of Tynehead station, was built in 1800, and contains 400 sittings. There is also a Free church; and three schools—Crossroads public, Humbie public, and Leaston Christian Knowledge Society's—with respective accommodation for 128, 102, and 53 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 73, 37, and 29, and grants of £63, 14s. 6d., £26, 12s., and £21, 7s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £9247, (1879) £11,823, 11s., (1883) £10,141, 10s. Pop. (1801) 785, (1831) 875, (1861) 997, (1871) 967, (1881) 907.—*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, 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 and decay, 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. He 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

* It may here be noted that, according to tradition, James II.'s queen, Mary of Gueldres, was lodging 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.

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 HIRSEL.) 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 Homes 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 far-seeing elevation, to frown over all the Merse and much of Roxburghshire. The present proprietor is Sir Hugh Hume-Campbell of MARCHMONT, Bart., great-grandson of the second Earl of Marchmont.

The parish is bounded NW by Gordon, NE by Greenlaw, E by Eccles, S by Stitchell in Roxburghshire, SW by Nenthorn, and W by Earlston. Its utmost length, from E by N to W by S, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 4103 acres, of which $3\frac{3}{4}$ are water, and $39\frac{1}{2}$ lie detached within Earlston. EDEN WATER flows $\frac{1}{2}$ mile southward along the western boundary; and Lambden Burn rises in and traverses the southern interior, on its easterly course to the Leet. Where it passes off into Eccles, the surface declines to 380 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 700 at Hume Craigs, 538 at Fallsidehill, 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 property is divided among three. 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 in 1640 to the contiguous Roxburghshire parish of STITCHELL. A public school, with accommodation for 96 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 67, and a grant of £44, 1s. 3d. Valuation (1864) £5000, 7s. 6d., (1882) £6213, 1s. 9d. Pop. (1841) 385, (1861) 420, (1871) 460, (1881) 407.—*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, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by W of Jedburgh town. A strong ancient peel tower of the Rutherfurds, destroyed in last 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, Inverness-shire. Its post-town is Kilmuir, under Portree.

Hunterfield, a village in Cockpen and Newbattle parishes, Edinburghshire, adjoining Ariston Colliery village, 5 furlongs NNW of Gorebridge. Pop. (1871) 487, (1881) 766, of whom 612 were in Cockpen and 154 in Newbattle.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Hunter's Bay. See RIGG BAY.

Hunter's Quay. See DUNOON.

Hunterston, a handsome mansion, built early in the present century, in West Kilbride parish, N Ayrshire, within 3 furlongs of the Firth of Clyde and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of West Kilbride village. It is the seat of Lieut.-

Col. Gould Hunter-Weston, son-in-law of Robert Hunter, Esq. of Hunterston (1800-80), who owned 881 acres in the shire, valued at £1874 per annum, and 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 *Archaeological Collections relating to the Counties of Ayr and Wigton* (Edimb. 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, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of the town.

Huntingtower, a village and an ancient castle in Tibbermore 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 $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. Pop. of the conjoint villages of Huntingtower and Ruthvenfield (1871) 446, (1881) 458.

In the reign of William the Lion (1165-1214) the manors of Ruthven and Tibbermore 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,' 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 present century the castle and barony belonged to successively the Tullibardine and the Athole Murrays. Their present proprietor, William Lindsay Mercer, Esq. (b. 1858; suc. 1871), owns 465 acres in the shire, valued at £1360 per annum. Ruthven or Huntingtower Castle consists still of two strong, heavy, square towers, battlemented and turreted, which, built at different times, and originally $9\frac{1}{2}$ 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.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868. See *Perthshire Illustrated* (1844).

Huntly, a quondam hamlet in Gordon parish, SW Berwickshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Earlston. 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, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Keith, 8 SSE of Grange Junction, and $40\frac{1}{2}$ 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 vicinity of the Duke's seat of Huntly Lodge; much to facility of intercourse with neighbouring towns and villages; much 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 nine or ten well-built streets, the two principal ones crossing each other at right angles, and forming a spacious market-place or 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 Athole, by King Robert Bruce was granted 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, 1½ 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 dowager-duchess. 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. A gas company was 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 at a cost of over £3000, the bequest of the late Alexander Stewart, a solicitor in the place, is a handsome Scottish Baronial edifice, with a public meeting-room, a public hall (600 seats), a clock-tower 80 feet high, etc. The parish church is a plain structure of 1805, containing 1800 sittings. The neat Free church, built in 1840 at a cost of over £1300, in result of the famous Strathbogie movements that preceded the Disruption, contains 945 sittings. Other places of worship are the U.P. church (1809; 340 sittings), the Gothic Congregational church (1851; 480), Episcopal Christ Church (1850), a small elegant Gothic pile, with a spire, and St Margaret's Roman Catholic church (1834; 400), with a curious crown-topped tower. The public schools on the N side of the town, looking down the principal street, were erected in 1830-41 by the Dowager-Duchess of Gordon, as a memorial to her husband; form a large and very handsome building, pierced with an archway which leads up to Huntly Lodge and surmounted by a small spire with a clock; and contain the parochial board school and the Gordon female industrial and infant school. Scott's Hospital, a fine edifice on the SE side of the town, was erected in 1854 from a bequest of the late Dr Scott, a native of Huntly, for the maintenance of aged men and women. 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 railway telegraph departments,

branches of the Union, Aberdeen Town and County, and North of Scotland Banks, a local savings' bank, 7 insurance agencies, 3 hotels, a dispensary, a coffee and reading room, a Roman Catholic school, a farmers' club, a bee-keepers' association, 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 last century had an annual value of from £30,000 to £40,000. These industries have ceased, as also have tanning and distilling; but plough-making, brick and tile making, and the ordinary departments of artificership, afford employment to a considerable number of the inhabitants. A large trade in grain, arising since 1820, received a great stimulus from the opening of the railway; and 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. Having partially adopted the General Police and Improvement Act (Scotland) prior to 1871, the town is governed by a baron-bailie, a senior and two junior magistrates, and 9 police commissioners. The prison, legalised in 1847, has served since 1874 for the detention of prisoners for terms not exceeding three days. Sheriff small-debt courts are held on the second Mondays of March, June, September, and December. The municipal constituency numbered 562 in 1883, when the annual value of real property within the burgh was £7605. Pop. (1831) 2585, (1861) 3448, (1871) 3570, (1881) 3519, of whom 1948 were females. Houses (1881) 724 inhabited, 35 vacant, 3 building.

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 and NE by Rothiemay in Banffshire, E by Fergie 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 12,576½ 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 4¾ east-south-eastward through the interior, and lastly 3 miles north-by-westward again 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, thus, is 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 heathy 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, and its summit is strewn with fragments of lava and pumice-stone. Granite is the prevailing rock; limestone, of a quality not much inferior to marble, occurs in small quantity; and traces of very fine plumage 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 is much the largest proprietor, 1 other holding an annual value of over £500, 2 of between £50 and £100, and 14 of from £20 to £50. Huntly is in the presbytery of Strathbogie and synd of Moray; the living is worth £330. The Gordon public, Kinnoir public, Longhill public, Meadow Street public, Gordon female industrial, and a Roman Catholic school,

with respective accommodation for 319, 63, 43, 140, 362, and 78 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 190, 54, 21, 139, 261, and 54, and grants of £141, 11s., £54, 10s., £33, 18s. 6d., £96, 10s., £174, 8s. 5d., and £35, 14s. 7d. Valuation (1860) £8061, (1882) £14,681, 10s. 5d. Pop. (1801) 2863, (1831) 3545, (1861) 4329, (1871) 4374, (1881) 4388.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Huntly, a burn in Melrose parish, Roxburghshire, issuing from CAULDSHIELDS Loch, and traversing the grounds of Abbotsford to the river Tweed. It runs through the Rhymer's Glen, named from True Thomas of Ercildoum or EARLSTON, and famous as a loved retreat of Sir Walter Scott. Huntlyburn House stands 1 mile WSW of Melrose town.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Huntly, Perthshire. See CASTLE-HUNTLY.

Hurllet, a village on the SE border of Abbey parish, Renfrewshire, on the left bank of Levern Water, 5 furlongs NW of Nitshill station, $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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 close upon fifty 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 produce large quantities of alum, muriate of potash, and sulphate of ammonia. It has a post office under Glasgow. Pop. (1871) 379, (1881) 341.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Hurlford, 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, under which 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), as also of a worsted spinning-mill and of large fire-clay works, whilst in the neighbourhood are many collieries. A *quoad sacra* parish church, erected in 1875 at a cost of £8000, is an Early English edifice, with 800 sittings, a fine organ, and a tower containing the largest bell in the county. There are also a Free church, a Roman Catholic chapel-school (1883), an Institute, with public hall and reading-room, erected by private liberality, and two public schools—Hurlford and Crookedholm. The *quoad sacra* parish, constituted in 1874 with an endowment of £3000, is in the presbytery of Irvine and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Pop. of town (1861) 2593, (1871) 3488, (1881) 4385, of whom 657 were in Crookedholm; of *q. s.* parish (1881) 4699, of whom 193 were in Galston parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Hutchison, a village of NW Lanarkshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Cambuslang.

Hutton, a Border village and parish of SE Berwickshire. The village stands $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S of Whitadder Water, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Velvethall 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 Fishwick, united in 1614. It is bounded N by Chirnside and Foulden, E by Mordington and the Liberties of Berwick, SE and S by Northumberland, SW by Ladykirk, and W by Whitesome and Edrom. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 4 miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is $5645\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $129\frac{3}{4}$ 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. Some 65 acres are pastoral, about 260 are under wood, and all the rest 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 Ridpath, editor of the *Border History* (1776), was minister of it; and George Home of Wedderburn, one of the Edinburgh *literati* towards the close of last century, was long a resident. Hutton Hall, on the right bank of Whitadder Water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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 (630 acres, valued at £1588 per annum) 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. Mansions, noticed separately, are Meadow House, Paxton House, Spital House, and Tweedhill House; and 7 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 1 of between £100 and £500, 3 of from £50 to £100, and 5 of from £20 to £50. Hutton is in the presbytery of Chirnside and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £355. The parish church is a modern Norman structure of 1765, with a massive square tower and 700 sittings. Hutton public, Paxton girls' and infants', and Paxton schools, with respective accommodation for 80, 48, and 95 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 59, 28, and 48, and grants of £52, 14s. 6d., £22, 10s., and £43, 13s. Valuation (1865) £10,627, (1882) £12,630, 13s. Pop. (1801) 955, (1821) 1118, (1861) 1067, (1871) 1077, (1881) 962.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 26, 34, 1864.

Hutton and Corrie, an Annandale parish of Dumfriesshire, containing, towards the NW, the post office of Boreland, near the left bank of Dryfe Water, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Nethercleuch station, and 7 NNE of the post-town Lockerbie. Bounded NE by Eskdalemuir, E by Westerkerk, SE and S by Tundergarth, and W by Dryfesdale, Applegarth, and Wamphray, 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 $23,991\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $68\frac{1}{2}$ are water. DRYFE Water, rising in the northern extremity of the parish at an altitude of 1900 feet, winds $11\frac{3}{4}$ miles southward, till it passes off into Applegarth; the Water of MILK, from a point $\frac{1}{4}$ mile below its source (770 feet), runs $8\frac{3}{4}$ 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 Macmav Hill, 1587 at *Laverhay Height, 1754 at *Jocks 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 side of the parish has of late years been greatly improved, and now 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 Gillespie House (James Alex. Rogerson, Esq. of Wamphray) and Shaw (John Graham, Esq.), both near Boreland post office; and 5 proprietors hold each an annual value of more, 3 of less, than £500. 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 £405. The church, near Boreland, was built about 1710, and, as enlarged in 1764, contains 312 sittings; whilst two public schools, Corrie and Hutton, with respective accommodation for

88 and 73 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 66 and 61, and grants of £79, 18s. and £50, 14s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £7766, (1883) £13,417, 8s. 3d. Pop. (1801) 646, (1831) 860, (1851) 886, (1871) 842, (1881) 814.—*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 last 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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IA or I. See IONA.

Ibris. See EYEBROUGHY.

Ibrox, a village in Govan parish, Lanarkshire, with a station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, 7 furlongs S of Govan town, and 2¾ miles WSW of the centre of Glasgow. It contains a number of genteel residences, and has a U.P. church.

Icolmkill. See IONA.

Idoch Water, a burn of Monquhitter and Turriff parishes, N Aberdeenshire, rising near Newbyth in the SE of King-Edward parish, and running 10½ miles west-south-westward past Cuminestown, till, after a descent of 300 feet, it falls into the Deveron in the vicinity of Turriff. In its upper reaches it bears the name of the Burn of Monquhitter.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Idvies, a modern mansion in Kirken parish, Forfarshire, 3 miles SW of Guthrie Junction. Its owner, John Clerk Brodie, Esq. (b. 1811), holds 1910 acres in the shire, valued at £2560 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Ilay. See ISLAY.

Ilie. See KILDONAN.

Illeray, an island of North Uist parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, adjacent to Balleshare island, and insulated from the SW side of North Uist island only at high water. It measures 1½ by ½ mile, and has a soil partly sandy, partly black loam, yielding tolerable crops of barley and pasture for cattle. Pop., with that of Balleshare, (1861) 199, (1871) 246, (1881) 266.

Inch, Edinburghshire. See INCH HOUSE.

Inch. See LEVEN, LOCH.

Inch. See FORFAR.

Inch, a coast parish of NW Wigtownshire. Including till 1617-28 the present parishes of Stranraer and Portpatrick, it now comprises all the rest of the ancient parishes of Inch and Soulseat, the former named from the islet in Castle-Kennedy Loch, opposite the old parish church, 3 miles E of Stranraer; and it contains Castle Kennedy and Stranraer stations, the Tradeston suburb of Stranraer town, the post-office villages of Cairnryan and Lochans, Stranraer, and the hamlet of Aird. It is bounded N by Ballantrae in Ayrshire, E by New Luce, SE by Old Luce, S by Stoneykirk, and W by Portpatrick, Leswalt, Stranraer, and Loch Ryan. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 10½ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 3¾ and 6 miles; and its area is 31,919 acres, of which 590 are foreshore and 485 water. The coast-line along Loch Ryan, measuring 7¾ miles, includes most of the southern part or head of the loch and all the E side, till within 2½ miles of the sea. In the S and the southern part of the E side it has a flat beach, covered with sand or gravel; but northward it grows bold and rocky, and is pierced with several caves 60 to 100 yards long. The northern and eastern dis-

tricts, comprising three-fifths of the entire area, are everywhere hilly, their highest points being Cairnarzean Fell (735 feet), Cairnscarow (761), Braid Fell (769), Brockloch Fell (769), and Mid-Moile (844). Here and there are arable patches; but mostly they are heathy, rugged, and unsusceptible of culture. The southern and south-western districts form the larger part of the isthmus between Loch Ryan and Luce Bay, which, though from the hills it looks to be perfectly level, has really a gently undulating surface. It seems at no distant geological period to have been covered by the sea; and its curious 'pots' or hollows—the largest 1000 feet in circumference and 100 feet deep—are supposed to have been scooped out by the whirling caused by the meeting of opposite tidal currents from Loch Ryan and Luce Bay. The Water of LUCE runs 7½ miles south-south-eastward along all the eastern border; Piltanton Burn flows 7¾ miles south-eastward and eastward along the boundary with Portpatrick, Stoneykirk, and Old Luce; and a number of short burns drain the interior to Loch Ryan or these two streams. Of twelve lakes dotted over the interior, most of them in the low-level southern district, the two largest and finest—Castle-Kennedy and Soulseat—are noticed separately. Chalybeate and slightly-sulphuretted springs are in several places. The rocks are mainly Silurian. Granite occurs in detached blocks; excellent slate has been quarried on the lands of Lochryan; lead ore is traditionally said to have been mined; coal has been sedulously but vainly sought; and extensive mosses yield abundance of peat fuel. The soil is variously gravelly, sandy, clayey, loamy, and mossy, and throughout the low-level district is generally light and sandy. Fully two-fifths of the entire area are regularly or occasionally in tillage; woods cover some 650 acres, and the rest is either pastoral or waste. Special objects of antiquarian interest are treated under Castle-Kennedy, Craigauffie Castle, the Deil's Dyke, Glenterra, the Moat of Innermessan, Larg Castle, and Soulseat Abbey. Sir John Ross (1777-1856), the celebrated Arctic voyager, son of the parish minister, was a native; and Marshal Stair (1673-1747) and General Sir John-Alexander-Agnew Wallace, K.C.B. (1775-1857), were residents. Mansions, noticed separately, are Lochinch Castle, Culhorn, and Lochryan; and 2 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 4 of between £100 and £500, 4 of from £50 to £100, and 1 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Stranraer and synod of Galloway, this parish is ecclesiastically divided into Lochryan *quoad sacra* parish and Inch proper, the latter a living worth £323. The parish church was built in 1862, and contains 400 sittings. The manse is beautifully situated on a peninsula in Soulseat Loch, the site of the old abbey. Inch Free church stands near Castle-Kennedy station;

and Castle-Kennedy public, Inchparks public, Lochans public, and Cairnryan General Assembly school, with respective accommodation for 103, 115, 168, and 81 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 74, 73, 88, and 31, and grants of £59, 1s., £43, 12s., £79, 5s., and £36, 10s. Valuation (1860) £14,503, (1883) £17,344, 2s. 8d. Pop. (1801) 1577, (1831) 2521, (1861) 3469, (1871) 3268, (1881) 3766, of whom 2254 were in the parliamentary burgh of Stranraer and 3474 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 3, 1856.

Inch or **Insh**, a lake, an ancient parish, and a *quoad sacra* parish, in Badenoch district, E Inverness-shire. The lake lies on the mutual border of Alvie and Kingussie parishes, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Kincaig or Boat of Inch station on the Highland railway, this being 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Grantown and 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ NE of the post-town Kingussie. Formed by expansion of the river Spey, it lies 721 feet above sea-level, and has an utmost length and breadth of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs. The rod-fishing is poor, but salmon and char are netted in great numbers. The Queen, under date 4 Sept. 1860, describes Loch Inch as 'lovely, not a wild lake, quite the contrary: no high rocks, but woods and blue hills as a background.' On 3 April 1881 the lake was completely frozen over with ice $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. The ancient parish is united to Kingussie parish, and forms its north-eastern district. The *quoad sacra* parish, mainly identical with the ancient parish, and lying around the upper part of Loch Inch, was originally constituted in 1528, and is in the presbytery of Abernethy and synod of Moray. The stipend is £120, with a glebe worth £9 a year. The church, an old building, stands near the NE shore of Loch Inch, and contains 300 sittings. Pop. (1871) 359, (1881) 455, of whom 58 were in Alvie and 397 in Kingussie.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 74, 1877.

Inch, Aberdeenshire. See **INSCR.**

Inchaffray (Gael. *innis-abh-reidh*, 'island of the smooth water'; * Lat. *Insula Missarum*, 'island of masses'), a ruined abbey in Madderty parish, Perthshire, crowning a small rising-ground—an island once—on the left bank of ditch-like Pow Water, adjacent to Madderty station, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Crieff. It was founded in 1200 by Gilbert, third Earl of Strathearn, and his Countess Matilda, to the memory of their first-born son, and to the honour of God, St Mary, and St John the Evangelist. Colonised from Scone by canons regular of the Augustinian order, and endowed with many privileges and possessions by several of the Scottish kings, it held the churches of Madderty, Auchterarder, Aberuthven, Strageath, Kinkell, etc., and down to the Reformation possessed great note and influence. In 1556 James Drummond, younger and infant son of the second Lord Drummond, was secular commendator of Inchaffray, which was erected into a temporal lordship in his favour; and in 1609 he was created Lord Madderty. The abbey, however, and a few acres adjoining, with the patronage of twelve livings, afterwards passed to the Earls of Kinnoull. Much of the walls remained standing till 1816; but a turnpike road was then carried through the ruins, which yielded, at the time of the demolition, a small ivory cross, several stone coffins, and a number of other interesting objects, and which now are represented chiefly by a western gable and a single arched apartment. One of the abbots, Maurice, blessed Bruce's army on the field of Bannockburn (1314); another was slain at Flodden (1513).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869. See Cosmo Innes' *Liber Insule Missarum* (Bannatyne Club, 1847).

Inchard, a sea loch of Eddrachillis parish, NW Sutherland, opening from the North Minch, and striking 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward and south-eastward to Rhiconich inn. Its width contracts from 4 miles at the entrance to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, but expands again to $\frac{3}{4}$ mile. It contains nine islets in its outermost reach; is pretty well inhabited round the shores; has somewhat bleak

flanks, relieved with features of good scenery; and forms a fine natural harbour.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 113, 1882.

Inchbare, a scattered village in Stracathro parish, Forfarshire, 4 miles N by W of Brechin, under which it has a post office.

Inchbilly, a hamlet on the mutual border of Stirlingshire and Dumbartonshire, on the river Kelvin, adjacent to the Forth and Clyde Canal, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of Kirkintilloch. It has a bridge over the Kelvin, on the road from Glasgow to Falkirk, and, together with Inchbreck, Inchterf, Inchwood, and Netherinch in its neighbourhood, it owes the 'inch' of its name to quondam insulation by the waters which once occupied the strath now traversed by the Forth and Clyde Canal.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Inchberry, a hamlet in the extreme N of Rothes parish, Elginshire, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Fochabers.

Inchbervie or **Inverbervie**, an old round tower in Auchtergaven parish, Perthshire, on the right bank of the Tay, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Stanley. It is traditionally said to have been a religious house in connection with Dunfermline Abbey, but looks rather to have been a baronial fortalice; and it is now a curious ruin.

Inchbrakie, a mansion in Crieff parish, Perthshire, 3 miles E by N of Crieff town. It contains a curious carefully preserved relic of olden superstition known as Inchbrakie's Ring and similar in character to the 'talisman' of Sir Walter Scott's novel. It is a bluish uncut sapphire, set in gold, which, in the second decade of last century, the Witch of Monzie, Kate M'Niven, as she was burning on the Knock of Crieff, is said to have spat from her mouth, with the prediction that the Grahams should prosper so long as they kept it safe, the Laird of Inchbrakie having vainly attempted to save her life. In 1513 the first of these Grahams received Inchbrakie, with Fowls and Aberuthven, from his father the first Earl of Montrose; and his descendant, Patrick James Frederick Grame, Esq. (b. 1849; suc. 1854), holds 5088 acres in the shire, valued at £3212 per annum. Inchbrakie Castle, a little ESE of the mansion, was surrounded by a moat, and suffered demolition by Cromwell in 1651 for the fifth laird's zealous adherence to the Royalist cause. A beautiful, well-wooded park surrounds the mansion and the remains of the castle, and contains a very old yew tree, the second largest, it is said, in Scotland, which is believed to have given refuge, in a time of danger, to the Marquis of Montrose.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Inchbrayock, a triangular island (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) and an ancient parish of NE Forfarshire. The island, lying in the South Esk river, between Montrose Basin and the German Ocean, is separated from the mainland, on both sides, only by currents of the divided river. It has a low flat surface, nowhere exceeding 32 feet above sea-level, and was included by the Municipal Reform Bill in the parliamentary burgh of Montrose. Communicating with that town by a suspension bridge (1829), and with the mainland on the other side by a stone bridge, it is traversed, in the line of these bridges nearly through the middle, by the great coast road from Dundee to Aberdeen. At its E end is a dry dock; and it contains a small suburb of Montrose; whilst, through connection with Rossie barony, it is often called Rossie Island. The ancient parish comprehended the island and some adjacent territory, and in 1618 was united with the ancient parish of St Skeoch or Dunninald to form the present parish of Craig. The church stood on the island, and the graveyard still is used for the united parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Inchbreck. See **INCHBELLY**.

Inchcailloch (Gael. *innis-cailleach*, 'island of the nun'), a hilly, wooded island of Buchanan parish, Stirlingshire, in Loch Lomond, between Terrinch and Balmaha, 7 furlongs NW of the mouth of the river Endrick. With an utmost length and breadth of 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 furlongs, it belongs to the Duke of Montrose, and till 1621 was the seat of Inchcailloch parish church, dedicated to St Kentigerna, a holy woman who had dwelt

* Some, however, connect *-affray* with the Gael. *aifrionn*, 'mass,' in which case the Gaelic and Latin names are identical.

here as an anchorite. The foundations of this church (57 × 24 feet) may still be traced; whilst its ancient graveyard is still in use, and contains some curious 17th century tombstones.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871. See Dr William Fraser's *The Lennox* (1874).

Inchcape. See BELL ROCK.

Inchclair. See CLAIRINCH.

Inchcolm, an island of Aberdour parish, Fife, in the Firth of Forth, 5 furlongs SE of the nearest point of the mainland and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by W of Aberdour village. It measures 950 yards in extreme length, or a little over half a mile, and from 22 to 220 yards in breadth, to the E of the abbey becoming so flat and narrow, that at high tides the waters of the Firth meet over it. Both the extremities are high and rocky, the western attaining 102 and the eastern 97 feet above sea-level. It chiefly consists of trap, with greenstone to the S, largely dusted with scales of a brownish mica; and, though partly arable, it offers a bleak appearance. Anciently called *Æmonia*, it figures in Shakespeare's *Macbeth*, under the name of Saint Colmes Inch, as the burial-place of the defeated followers of Sweno, the Norways' king. 'In memory whereof,' adds Raphael Holinshed, 'many old sepulchres are yet in the said Inch, there to be seen graven with the arms of the Danes.' In 1123 Alexander I., crossing the Queensferry on affairs of state, encountered a great storm, and was driven upon the island of *Æmonia*, where he was received by a hermit who served St Columba in a small chapel, and lived upon shellfish and the milk of one cow. Here the King was obliged to remain three days, and here, in fulfilment of a vow made in the extremity of his peril, he founded an Augustinian abbey in honour of St Columba. Such is the story told by Walter Bower, Abbot of Inchcolm, who carried Fordun's *Scotichronicon* as far down as 1437. From 1335 to 1547 the abbey was several times pillaged by the English; and on the last occasion, after the Battle of Pinkie, the Duke of Somerset seized upon Inchcolm as a post commanding 'utterly the whole use of the Firth itself, with all the havens upon it.' He sent, 'as elect Abbot by God's sufferance, Sir John Luttrell, knight, with C. hakbutiers and L. pioneers, to keep his house and land there, and LXX. mariners to keep his waters, whereby,' observes Patten naively, 'it is thought he shall soon become a prelate of great power.' During the war with France, in the beginning of the present century, the island served as an artillery station, with a ten-gun battery on the E hill, near whose remains the officers and men of Prince Alfred's ship, the *Tacoom*, put up their tents for a fortnight (1863). It was resolved in 1883 to erect a lighthouse here. In 1543 Inchcolm was granted to Sir James Stewart of Beith, afterwards Lord Doune and father of the first Earl of Moray. His second son in 1611 was created Baron St Colme—a title that passed, with the island, at the death of the second Lord, to his cousin, the Earl of Moray. A little stone-roofed chapel, $15\frac{3}{4}$ feet long, which served till lately as a pigstye or a byre, has been identified by Sir James Simpson with the hermitage of King Alexander's day, thus dating among the earliest Christian edifices in Scotland. The neighbouring 'monastic buildings are of very various dates and still very extensive; and their oblong, light-grey mass, surmounted by a tall, square, central tower, forms a striking object in the distance, as seen in the summer morning light from the higher streets and houses of Edinburgh, and from the neighbouring shores of the Firth of Forth.' The tower (20 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet square) is so similar in its architectural forms and details to that of Icolmkill, that it is evidently a structure nearly, if not entirely, of the same age; and the new choir (78 × 15 feet) of 1265 is apparently, as seen by its remaining masonic connections, posterior in age to the tower on which it abuts. These monastic buildings have been fortunately protected and preserved by their insular situation—not from the silent and wasting touch of time, but from the more ruthless and destructive hand of man. The stone-roofed octagonal chapter-house (22 $\frac{3}{4}$ feet in diameter) is one of the most beautiful and

perfect in Scotland; and the abbot's house, the cloisters (34 feet square), refectory, etc., are still comparatively entire. Pop. (1881) 7.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See vol. iii. of Billings' *Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities* (1852); an article by Mr Thomas Arnold in vol. v. of *Trans. Architectural Institute of Scotland* (1859); and Sir James Simpson's *Archaeological Essays* (1872).

Inchconnachan or Colquhoun's Island, an islet of Luss parish, Dumbartonshire, in Loch Lomond, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile SE of Luss village. It is separated by only narrow belts of water from Inchtavannach on the W and Inchmoan on the S; measures $5\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs in extreme length by $3\frac{1}{4}$ in breadth; and is well clothed with natural wood.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Inchcoormac, an islet of North Knapdale parish, Argyllshire, in the mouth of Loch Swin. It contains remains of an ancient chapel, with a sculptured sarcophagus.

Inchcroin. See CRAYINCH.

Incheruin (Gael. 'round island'), an islet of Buchanan parish, Stirlingshire, in Loch Lomond, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile W by N of Inchtad, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs WSW of Arrochymore Point. With an utmost length and breadth of $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 furlongs, it has little wood, and was formerly the site of an establishment for the insane.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Inchdairnie, an estate, with a mansion, in Kinglassie parish, Fife, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Leslie. Its owner, Roger Sinclair Aytoun, Esq. (b. 1823), M.P. for Kirkcaldy 1862-74, holds 3424 acres in the shire, valued at £5047 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Inchdrewer Castle. See BANFF.

Inchdrynich, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Glenorchy and Innishail parish, Argyllshire, on the E shore of Loch Awe, 5 miles SW of Dalnally. The house was leased in 1858 and following years by the celebrated etcher, Mr P. G. Hamerton. Its owner, William Muir, Esq., holds 4250 acres in the shire, valued at £1260 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Incheffray. See INCHAFFRAY.

Inches, a mansion in Inverness parish, Invernesshire, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of the town. A baronial castle stood a little to the N of it; and its estate, which has been greatly improved of recent years, contains quarries of excellent sandstone, affording the chief supply of building material to Inverness, and is traversed by a burn, with some beautiful small cascades.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876.

Inches, Easter and Wester, low flat alluvial tracts in the Carse of Falkirk, Stirlingshire, traversed or enfolded by the windings of the river Carron.

Inches, North and South. See PERTH.

Inches Station. See DOUGLAS.

Inchewan, an estate, with a mansion, in Tannadice parish, Forfarshire, on the left bank of the South Esk, 5 miles ENE of Kirriemuir. Its owner, John Ogilvy, Esq., holds 2716 acres in the shire, valued at £2244 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Inchtad (Gael. *innis-fada*, 'long island'), a fertile islet of Buchanan parish, Stirlingshire, in Loch Lomond, $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs SW of Arrochymore Point. Extending south-westward between Incheailloch and Incheruin, it has an utmost length and breadth of 7 and $2\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs, is but partially wooded, and shows the features of an ornate farm.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Inchgalbraith, a tiny islet of Luss parish, Dumbartonshire, in Loch Lomond, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs respectively SE and SW of Inchtavannach and Inchmoan, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs NE of the point of land adjacent to Rosslin House. It retains some ruins of an ancient castle of the Galbraith family, amid a few overshadowing trees.

Inchgarvie, a rocky islet of Inverkeithing parish, Fife, in the Firth of Forth, 3 furlongs SSE of the North Queensferry coastguard station and $4\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Long Craig near South Queensferry. Measuring 5 furlongs in circumference, it was crowned with a fort in the reign of James IV., which served as a state prison from 1519 till the purchase of the Bass in 1671, and which was

visited in 1651 by Charles II. Inchgarvie was re-fortified and provided with four iron 24-pounders in 1779, after the alarm occasioned by the appearance of Paul Jones' squadron in the Firth; and it now forms the central support of the two great spans of the FORTH Railway Bridge.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Inchinman (old forms *Inchivanum*, *Inchenane*, *Inchinan*; Gael. *inch*, an island, and *Inan*, the patron saint; in the Ragman Roll the name is *Kilivan*), a small parish on the north-eastern border of Renfrewshire adjoining the river Clyde. It is bounded NE by the Clyde (which divides it from New Kilpatrick in Dumbartonshire), E and SE by the Cart and the Black Cart for a distance of 3¼ miles, and at the SW corner by the Gryfe for 3½ furlongs. Along the W it is purely artificial. Near the centre of the Clyde border is Newshot—corruptly Nushet—*island*, which is 1½ mile long by ¼ wide, while in the Cart before its confluence with the Clyde is a smaller one called Colin's Isle. At the latter point, according to tradition, a vessel once stranded, and long before the litigation due to this had ended, the mud and silt had so gathered around the wreck as to form a small island covered with thriving young firs. The extreme length of the parish from North Barr on the N to the junction of the Cart and Gryfe on the S is 2½ miles, and the extreme breadth from the mouth of the Black Cart straight westward is 3¼ miles. The total area is 3527·993 acres, of which 60·892 are foreshore and 136·697 are water. The height rises gradually from the Clyde southwards and westwards. On the SE the height is from 12 to 20 feet, and it rises to 52 feet at the Free church, near the centre of the parish, and to 182 near Craigend. About eight-ninths of the parish is under cultivation, and the rest is woodland, roads, houses, etc., there being no waste. The soil is excellent, consisting chiefly of strong productive clay, and in the lower parts of rich loam. The underlying rocks are carboniferous, and consist of sandstone, limestone, coal, and volcanic rocks. Basalt has been extensively worked since 1760 for the construction of jetties, etc., and there are also quarries of sandstone and limestone both of good quality. The centre of the parish is about 9 miles distant from Glasgow, and 13 from Greenock. The parish is traversed by the roads from Paisley to Greenock, and from Renfrew to Greenock, but there is no railway within its bounds. The Renfrew section of the G. & S.-W. railway passes, however, close to the E side, and the Paisley and Greenock section of the Caledonian along the SW, and most parts are accessible from the Renfrew, Houston, or Bishopston stations. The Paisley and Greenock road crosses the Black Cart by Barnsford Bridge, and the Renfrew and Greenock road crosses both the Black and White Cart about 30 yards above their junction by Inchinnan Bridge. Here there was formerly a public ferry; and an adjoining property is still known as Ferrycroft. In 1759 a bridge of nine arches was built across the river below the junction of the two streams. It was also connected by a side arch with the point between the streams. It cost only £1450, and proved worth the money, for the foundations were bad and the whole structure gave way in 1809. The new bridge above the junction was completed in 1812 at an expense of £17,000. It is composed of two divisions, not in the same straight line, but forming nearly a right angle, each section crossing one of the streams almost at a right angle also. It was at the ford here that Argyll was captured in 1685 (see RENFREW). Although the parish takes its name from Inan, who was a confessor at Irvine in the 9th century, and was also patron saint of Beith, the church seems to have been dedicated to Saint Conval or Connal or Convallus, who taught Christianity here early in the 7th century. According to Fordun, who says he was the chief disciple of Saint Mungo, and was famous for his virtues and miracles, his bones were buried at Inchenane; and Bede says his remains in a stately monument at Inchennan were held

in great veneration in his day. According to the Aberdeen Breviary, Conval sailed miraculously from Ireland to the Clyde on a stone which remained on the bank of the Cart, and was known as *Currus Sancti Convalli*, and wrought miraculous cures on man and beast. A stone called St Connalie's Stone stood near the ancient ford on the Renfrew side of the river, and is mentioned in the records of the burgh of Paisley in 1620. Mr Motherwell (in notes to *Renfrewshire Characters and Scenes*) identifies it with the Argyll stone (see RENFREW), and thinks it was the pediment of a cross dedicated to St Connal near his cell, and also marking the ford. The church was excepted from Walter Fitz-Allan's grant to the monastery of Paisley of all the churches of Strathgryfe, as he had already granted the church of Inchinnan with all its pertinents to the Knights Templars. On their suppression in 1312 it was transferred to the Knights of St John of Jerusalem. After the Reformation the tithes, temple-lands, etc. passed to Lord Torphichen, and the temple-lands subsequently to Semple of Beltrees. The old church was on the site of the present building at the W end of Inchinnan bridge, and was a plain structure measuring 50 feet by 18, with very thick walls. It was built about 1109, and was pulled down in 1828, when the floor was found to be literally paved with skulls. Four tombstones, apparently remains of old stone coffins, with ridged tops, are called 'the Templars' graves.' The ground known as Ladyacre was the endowment of the Virgin's altar in the old church. The lands of Inchinnan were granted by King Malcolm IV. to Walter, the High Steward, in 1158, but on the death of Matthew, fourth Earl of Lennox, in 1571, they reverted to the Crown, James VI. being the heir. He conferred them first on his uncle Charles, then on his grand uncle Robert, afterwards Earl of March, and thereafter again on Esmé Stewart, Lord d'Aubigny, a cousin of his father. In 1672 Charles, sixth Duke of Lennox, dying without issue, the lands again reverted to the Crown, and were granted by Charles II. in 1680 to his natural son Charles Lennox, Duke of Lennox and Richmond, who sold them to the Duke of Montrose in the beginning of last century, and he again in 1737 sold them to Archibald Campbell of Blythswood, descended from the families of Ardkinlas and Douglas of Mains in Dumbartonshire, and in his line the property still remains. The manor-house stood about 2 furlongs N of North Barr House towards the Clyde, and seems to have been extensively altered and rebuilt about 1506 by Matthew, Lord Darnley, second Earl of Lennox, and to have received the name of 'the palace,' which the site still bears. According to Crawford's *History of Renfrewshire*, there were considerable remains of the building in 1710, but these had disappeared before the end of the century. The estate of North Barr was purchased originally in 1670 by Donald M'Gilchrist, who claimed descent from the Lord of Tarbart of Robert the Bruce's time. Part of it passed to the family of Balfour, but the greater part of it was in 1741 acquired by Lord Sempill, and again in 1798 by Mr James Buchanan, who sold it to Lord Blantyre in 1812. An old baronial fortalice on it has since been demolished. South Barr was the property of the Boyds, and afterwards of the Alexanders, sprung from Claud Alexander of Ballochmyle. There is a good mansion-house, built in 1827, on the site of the old house, which was burned in 1826. Park House (A. Moffatt, Esq.) is a modern mansion. Robert Law, a Covenanted minister, whose curious Journal from 1635 to 1684 was edited in 1818 by C. K. Sharpe, was born in the parish. The post-town is Paisley. Sir Archibald Campbell of Blythswood is the principal proprietor; 6 others hold an annual value of £100 to £500; and there are a few others of smaller amount. Inchinnan is in the presbytery of Paisley and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £420. The parish church, near the left bank of the Black Cart, 1½ mile W by N of Renfrew, is a Gothic building with a square tower, and was opened in 1828. The Free church, built at the private cost of Mr Henderson of Park, is 1½ mile

NW of the parish church. The public school, with accommodation for 130 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 40, and a grant of £31, 19s. Valuation (1860) £5501, (1879) £8029, 6s., (1883) £7181, 3s. 3d. Pop. (1755) 397, (1801) 462, (1831) 642, (1861) 619, (1871) 584, (1881) 508. The decrease in population is due to the stoppage of Southbar Colliery and Rashielea Quarry. —*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Inchkeith, an island of Kinghorn parish, Fife, in the Firth of Forth, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles SE by S of Kinghorn Ness, $5\frac{1}{2}$ SSE of Kirkcaldy, $3\frac{1}{4}$ ESE of Burntisland, $4\frac{1}{4}$ NNE of Leith, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of Portobello. In shape resembling an irregular triangle with south-south-eastward apex, it has an utmost length and breadth of $6\frac{3}{4}$ and 2 furlongs, and a summit altitude of 182 feet. Carlyle describes it in his *Reminiscences*, having rowed over from Kirkcaldy in 1817 with Edward Irving and one Donaldson:—"We prosperously reached Inchkeith, ran ourselves into a wild, stony little bay (W end of the island towards the lighthouse), and stept ashore. Bay in miniature was prettily savage, every stone in it, big or little, lying just as the deluges had left them in ages long gone. Whole island was prettily savage. Grass on it mostly wild and seraggy, but equal to the keep of seven cows. Some patches (little bed-quits as it were) of weak dishevelled barley trying to grow under difficulties; these, except perhaps a square yard or two of potatoes equally ill off, were the only attempt at crop. Inhabitants none except these seven cows, and the lighthouse-keeper and his family. Conies probably abounded, but these were *feræ nature*, and didn't show face. In a slight hollow about the centre of the island (which island I think is traversed by a kind of hollow of which our little bay was the western end) were still traceable some ghastly remains of "Russian graves," graves from a Russian squadron which had wintered thereabouts in 1799, and had there buried its dead. . . . The lighthouse was curious to us, the only one I ever saw before or since. . . . Lighthouse-keeper, too, in another sphere of enquiry was to me quite new; by far the most life-weary looking mortal I ever saw. Surely no lover of the picturesque, for in nature there was nowhere a more glorious view. A shrewd healthy Aberdeen native, a kindly man withal, yet in every feature of face and voice telling you, "Behold the victim of unspeakable enmi." We got from him down below refectory of the best, biscuits and new milk I think almost better in both kinds than I have tasted since. A man not greedy of money either. We left him almost sorrowfully, and never heard of him more. The scene in our little bay, as we were about proceeding to launch our boat, seemed to me the beautifullest I had ever beheld. Sun about setting just in face of us, behind Ben Lomond far away. Edinburgh with its towers; the great silver mirror of the Firth girt by such a framework of mountains; cities, rocks, and fields, and wavy landscapes on all hands of us; and reaching right under foot, as I remember, came a broad pillar as of gold from the just sinking sun; burning axle as it were going down to the centre of the world!" The geology of Inchkeith is highly interesting; and, when the tide is low, the beds around its northern extremity and part of its easterly side are as well displayed, as if pictured and sectioned on a geological map. The new roads, too, in connection with the fortifications cut the strata diagonally, exposing fine sections by which the observations around the coast can be checked. Five-sixths or more of the island are great sheets of igneous rocks, between which are thinner bands of sedimentary deposits, including shales, two thin seams of coal, some highly calcareous shales, and at least one band of limestone. Many of the shales are literally crammed with fossil ostracodes and minute phyllopoas, amongst which *estheria* are abundant. The flora is rich, *henbane* and *sinopsis nigra* being specially plentiful. A prehistoric kitchen-midden was discovered in 1872; and on Inchkeith Skene places Alanna, a town of the Otadeni, mentioned by Ptolemy in the 2d century A.D. This he further identifies with Bede's insular city of Giudi,

which in 650 Osuiu, King of Northumbria, was forced by Penda, the pagan Mercian king, to ransom with all the riches in it and the neighbouring region. Under James IV., in 1497, many plague-smitten townfolk of Edinburgh were conveyed 'to the Inch, there to remain till God provide for their health;' and James IV. it was who had a dumb woman transported to the island, where, being properly lodged and provisioned, two infants were entrusted to her care, in order to discover, by the language they should adopt, what was man's primitive speech. The result proved highly satisfactory, as, after allowing them a sufficient time, it was found that 'they spak very guid Ebrew'! In 1547, after the battle of Pinkie, the English erected fortifications on Inchkeith, and left there a strong garrison, composed in part of a troop of Italian mercenaries; but on Corpus Christi Day, 1549, a combined force of French and Scotch, under the Sierr D'Essé, embarked from Leith at break of day in presence of the Queen Dowager, and, after a fierce contest, expelled the enemy from their stronghold, and compelled them to surrender at discretion, with the loss of their leader and above 300 slain. From then till 1560 the island was garrisoned by the French; but James VI.'s first parliament (1567-68) ordained 'that the fort of Inchkeith be demolished and cast down utterly to the ground, and destroyed in such wise that no fundament thereof be occasion to build thereupon in time coming.' None the less, on 18 Aug. 1773 Dr Johnson here found a fort,* whose remains were only removed when the lighthouse was built in 1803. Rising to an elevation of 235 feet above sea-level, and visible at a distance of 21 nautical miles, the light of this lighthouse at first was stationary, but in 1815 was changed to a revolving light, to distinguish it from the fixed light on the Isle of May. In 1835, again, it changed its reflecting for a dioptric character; and now it consists of seven annular lenses, which circulate round a lamp of three concentric wicks, and produce bright flashes once in every minute, and of five rows of curved fixed mirrors, which serve to prolong the duration of the flashes from the lenses. After twenty years of suggestions and representations, the Government resolved to fortify Inchkeith and KINGHORN Ness; so, the island having been taken over from the Duke of Buccleuch, three polygonal batteries were built in 1878-81 on the three headlands. Connected one with the other by a military road $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, they are yet entirely isolated by ditches 20 feet deep and almost as many broad, whilst their massive parapet walls rise $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the floor of the interior. They are mounted with four 18-ton guns, two for the S battery, and one each for the N and NW batteries. The guns are fired over the parapet, and not through embrasures or loopholes, being placed on a raised turret-shaped concrete platform on the Moncrieff principle, and run round on swivels.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Inchkenneth, a grassy island of Kilfinichen and Kilvickon parish, Argyllshire, at the entrance of Loch-na-Keal, on the W side of Mull, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by E of the E end of Ulva. Measuring $1\frac{1}{8}$ mile in length, and 3 furlongs in extreme breadth, it is low and fertile, and took its name from Kenneth, a missionary of Iona, who became the head of Achabo Abbey in Ireland, and died there in 600. Down to the Reformation it was held by the monks of Iona; and it possesses tolerably entire ruins of a First Pointed church, built on the site of the

* 'In crossing the Firth,' says Boswell, 'Dr Johnson determined that we should land upon Inchkeith. On approaching it, we first observed a high rocky shore. We coasted about, and put into a little bay on the NW. We clambered up a very steep ascent, on which was very good grass, but rather a profusion of thistles. There were sixteen head of black cattle grazing upon the island. Lord Hailes observed to me that Brantôme calls it L'isle des Chevaux, and that it was probably "a safer stable" than many others in his time. The fort, with an inscription on it, *Maria Re:1564*, is strongly built. Dr Johnson examined it with much attention. There are three wells in the island, but we could not find one in the fort. . . . Dr Johnson said, "I'd have this island; I'd build a house, make a good landing-place, have a garden and vines and all sorts of trees. A rich man of a hospitable turn here would have many visitors from Edinburgh."

Columban cell, and measuring 60 feet by 30, whither Boswell retired at midnight to say his prayers, but speedily returned, being frightened by a ghost. Around the ruins is a graveyard, containing the tombstones of the Macleans of Broilas. In Oct. 1773, at the time of Dr Johnson's pilgrimage to the Hebrides, Inchkenneth belonged to Sir Allan Maclean, Bart., who resided on it in what is described by Scott as a wretched and exposed hut. Yet the Doctor, with Boswell, spent two days under Sir Allan's roof, and by him and his two daughters was entertained with such 'kindness of hospitality and refinement of courtesy,' that he looked on his sojourn with them as 'a proper prelude to Iona,' and commemorated it in a Latin poem, which Professor Sir Daniel Sandford of Glasgow translated as follows:—

'Scarce spied amid the west sea foam,
Yet once Religion's chosen home,
Appears the isle whose savage race
By Kenneth's voice was won to grace.
O'er glassy tides I thither flew,
The wonders of the spot to view.
In lowly cottage great Maclean
Held there his high ancestral reign,
With daughters fair whom love might deem
The Naiads of the ocean stream:
Yet not in chilly cavern rude
Were they, like Danube's lawless brood;
But all that charms a polish'd age,
The tuneful lyre, the learned page,
Combined to beautify and bless
That life of ease and loneliness.
Now dawn'd the day whose holy light
Puts human hopes and cares to flight;
Nor 'mid the hoarse waves' circling swell
Did worship here forget to dwell.
What though beneath a woman's hand
The sacred volume's leaves expand;
No need of priestly sanction there—
The sinless heart makes holy prayer!
Then wherefore further seek to rove,
While here is all our hearts approve—
Repose, security, and love?'

Inchlaw or **Lucklaw**, a hill in the E end of Logie parish, NE Fife, 4 miles S of Newport. It chiefly consists of yellow felspar porphyry, very hard, and susceptible of a fine polish; but its summit is composed of flesh-red felspar. Said to have been a hunting-ground of the Scottish kings, when residing at Falkland or St Andrews, and therefore sometimes called the King's Park, it rises to an altitude of 626 feet above sea-level, and commands an extensive view, particularly towards the N.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Inchlonaig, an island of Luss parish, Dumbartonshire, in Loch Lomond, 3 furlongs WNW of Strathcashell Point and 6½ E of Luss village. Extending from NE to SW, and measuring 1 by ½ mile, it is covered over half its surface with a forest of yew trees, said to have been planted by Robert Bruce to supply his army with bows; and it has long been used by the Colquhouns of Luss as a deer park.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Inchmahome (Gael. 'island of my little Colman'), the larger of the two islets in the Lake of Monteith, Port of Monteith parish, SW Perthshire, 3¾ miles E by S of Aberfoyle and 5 furlongs SW of Port of Monteith village. With an utmost length and breadth of only 1½ and 1 furlong, it lies on the unruffled water near Inch Talla, level but 'plump with rich foliage, brooding like great birds of calm. You somehow think of them as on, not in the lake, or like clouds lying in a nether sky—'like ships waiting for the wind.' You get a coble, and a *yard* old Celt, its master, and are rowed across to Inchmahome, the Isle of Rest. Here you find on landing huge Spanish chestnuts, one lying dead, others standing stark and peeled, like gigantic antlers, and others flourishing in their *viridis senectus*; and in a thicket of wood you see the remains of a monastery of great beauty, the design and workmanship exquisite. You wander through the ruins, overgrown with ferns and Spanish filberts, and old fruit trees, and at the corner of the old monkish garden you come upon one of the strangest and most touching sights you ever saw—an oval space of 18 feet by 12, with the remains of a double row of boxwood all round.

What is this? It is called in the guide-books "Queen Mary's Bower;" but, besides its being plainly not in the least a bower, what could the little Queen, then five years old, and "fancy free," do with a bower? It is plainly the Child-Queen's Garden, with her little walk, and its rows of boxwood, left to themselves for three hundred years. Yet, without doubt, "here is that first garden of her simpleness." Fancy the little, lovely royal child, with her four Marys, her playfellows, her child maids-of-honour, with their little hands and feet, and their innocent and happy eyes, pattering about that garden all that time ago, laughing, and running, and gardening as only children do and can. As is well known, Mary was placed by her mother in this Isle of Rest' from soon after the battle of Pinkie, Sept. 1547, till towards the end of the following February she left for Dumbarton, thence to take ship to France. Thus the author of *Rab and his Friends*; and Mr Hutchison, in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.** (1879-80), more minutely describes 'the quaint and simple arrangements of this mediæval garden—the three straggling boxwood trees, evidently grown from the boxwood edgings of a former oval flower-bed still discernible. They are 20½ feet high, and upwards of 3 in girth at 1 foot from the ground, where they branch into several stems, the result probably of early clipping. In the centre of the plot is a quaint old thorn tree, 22 feet high, and 16 inches in girth, but much destroyed by the prevalent west winds which sweep across the island, and to whose influence it is much exposed.' In 1238 Walter Comyn, Earl of Menteith, obtained authority from Pope Gregory IX. to build an Augustinian priory on the island of 'Inchmaquhomok.' The church was dedicated to Colman, an Irish Piet, who founded the monastery of Dromore in Ireland prior to 514. Robert Bruce was at least three times at Inchmahome, in 1306, 1308, and 1310; and here in 1363 his son, David II., widower, wedded Margaret Logie, widow. First Pointed in style, and measuring 115 feet by 36, the church consisted of a three-bayed nave, a N aisle, an aisleless choir, and a square four-storied bell-tower. The western doorway is deeply recessed and richly sculptured; and the choir retains a piscina, sedilia, and an interesting though mutilated monument (*circa* 1294) with recumbent effigies of Walter Stewart, Earl of Menteith, and his Countess, his legs being crossed crusader-wise, and her arm twined around his neck. S of the church are some remains of the dormitory, refectory, and vaulted kitchen; but the cloisters in 1644 made way for an awkward mausoleum, run hurriedly up to receive the corpse of John Graham, Lord Kilpont, who was murdered in Montrose's camp at Collace by one of his own vassals, James Stewart of Ardvorlich. Lord Kilpont's son, the second and last Earl of ARTH and Menteith, disposed of Inchmahome to the Marquis of Montrose, with whose descendant, the Duke, it still remains.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871. See MONTEITH; the Rev. W. M. Stirling's *Notes, historical and descriptive, on the Priory of Inchmahome* (Edinb. 1815); Dr John Brown's 'Queen Mary's Child-Garden,' in *Home Subscivie* (Edinb. 1858); and Dr William Fraser's *Red Book of Monteith* (2 vols., Edinb., 1880).

Inchmarlo, a mansion in Banchoy-Ternan parish, Kincardineshire, near the N bank of the Dee, 1¼ mile WNW of Banchoy village. Its owner, Duncan Davidson, Esq. of Tillychety (b. 1814; suc. 1849), holds 985 acres in Kincardineshire and 1422 in Aberdeenshire, valued at £896 and £872 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 66, 1871.

Inchmarnock, an island of North Bute parish, Buteshire, off the W side of the Isle of Bute, adjacent to the meeting-point of the Kyles of Bute, the Sound of Bute, and Loch Fyne, 6½ furlongs W of St Ninian's Point. Extending N and S, it has an utmost length and breadth of 2 miles and 5½ furlongs, in the S attains

* Where he also gives the height of the largest sycamore, Spanish chestnut, and walnut, all three near the western doorway of the priory, as 80, 85, and 80 feet, their girth at 1 foot from the ground being 13½, 19½, and 10 feet.

a summit altitude of 165 feet above sea-level, and grows splendid crops of barley. It belonged anciently to the monastery of Saddel in Kintyre; and contains the site of a small chapel, which was dedicated to St Marnock. Pop. (1871) 30, (1881) 18.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 21, 29, 1870-73.

Inchmarrin. See INCHMURRIN.

Inchmartine House, a mansion in the NE corner of Errol parish, Perthshire, 2½ miles NNW of Inchture station. At Westown, 1 mile SW, stood the Church of the Blessed Virgin of Inchmartine, a small, plain Gothic building, which was anciently held by Coupar-Angus Abbey, and which served as a sub-parochial place of worship till the latter part of last century. Its burying-ground continued to be in use till a much later period.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Inchmurrin, an island of Kilmarnock parish, Dumbartonshire, in Loch Lomond, 5½ furlongs WNW of the Kilmarnock shore of the lake, and terminating 2¼ miles N by W of Balloch pier. The largest and most southerly of the isles in Loch Lomond, it forms, with Inchtorn and Inchealloch, a belt of islets from SW to NE, on a straight line across the broadest part of the lake; and measures 1½ mile in length by 3⅓ furlongs in extreme breadth. Beautifully wooded, it has long been used by the Dukes of Montrose as a deer park; and has, at its SW end, in a grove of venerable oaks, the ruins of an ancient castle of the Earls of Lennox, where, after the execution of her father, husband, and two sons, Isabella, Duchess of Albany and Countess of Lennox, lived till her death about 1460. Inchmurrin was visited by James IV. in 1506, by James VI. in 1585 and 1617; on 24 Sept. 1439 it was the scene of the treacherous murder of Sir John Colquhoun and his attendants by a party of Western Islanders. Near the castle, so late as 1724, might be seen the ruins of the chapel of St Mirin, Paisley's patron saint, which gave the island its name.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 30, 38, 1866-71. See Dr William Fraser's *The Lennox* (2 vols., Edinb., 1874).

Inchnadamph. See ASSYNT.

Inchoch Castle, an old baronial fortalice, once the seat of the Hays of Lochloy, in Auldearn parish, Nairnshire, near the Highland railway, 1½ mile NE of Auldearn village.

Inchparks. See INCH, Wigtownshire.

Inchrye Abbey, a modern mansion in Abdie parish, NW Fife, near the NE shore of Lindores Loch, 3 miles SE of Newburgh. Built at a cost of £12,000, in the Gothic style, with a verandah, battlements, and turrets, it has charming grounds, with lawns, meadows, and woods, fringing the lake.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Inchtavannach or Monk's Island, an islet of Luss parish, Dumbartonshire, in Loch Lomond, 1 furlong from the western shore, and 7 furlongs SSE of Luss village. Extending from N to S, it has an utmost length and breadth of 7½ and 3 furlongs, and in the N rises steeply to 200 feet above sea-level. It is covered with natural oak wood, and anciently contained a monastery. Coleridge, Wordsworth, and his sister, Dorothy, visited it on 25 Aug. 1803.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Inchterf, a hamlet, on a quondam island, in the SW corner of Kilsyth parish, Stirlingshire, 2¼ miles ESE of Milton of Campsie.

Inchtorn or Torrinch, a wooded islet (3 × 2 furl.) of Kilmarnock parish, Dumbartonshire, in Loch Lomond, 70 yards SW of Inchealloch, and 1 mile NE of the north-eastern extremity of Inchmurrin.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Inchture, a village and a parish in the Carse of Gowrie, Perthshire. The village stands 1½ mile N by W of Inchture station on the Dundee and Perth section of the Caledonian, this being 7⅓ miles WSW of Dundee, and 14 E by N of Perth. Occupying the crown of a rising-ground, anciently an island, it was originally called *Innis-tuir* (Gael. 'island of the tower'); and it overlooks a luxuriant expanse of circumjacent carse lands, and presents a pleasant appearance. At it are a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, an inn, and a large brewery.

The parish, since 1670 comprising the ancient parishes of Inchture and Rossie, is bounded NW by Abernethy, NE and E by Longforgan, SE by the Firth of Tay, SW by Errol, and W by Kinnaird. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is 4½ miles; its breadth varies between 7½ furlongs and 2½ miles; and its area is 5328½ acres, of which 1199½ are foreshore and 6 water. One brook, rising and running 1½ mile in the interior, traces for 2¼ miles the boundary with Errol, till, being joined from that parish by a larger brook than itself, it forms at Powgavie a small but not unimportant harbour on the firth; whilst Huntly Burn, coming down from the NW, traces for 3¼ miles the north-eastern and eastern border, and then diverges into Longforgan. The shoreline, 9 furlongs long, is low; and for 3 miles inland the surface is all but a dead-level, nowhere exceeding 84 feet, and forming part of the rich alluvial flat of the Carse of Gowrie. Then it begins to rise, till it attains 559 feet at Hilltown of Ballindean and 567 at wooded Rossie Hill—heights that command delightful views of water and hill scenery. Trap-rock prevails in the hills; red sandstone and good limestone are found in the lower grounds; and all have been quarried. Veins of copper occur, but have never been worked. The soil, on the carse lands, is rich argillaceous alluvium; on the undulatory tracts, is a fertile loam; and, on much of Rossie, is gravelly or sandy. Nearly 500 acres are under wood; and several hundred acres are land reclaimed from the firth. The chief antiquities are the ruins of Moncur Castle and of Rossie church, and a cross on the site of the quondam village of Rossie. Mansions are Rossie Priory and Ballindean House, both separately noticed; and most of the property is divided among three. Inchture is in the presbytery of Dundee and synod of Angus and Mearns; the stipend and communion-elements are returned at £311, 16s. 9d. The church, at Inchture village, is a neat Gothic edifice of 1834, containing 550 sittings. A public school, with accommodation for 186 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 105, and a grant of £99, 3s. 6d. Valuation (1866) £7569, (1883) £8065, 5s. 7d. Pop. (1801) 949, (1831) 878, (1871) 659, (1881) 650.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Inchtuthil, a tract of 200 acres in Caputh parish, Perthshire, on the left bank of the river Tay, 2½ miles E by S of Caputh church, and 7½ ESE of Dunkeld. Forming a flat oblong plateau, which rises steeply on all sides to an elevation of 60 feet above the level of the surrounding plain of Stormont, it is identified by Dr Skene as the site of Tamea, a frontier town of the Vacomagi. It had on its NE border a Roman camp, 500 yards square, whose stone walls, 9½ feet thick, have for a century or more been almost levelled by the plough, and to the SE of which were two tumuli and a redoubt—now distinguished by a group of trees. Inchtuthil, moreover, is said to have been part of the land granted by Kenneth III. to Hay, for his bravery at the battle of LUNCARTY.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Inchyra, a village and a mansion in a detached section of Kinnoull parish, SE Perthshire. The village stands on the left bank of the river Tay, 1 mile SW of Glen-carse station on the Dundee and Perth section of the Caledonian, and 5 miles ESE of Perth. It has a good harbour, which admits vessels of considerable burden, and a ferry communicating with Pingask in Rhynd parish. Inchyra House, ¾ mile N by E of the village, is a handsome edifice in the Grecian style, with finely wooded grounds.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Inellan, a village and a quondam sacra parish in Dunoon parish, Argyllshire. The village stands on the coast of the Firth of Clyde, 3⅓ miles S by W of Dunoon town. Founded in 1843, it has risen, from a cluster of villas around a castellated hotel, to rank as a fashionable watering-place, which, extending more than a mile along the shore, is backed by Garrochhorran Hill (1113 feet), Corlarach Hill (1371), Beinn Ruadh (1057), and Inellan Hill (935). It enjoys abundant facilities of communication through the Glasgow and Rothsay steamers; and has a post office under Greenock, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of

the Clydesdale Bank, a steam-boat pier, gas and water works, a spacious hotel, a bowling-green, a horticultural society, a public school, an Established church, a Free church, a U.P. church, and St Margaret's Episcopal church, a Gothic edifice of 1875. The Established church was built nearly 50 years ago as a chapel of ease at a cost of £1100. The *quoad sacra* parish, constituted in 1873, is in the presbytery of Dunoon and synod of Argyll; its minister's stipend is £350. Pop. of village (1871) 605, (1881) 859; of *q. s.* parish (1881) 1061.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Inganess, a bay on the E side of Pomona, Orkney, projecting south-westward between the parishes of Kirkwall and St Andrews. It opens 3 miles ESE of the entrance of Kirkwall Bay; is flanked, on the NW side, by Inganess Head; measures 4½ miles in length, and from ½ to 1¼ mile in breadth; expands to its greatest breadth in its middle parts; has a depth of from 2½ to 12 fathoms; and forms a fine natural harbour for vessels of any size.

Inglismaldie, a seat of the Earl of Kintore in Marykirk parish, SW Kincardineshire, within ¼ mile of the North Esk's left bank, and 6 miles SW of Laurencekirk. An old castellated edifice, it was inhabited by the Earl's ancestors, the Barons Falconer of Halkerton, and is surrounded with extensive woods.

Ingliston House, a Scottish Baronial mansion of 1846 in the Edinburghshire section of Kirkliston parish, 2 miles N of Ratho. Its finely-wooded grounds contain an old limetree ('Wallace's Switch'), which girths 23 feet at 3 feet from the ground.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Inhallow. See ENHALLOW.

Inhouse, a village close to Mossbank, in Delting parish, Shetland.

Inish. See INCH.

Inishail, a heathy islet and an ancient parish in Lorn district, Argyllshire. The island, with an utmost length and breadth of 3 and 1½ furlongs, lies in the lower part of Loch Awe, 2½ miles SSW of Loch Awe station and pier and 4½ furlongs WNW of Cladich pier. In 1857 the celebrated etcher, Mr Philip Gilbert Hamerton, encamped upon Inishail; and five years later he published two volumes entitled *A Painter's Camp in the Highlands, and Thoughts about Art*. Inishail had much celebrity in the Middle Ages as the site of a small Cistercian nunnery, which is said to have been distinguished by freedom from the evils that characterised many of the institutions of its class, and whose property was conveyed, at the Reformation, to Hay, the Protestant ex-abbot of Inchaffray. It is still represented by some remains of its chapel. The parish church was in use from the Reformation till it was superseded by a new church (1773; 250 sittings) on the shore, 5 miles SW of Dalnally. Its burying-ground was specially used by the clan Macarthur, who formerly inhabited the shores of the lower part of Loch Awe, and contains numerous ancient carved tombstones, with insignia and devices of Crusaders, knights, warriors, ecclesiastics, and a peer. The parish, united to Glenorchy in 1618, occasions the present parish of Glenorchy to be formally designated Glenorchy and Inishail; embraces the islands, waters, and flanks of much of the lower part of Loch Awe; contains the mansions of Ardvrecknish, New Inverawe, and Inchdrynich; and shares with Glenorchy proper the alternate Sabbath services of the parish minister.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Inishchonell, a beautiful islet of Kilchrenan and Dalavich parish, Argyllshire, in Loch Awe, 8 miles NE of the head of the lake, and 5 furlongs ESE of Dalavich church. Here, from the 11th century, the ancestors of the Duke of Argyll had their stronghold, Ardchonnell Castle, now a picturesque ivy-mantled ruin; hence they maintained a long and arduous struggle with surrounding clans; and hence they often sent forth their famous slogan or defiant war-shout, 'It's a far cry to Lochow.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 37, 1876.

Inishdrynich. See INCHDRYNICH.

Inisherrich or **Innis-Seanamhach**, an islet of Kilchrenan and Dalavich parish, Argyllshire, in Loch

Awe, 5½ furlongs SSW of Inishchonell. It contains a ruined chapel, with an ancient burying-ground.

Inishfraoch. See FRAOCH EILEAN.

Inishkenneth. See INCHKENNETH.

Inishnadamph. See ASSYNT.

Inistrynich House. See INCHDRYNICH.

Inkerman, a village in Abbey parish, Renfrewshire, 2 miles WNW of Paisley. It was founded about 1858 in connection with the working of ironstone mines. Pop. (1871) 723, (1881) 948.

Innellan. See INELLAN.

Inneravon, a tract of land contiguous to the mouth of the river Avon in Borrowstounness parish, Linlithgowshire. A remarkable bed of oyster and other shells exists beneath a bank, from the seaward side of this tract to the vicinity of Kinneil House, and a Roman station is thought by some antiquaries to have stood here. A castle of Inneravon or Invervayn, mentioned in the Auchinleck chronicle of James II., is supposed to have occupied the site of the Roman station; and an old ruin which still stands here may have been one of the corner towers of that castle.

Inneravon, Banffshire. See INVERAVON.

Innerchadden. See INNERHADDEEN.

Innerdale. See ENDRICK.

Innergellie House, a modern mansion in Kilrenny parish, Fife, 1¼ mile NE of Anstruther. Its owner, Edwin Robert John Sandys-Lumsdaine, Esq. of Blarney (b. 1864; suc. 1873), holds 428 acres in Fife and 2603 in Berwickshire, valued at £1182 and £2364 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 41, 1857.

Innerhadden House, a mansion in Fortingall parish, NW Perthshire, at the foot of a high, mural, romantic rock overlooking the E end of Loch Rannoch, 7 furlongs SE of Kinloch Rannoch. A spot near it was the starting point of a successful skirmish of Robert Bruce against the English.

Innerkip, a village and a coast parish of W Renfrewshire. The village lies, completely buried among trees, on the left bank of the Kip, 3 furlongs above its influx to the Firth of Clyde and ¼ mile NNE of Innerkip station on the Greenock and Wemyss Bay railway, this being 2¼ miles N by E of Wemyss Bay, 5½ SW of Upper Greenock, and 28¼ W by N of Glasgow. A little place, consisting chiefly of two long rows of houses on either side of the turnpike road, it has a post office under Greenock, an hotel, a gas company, a plain parish church (1803; 600 sittings) with clock-tower and spire, a Free church, and St Patrick's Roman Catholic church (1875; 130 sittings), whilst 7 furlongs to the N is the Episcopal church of St Michael and All Angels, the private chapel of the Shaw-Stewarts, whose mausoleum is in the old burying-ground. Innerkip was made a burgh of barony before the Union, with the right of holding three annual fairs; was often known as Auld Kirk after the erection of the first church at GREENOCK (1592); and is memorable in connection with the witchcraft trials of 1662, already noticed under GOUROCK, and fully described in Sir George Mackenzie's *Witches of Renfrewshire* (1678; new ed., Paisley, 1878). The original parish church was granted to Paisley Abbey soon after its foundation in 1169, and was held by the monks down to the Reformation. Pop. of village (1861) 449, (1871) 637, (1881) 550.

The parish, containing also the town of GOUROCK and the stations of RAVENSCRAIG and WEMYSS BAY, is bounded W and N by the Firth of CLYDE, E by Greenock, SE by Kilmalcolm, and S by Largs in Ayrshire. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 5¼ miles; its utmost width, from E to W, is 4½ miles; and its area is 13,237½ acres, of which 279 are foreshore and 409 water. The coast-line, 9½ miles long, is fringed by the narrow low platform of the firth's old sea-margin, and slightly indented by Gourock, West, Lunderston, Innerkip, and Wemyss Bays; its special features are treated under GOUROCK, CLOCH Point, and WEMYSS. Inland the surface rises somewhat steeply to 478 feet at Barr Hill, 610 at Borneven Hill, 701 at White Hill, 907 at Leap Moor, 936 at DUNKROD Hill, 910 at Scroggy Bank,

and 1446 at Creuch Hill, whose summit, however, falls within Kilmalcolm. Loch Thom ($1\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile) and four or five smaller reservoirs of the GREENOCK Waterworks lie close to the eastern border; KELLY Burn flows $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-south-westward to the firh along most of the Ayrshire boundary; and the Kip winds 4 miles westward through the interior, by the way receiving Spango and Daff Burns, the latter of which, from its source upon Leap Moor, hurries $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-westward along a rocky, richly-wooded glen. The landscape generally is very charming; and the views from the higher grounds are grand beyond description. The predominant rocks are Igneous and Upper Old Red sandstone. Craigmuschat quarry, near Gourock, for upwards of sixty years has yielded abundance of porphyritic greenstone, well adapted for paving; good building material is furnished by the sandstone, and excellent road-metal by dykes of trap. The soil is light and sandy along the shore, moister and verging to red gravel on the higher arable grounds, and moorish or moss on the uplands. Rather more than a third of the entire area is in tillage; 550 acres are under wood; and nearly all the remainder is either pasture or waste. The chief antiquities are noticed under ARDGOWAN, DUNROD, GOUROCK, and LEVEN. Mansions, also noticed separately, are ARDGOWAN, GOUROCK House, KELLY House, and LEVEN Castle; and 5 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 46 of between £100 and £500, 85 of from £50 to £100, and 71 of from £20 to £50. Including nearly the whole of Gourock *quoad sacra* parish and a portion of that of Skelmorlie, Innerkip is in the presbytery of Greenock and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £390. A public school, with accommodation for 229 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 118, and a grant of £117, 4s. Valuation (1860) £21,973, (1883) £52,588, 16s. Pop. (1801) 1367, (1831) 2088, (1861) 3495, (1871) 4502, (1881) 5359, of whom 899 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 29, 30, 1873-66. See Gardner's *Wemyss Bay, Innerkip, and Largs* (Paisley, 1879).

Innerleithen, a town in E Peebleshire, and a parish partly also in Selkirkshire. The town stands 479 feet above sea-level, on Leithen Water, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of its influx to the Tweed, and has a station on the Peebles and Galashiels section of the North British, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles ESE of Peebles, $12\frac{1}{4}$ W of Galashiels, and $33\frac{1}{4}$ S by E of Edinburgh. A 'quiet, pretty watering-place, it is situated in the wide, meadowy valley of the Tweed, environed by high, round, green hills; and has a main street of rather new, good-looking houses, with an older street extending up a hill-crest to the well.' It was a mere kirk-hamlet from the middle of the 12th century down to 1790, when a woollen factory was started at it by Alexander Brodie, a Traquair blacksmith who had made a large fortune in London. About the same period, too, its medicinal saline spring, and the healthiness of its climate, began to attract invalids and tourists; and it acquired much celebrity by the general identification of that spring with the 'St Ronan's Well' of Sir Walter Scott's romance (1824). Further causes of its well-being have been the institution of annual games by the St Ronan's Border Club (1827); the attractions it offers to anglers as a convenient centre for fishing the waters of the Leithen, the Tweed, and the Quair, even of the Yarrow and St Mary's Loch; and the great extension of its woollen industry since 1839. Besides some good shops and lodging-houses, Innerleithen now has a post office, with money-order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Bank of Scotland, a National Security savings' bank, 7 insurance agencies, 2 hotels, gasworks, recent drainage and water works, a volunteer hall, and a public hall. Having adopted certain clauses of the General Police and Improvement Act (Scotland) in 1869, it is governed by a chief magistrate and a body of police commissioners. The medicinal spring, rising on the skirt of Lee Pen at an elevation of 290 feet above the town, and at a short distance to the W, in 1826 was

furnished with a verandahed pump-house, containing subscription reading-rooms. In every gallon of its water are 216.72 grains of chloride of sodium, 148.16 of chloride of calcium, 16.17 of chloride of magnesium, 1.15 of sulphate of magnesia, 5.03 of carbonate of lime, etc., this being the stronger of the two streams into which the spring branches. It is in high repute for ophthalmic, scorbutic, bilious, and dyspeptic complaints. As stated already, the earliest woollen mill was built in 1790 at a cost of £3000, but it did not come into fairly successful operation till 1839, when steam was added to the original water-power from the Leithen. Since 1845 four other woollen mills have been erected at Innerleithen itself, and two at the neighbouring village of Walkerburn; and the seven factories together have 29 sets of carding-machines, 264 hand and power looms, and 18,708 spindles. They use about 960,000 lbs. of wool a year; turn out tweeds, tartans, blankets, etc., to an annual value of over £200,000; and employ above 700 workpeople, paying £24,000 of wages a year. The parish church was built in 1870, and contains 800 sittings. A Free church was enlarged in 1878, when also a Gothic U.P. church, with 600 sittings, was built at a cost of over £2000. St James's Roman Catholic church (1881; 300 sittings) is in the Early Gothic style of the 14th century, and has a tower and spire 97 feet high. A handsome school in connection with it was built in 1876. The municipal constituency numbered 477 in 1883, when the annual value of real property within the burgh was £7605. Pop. (1841) 463, (1851) 1236, (1861) 1190, (1871) 1605, (1881) 2313. Houses (1881) 469 inhabited, 18 vacant, 29 building.

The parish, containing also the stations of WALKERBURN and Thornilee, $1\frac{1}{4}$ and 5 miles E of Innerleithen, comprises all the ancient parish of Innerleithen and about one-third of that of Kailzie. It is bounded N by Temple and Heriot in Edinburghshire, E by Stow, S by Traquair and Yarrow (detached), and W by Peebles and Eddleston. Its utmost length, from W by N to S by E, is $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from N by W to S by E, is $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is 24,122 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 3578 $\frac{3}{4}$ belong to Selkirkshire, and 141 are water. A tract of 836 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, belonging to the Selkirkshire section, lies detached 3 furlongs E of the main body of the county. The river TWEED sweeps $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-southward along all the southern border; Leithen Water, its affluent, rising in the extreme NW at an altitude of 1750 feet, runs $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-eastward through all the interior, in a line a little W of the middle; and numerous burns flow either to the Leithen or the Tweed. Along the latter stream is a belt of very rich haugh; another extends for 3 or 4 miles up the lower course of the Leithen; a narrow border of low land fringes parts of the channels of some of the burns; and all the rest of the parish is part of the broad hill range called commonly the Southern Highlands, and presents, for the most part, a rounded and grassy appearance. Where, below Thornilee station, the Tweed quits Innerleithen, the surface declines to 410 feet above sea-level, and rises thence northward or north-north-westward to 1634 feet at Cairn Hill, 1802 at Priesthope Hill, 2161 at *Windlestraw Law, 2038 at Whitehope Law, 1647 at Lee Pen, 1708 at Black Knowe, and 2136 at *Blackhope Scar, asterisks marking those summits that culminate on the eastern or just beyond the northern boundary. Dorothy Wordsworth thus describes the scenery, as viewed from the Tweed's valley, down which she drove with her brother on Sunday, 18 Sept. 1803:—'The lines of the hills are flowing and beautiful, the reaches of the vale long; in some places appear the remains of a forest, in others you will see as lovely a combination of forms as any traveller who goes in search of the picturesque need desire, and yet perhaps without a single tree; or at least if trees there are, they shall be very few, and he shall not care whether they are there or not. . . . The general effect of the gently-varying scenes was that of tender pensiveness; no bursting torrents when we were there, but the murmuring of the river was heard distinctly, often blended

with the bleating of sheep. In one place we saw a shepherd lying in the midst of a flock upon a sunny knoll, with his face towards the sky—happy picture of shepherd life.' The predominant rocks are Silurian, with some porphyries and clay slate; and they have yielded detritus favourable to vegetation. The soil of the haughs is alluvial; on the banks of some of the burns is a gravelly loam; and on the hills consists of the disintegrated native rocks. A hard, dark-coloured porphyry has been much worked for curling-stones; the fissile greywacke of Holylee has been employed for tessellated pavement; and a clay slate was at one time worked at Thornilee for roofing. Barely one-eleventh of the entire area is regularly or occasionally in tillage; plantation covers some 500 acres; and the rest is either sheep-walk or waste. The principal antiquities, besides the site or vestiges of five peel-towers, are the oval hill-forts of Caerlee and Pirn, 400 and 350 feet in length; the Purvis-hill Terraces, twelve to fourteen in number; and the ruined castle of Nether HORSBURGH. The last is noticed separately, as also are the mansions of GLENORMISTON and HOLYLEE. Six proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 9 of between £100 and £500, 8 of from £50 to £100, and 47 of from £20 to £50. Giving off a portion to Caddonfoot *quoad sacra* parish, Innerleithen is in the presbytery of Peebles and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £335. Three public schools—Innerleithen, Leithenhope, and Walkerburn—with respective accommodation for 253, 32, and 236 children, had (1851) an average attendance of 227, 10, and 158, and grants of £183, £23, 6s., and £125, 5s. Valuation (1860) £9616, (1881) £19,423, including £1202 for the Selkirkshire portion. Pop. (1801) 609, (1831) 810, (1861) 1823, (1871) 2812, (1881) 3661, of whom 61 were in Selkirkshire, and 3636 in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 24, 25, 1864-65.

Innerleven. See DUBBESIDE.

Innernessan, a farm in Inch parish, Wigtownshire, on the E shore of Loch Ryan, 2½ miles NE of Stranraer. It contains the site of a mediæval town and an extant ancient moat. An ancient town is supposed to have preceded the mediæval one, and now is commonly identified with Rerigonium, a seat of the Caledonian tribe Novante, mentioned by Ptolemy in the 2d century A.D. (See BEREGONIUM.) The mediæval town is said by Symson (1684) to have been 'of old the most considerable place in the Rhinns of Galloway, and the greatest town thereabout, till Stranraer was built;' but now it is represented by only a tiny hamlet. Innernessan Castle, whose site is occupied by the neat farmhouse, was built by the first Sheriff Agnew of Lochnaw on grounds granted to him by royal charter of 1429, and continued to be inhabited till towards the close of the 17th century. Innernessan Moat, a circular, artificial mound, once surrounded by a fosse, measures 336 feet in circumference round the base, 78 in sloping ascent, and 60 in vertical elevation. Its flat summit, which commands a fine view, was bored in 1834, and then was found to contain a stratum of ashes, charred wood, and fragments of bone.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 3, 1856.

Innerpeffrey, a castle in the detached section of Monzie parish, Perthshire, on the left bank of the river Earn, 1¼ mile SSE of Innerpeffrey station on the Perth, Methven, and Crieff branch of the Caledonian, this being 2¼ miles ESE of Crieff. Built about 1610 by James Drummond, first Lord Madderty, it is now a ruin, though the outer walls, the staircase, and some of the rooms are fairly entire. Innerpeffrey Chapel, ¼ mile nearer the station, since 1508 has been the burying-place of the noble family of Drummond; close by it is an endowed school with a library, founded in 1691 with a bequest of David, third Lord Madderty. The library contains between 2000 and 3000 volumes, among them some black-letter works, and a small French Bible of 1632, bearing the autograph of the great Marquis of Montrose.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Innertiel. See INVERTIEL.

Innerrick, a village and a coast parish of E Hadling-tonshire. The village stands 300 feet above sea-level,

at the base of a steep cultivated hill, 1½ mile W by S of Innerwick station on the North British railway, this being 4 miles ESE of Dunbar, under which it has a post office.

The parish, containing also the small harbour of Skateraw, is bounded NW by Dunbar, NE by the German Ocean, SE by Oldhamstocks, S by Longformacus in Berwickshire, and W by a detached section of Stenton and by the main body of Spott. Irregular in outline, it has an utmost length from NNE to SSW of 10 miles, a varying breadth of 1¼ and 3¾ miles, and an area of 13,424½ acres, of which 267 are foreshore. The coast, measured along its indentations, has a length of 2¼ miles, and it presents a tamely rugged and rocky appearance. An upland watershed bisects the parish nearly through the middle; and sends off Thornton Burn and other streamlets east-north-eastward to the German Ocean, and Monymut Water and other streamlets south-south-eastward into Berwickshire towards the Whitadder. About two-thirds of the entire surface, comprising a portion ENE of the watershed and all the sections from the watershed to the southern boundary, are parts of the Lammernuir Hills, and present an upland, bleak, and desolate appearance; the loftier summits here from N to S being BLACKCASTLE Hill (917 feet), Cocklaw Hill (1046), Bransby Hill (1300), and Peat Law (1209). A series of ravines, intersecting the east-north-eastern declivities of the hills, exhibits pleasing features of verdure and wood, and overlooks charming prospects towards the ocean, whilst a luxuriant and very fertile plain lies all between the foot of these ravines and the shore, and is embellished in three places with plantation. The rocks are principally Silurian and Devonian, but partly carboniferous; and they include abundance of sandstone and limestone, with some ironstone, bituminous shale, and thin seams of coal. About four-ninths of the land are regularly or occasionally in tillage; plantations cover some 350 acres; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. Innerwick Castle, now a ruin, on a steep eminence overhanging a rocky glen, 1 mile E of Innerwick village, from the Stewarts passed to the Hamiltons, and was captured and demolished in 1548 by the Duke of Somerset during his invasion of Scotland. Thornton Castle, crowning an eminence on the other side of the glen, opposite Innerwick Castle, was a stronghold of Lord Home, and suffered the same fate from the same hands as Innerwick Castle, like which it is now a ruin. A bridge called Edinkens, a little S of these two castles, has been associated variously with the names of King Edwin of Northumbria and King Edward of England, and now is represented by slight remains. Four ancient standing stones formerly stood near that bridge; two stone coffins, containing a dagger and a ring, were found in a field near Dryburn Bridge; and a place called Corsekil Park, near Innerwick village, is alleged to have been the scene of an encounter between Cospatrick and Sir William Wallace. An ancient chapel dedicated to St Dennis stood on the Skateraw shore, but has utterly disappeared. Thurston, noticed separately, is the chief residence; and 4 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 3 of between £100 and £500, 1 of from £50 to £100, and 2 of from £20 to £50. Innerwick is in the presbytery of Dunbar and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £360. The parish church, standing on an eminence in Innerwick village, is a very plain structure of 1784. There is also a Free church; and a public school, with accommodation for 76 children, had (1851) an average attendance of 39, and a grant of £24, 7s. Valuation (1879) £12,605, 5s., (1883) £11,425, 12s. Pop. (1801) 846, (1831) 957, (1861) 937, (1871) 892, (1881) 777.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Innerrick, Perthshire. See GLENLYON.

Innes House, a seat of the Earl of Fife, in Urquhart parish, Elginshire, 6 miles NE of Elgin. Built in 1640-53 from designs by William Aiton (the architect probably of Heriot's Hospital), and greatly improved about 1825, it consists of two four-story wings and a massive square tower, with a neat private chapel, some

good paintings, beautiful gardens, and a fine broad avenue. The barony of Innes was held by the Inneses from the latter half of the 12th century till 1767, when Sir James Innes, sixth Bart. since 1625, who in 1812 succeeded to the dukedom of Roxburgh, sold it to James, second Earl of Fife.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 95, 1876. See DUFF HOUSE, and vol. iii. of Billings' *Baronial Antiquities* (1852).

Innis. See INCH.

Innischnonnel. See INISHCHONNEL.

Innisdrynich. See INCHDRYNICH.

Inniserrich. See INISHERRICH.

Innisfraoch. See FRAOCH EILEAN.

Innishail. See INISHAIL.

Inniskenneth. See INCHKENNETH.

Innocents Howe, a hollow in a moor in Urquhart parish, Elginshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of the parish church. Tradition says that, during a Danish invasion, the native women and children took refuge in this hollow, but were discovered and put to death by the Danes.

Inord, Loch. See AINORT.

Insch, a village and a parish in Garioch district, NW Aberdeenshire. The village stands, 406 feet above sea-level, at the southern extremity of the parish, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by E of Insch station on the Great North of Scotland railway, this being $13\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE of Huntly, 7 WNW of Inveramsay Junction, and $27\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Aberdeen. A burgh of barony, under the Leith-Hays of Leith Hall, it has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and railway telegraph departments, branches of the North of Scotland and the Aberdeen Town and County Banks, a National Security savings' bank, a penny bank, 7 insurance agencies, 2 hotels, a gas company, a public hall, a police station, the parish church, a Free church, a Congregational church, a horticultural society, cattle fairs on the fourth Monday of every month, and hiring fairs on the Fridays before 18 May and 18 Nov. The parish church, containing 500 sittings, was built in 1613, and rebuilt in 1883. Pop. (1841) 215, (1861) 411, (1871) 533, (1881) 579.

The parish is bounded N by Drumblade and Fergue, E by Culsalmond, SE by Oyne and Premny, SW by Leslie and Kennethmont, and W by Kennethmont and Gartly. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 837 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $1\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The Shevoek curves 5 miles east-by-southward along all the south-western and south-eastern boundary, passing off from this parish $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above its confluence with the Ury; and the Ury itself, here sometimes known as Glen Water, flows $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward through Glen Fouldland along all the northern border; whilst several rills of sufficient volume to drive a threshing-machine drain the interior. The land is a diversity of hill and dale, sinking in the SE to 380 feet above sea-level, and rising thence to 876 feet at conical Dunnideer, 800 at Candle Hill, 622 at Knockenbaird, and 1529 at the Hill of Fouldland. Clay slate, of excellent roofing quality, was at one time largely quarried on Fouldland; gneiss and granite are the predominant rocks in the lower hills; and bog iron occurs in considerable quantities in the low grounds adjacent to Dunnideer. The soil of the low grounds is mostly a light loam, on the slopes of Fouldland is a light clay, and on its higher parts is moss or heath. About one-third of the entire area is pastoral or waste; plantations cover some 50 acres; and all the rest of the parish is under cultivation. The chief antiquity is noticed under DRUMBLADE; others being a mound or rising-ground called the Gallow Hill near Insch village, and some Caledonian standing-stones; whilst the fragment of a 'Roman sword' and some links of a very rude gold chain have been found on Wantonwells farm. Drumrossie, a little E of the village, is the only mansion; but 5 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of between £100 and £500, 3 of from £50 to £100, and 6 of from £20 to £50. Insch is in the presbytery of Garioch and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £309. Three public schools—Glen Fouldland, Insch, and Largie—with respective accommodation for 64, 184,

and 123 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 43, 202, and 71, and grants of £32, 13s., £139, 6s., and £52, 11s. Valuation (1860) £6542, (1882) £9596, 12s. 4d., plus £258 for railway. Pop. (1801) 798, (1831) 1338, (1861) 1565, (1871) 1596, (1881) 1536.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 76, 86, 1874-76.

Inshes House. See INCHES.

Inshewan. See INCHEWAN.

Insh, Loch, Inverness-shire. See INCH.

Inshoch Castle. See INCHOCH.

Inver, a village in Little Dunkeld parish, Perthshire, on the right bank of the Tay and the left of the confluent Bran, 1 mile WSW of Dunkeld. See DUNKELD, LITTLE.

Inver, a fishing village in Tain parish, Ross-shire, on the S side of the Dornoch Firth, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Tain. It includes Inverskinnerton, in Tarbat parish; has 27 boats and 85 fisher men and boys; and in 1832 lost over a third of its inhabitants through a few weeks' ravages of the cholera. Pop. (1871) 450, (1881) 396, of whom 37 were in Tarbat.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 94, 1878.

Inver or Lochinver. See ASSYNT.

Inverallan, a *quoad sacra* parish in Cromdale parish, Elgin and Inverness shires, containing the town of GRANTOWN. Constituted in 1869, it is in the presbytery of Abernethy and synod of Moray. Stipend, £120. Pop. (1871) 2522, (1881) 2497, of whom 2055 were in Elginshire.

Inverallochy, a village and a *quoad sacra* parish in Rathen parish, NE Aberdeenshire. The village stands on the coast, immediately E of Cairnbulg village, 4 miles ESE of Fraserburgh. It has a post office under Aberdeen, a public school, and (including Cairnbulg) 223 boats and 379 fisher men and boys. Inverallochy Castle, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of the village, belonged to the powerful family of Comyn; and till the latter half of last century retained a stone above the entrance bearing the sculptured arms of the Comyns, with an inscription recording that the estate around it was obtained by Jordan Comyn for building the abbey of Deer. It presents an imposing but desolate appearance, and, as seen at a distance, looks more like an ecclesiastical structure than a feudal fortalice. The *quoad sacra* parish is in the presbytery of Deer and synod of Aberdeen; its minister's stipend is £198. The church was originally a chapel of ease. Rathen Free church stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of the village. Pop. of the two villages (1801) 404, (1831) 820, (1861) 1079, (1871) 1240, (1881) 1200, of whom 459 were in Cairnbulg; of the *q. s.* parish (1871) 1593, (1881) 1577.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 97, 1876.

Inveramsay Junction, a station in Chapel of Garioch parish, Aberdeenshire, on the Great North of Scotland railway, $29\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Banff, $20\frac{1}{4}$ SE of Grange Junction, and $20\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Aberdeen.

Inveran, a hamlet in Creich parish, S Sutherland, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by W of Invershim station. It has a post office and a good hotel.

Inverardoch, a mansion in Kilmadock parish, S Perthshire, near the influx of Ardoch Burn to the Teith, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Doune. French in style, it was built in 1859 from designs by David Bryce, R.S.A.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Inverarity, a parish in the Sidlaw district of Forfarshire. It comprehends the ancient parishes of Inverarity and Meathie, and contains the post office of Kincauldram, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of the post-town, Forfar. It is bounded N by Forfar, NE by Dunnichen, E by the detached section of Guthrie, SE by Monikie, S by Murroes, SW by Tealing, W by Glamis and a detached section of Caputh, and NW by Kinnettles. Its length, from E to W, varies between $3\frac{3}{4}$ and 5 miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 9596 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres, of which 14 are water. Arity Water comes in from the E, goes west-north-westward through the interior, and midway is joined on the left by Corbie Burn. A valley or small strath extends along the greater part of the Arity's course, and, sinking to less than 300 feet above sea-level, is encircled by an amphitheatre of wooded hills—Kincauldram Hill (911 feet) to the W, Carrot Hill (851) to the S, and Fotheringham Hill (800) to the N.

Sandstone and greyslate abound, and have been worked. The soil is mostly a heavy loam, black and free in some parts, and rather stiff in others, resting closely on the boulder clay. A good deal of the land lies, therefore, on a damp stiff subsoil, and would be much improved by draining and liming. About two-thirds of the entire area are under cultivation, one-sixth is under wood, and the rest is either pastoral, waste, or water. Antiquities are several tumuli and a very large Roman camp at Haerfaulds on the Guthrie border, for the most part in very fine preservation, though at one end a portion of it has been ploughed over. The mansions are FOTHERINGHAM and KINCALDRUM; and 4 proprietors hold each an annual value of more, 1 of less, than £500. Inverarity is in the presbytery of Forfar and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £273. The church, near the right bank of Arty Water, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Forfar and $2\frac{1}{2}$ W by N of Kirkbuddo station, is a building of 1754, repaired in 1854, and containing 600 sittings. The public school, with accommodation for 197 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 75, and a grant of £57, 1s. Valuation (1857) £6310, (1883) £11,488, 15s. 10d., plus £371 for railway. Pop. (1801) 820, (1841) 997, (1861) 961, (1871) 888, (1881) 862.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 57, 49, 1868-65.

Inveraray (Gael. *Inbhir-Aoraidh*, of unknown etymology), a town and a parish in Argyll district, Argyllshire. A royal, parliamentary, and police burgh, the capital of the county, and a seaport, the town stands on the S side of a small bay, at the Aray's influx to Loch Fyne, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of the head of that sea-loch, $24\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Lochgilphead, $56\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of Rothesay (*viâ* Kyles of Bute), $9\frac{1}{2}$ S of Cladich on Loch Awe, $\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Oban, 16 SSW of Dalmally station, 24 W by N of Tarbet, $11\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Lochgoilhead, $\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Greenock (*viâ* Loch Eck), and $67\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Glasgow. It communicates daily by steamboat with Glasgow, and daily during the summer by coach with Tarbet, Dalmally, Loch Eck, and Lochgoilhead. 'The approach,' writes the Queen, 'is splendid; the loch is very wide; straight before you a fine range of mountains splendidly lit up,—green, pink, and lilac; to the left the little town of Inveraray; and above it, surrounded by pine woods, stands the castle of Inveraray, square, with turrets at the corner.' Robert Buchanan styles Inveraray 'that most depressing of fish-smelling Highland towns;' but his brother-poet, Alexander Smith, described it as 'a rather pretty place, with excellent inns, several churches, a fine bay, a ducal residence, a striking conical hill—Duniquaich the barbarous name of it—wooded to the chin, and an ancient watch-tower perched on its bald crown. The chief seat of the Argylls cannot boast of much architectural beauty, being a square building with pepperbox-looking turrets stuck on the corners. The grounds are charming, containing fine timber, winding walks, stately avenues, gardens, and, through all, spanned by several bridges, the Aray bubbles sweetly to the sea. No tourist should leave Inveraray before he ascends Duniquaich—no very difficult task either, for a path winds round and round it. When you emerge from the woods beside the watch-tower on the summit, Inveraray, far beneath, has dwindled to a toy town—not a sound is in the streets; unheard the steamer roaring at the wharf, and urging dilatory passengers to haste by the clashes of an angry bell. Along the shore nets stretched from pole to pole wave in the drying wind. The great boatless blue loch stretches away flat as a ball-room floor; and the eye wearies in its flight over endless miles of moor and mountain. Turn your back on the town, and gaze towards the north. It is still "a far cry to Loch Awe," and a wilderness of mountain peaks tower up between you and that noblest of Scottish lakes—of all colours too—green with pasture, brown with moorland, touched with the coming purple of the heather, black with a thunder-cloud of pines. What a region to watch the sun go down upon!' (*Summer in Skye*, 1865).

Founded in 1742, in lieu of an earlier town, which,

dating from the Argylls' first settlement here, stood in front of their pristine castle, Inveraray chiefly consists of a row of houses fronting the bay, and a main street striking thence at right angles. It is mostly well built, the houses neat and substantial; and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the National and Union Banks, 9 insurance agencies, the Argyll Arms and 3 other hotels, a water supply (1836), gasworks (1841), a police station (1869), cattle markets on the last Friday in May and the last Thursday in October, and a wool market on the Friday after the second Thursday in July. The neat county court-house, of native porphyry, was adorned in 1874 with a bust by Sir John Steell of the late Lord Colonsay, a native of Argyllshire, and county member from 1843 to 1851. The prison was legalised in 1848, and, as altered and improved in 1871, has twenty-four cells. A sculptured stone cross, 8 feet high, with an almost illegible Latin inscription, is supposed to date from 1400 or thereby, and to have been brought from Iona. It was the town-cross of the older town, on the demolition of which it lay for a long time neglected, but now it stands at the foot of the principal street. Nearer the church is a small obelisk to the memory of seventeen Campbells who here were executed without trial for their share in Argyll's expedition (1685). The parish church, at the head of the principal street, is a long inelegant structure of 1794, with a spire rising from the centre of its roof. It was greatly injured by lightning in 1837, but repaired at considerable cost the following year; and it comprises two places of worship, English and Gaelic, with 450 and 470 sittings. There are also a Free church (1844; 480 sittings), a U.P. church (1836; 205), and a temporary Episcopalian chapel. A very rude pier was enlarged and improved in 1809, and again was extended in 1836 at a cost of £1200, a slip being formed to suit every state of the tide. Some trade is done in the exchange of Highland produce for general merchandise; and Inveraray is head of a fishery district between those of Campbeltown and Rothesay. In this district the number of boats in 1882 was 692, of fishermen 1640, of fish-curers 43, and of coopers 12, whilst the value of boats was £15,184, of nets £19,572, and of lines £1400. The following is the number of barrels of herrings cured, and of cod, ling, and hake taken here in five different years—(1873) 10,272 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 900, (1874) 7135 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1810, (1878) 13,800 and 5340, (1879) 33,837 and 2605, (1881) 40,079 and 720, in which last year 'the most special feature of the west coast fishing was the return of herrings to the lower reaches of Loch Fyne, where after an interval of many years' poor fishing, not only was the take large in itself, but the herrings proved exceptionally good both as regards size and quality.' The town was made a burgh of barony in 1472, and a royal burgh in 1643. It is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 9 other councillors, who also serve as police commissioners under the General Police and Improvement Act (Scotland) of 1862; and it unites with Arv, Oban, Campbeltown, and Irvine in sending a member to parliament. Assize courts are held twice a year; and courts of quarter sessions are held on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and on the last Tuesday of October. The parliamentary and the municipal constituency numbered 107 and 138 in 1883, when the annual value of real property amounted to £3242, whilst the corporation revenue was £524 in 1882. Pop. of royal burgh (1811) 1113, (1841) 1233, (1861) 1074, (1871) 931, (1881) 940, of whom 864 were in the parliamentary and police burgh. Houses (1881) 211 inhabited, 8 vacant.



Seal of Inveraray.

Inveraray's history is that of the Earls and Dukes of Argyll, those zealous champions of civil and religious liberty. Their ancestor, Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow or Loch Awe, was knighted in 1250, and through his prowess bequeathed to the chiefs of his line the Gaelic title of Mac Cailean Mhor or Mac Callum More* ('great Colin's son'). Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochow was raised to the peerage as Lord Campbell in 1445; Colin, his son, was created Earl of Argyll in 1457, and added to his possessions the district of Lorne—'so important that we have on occasion found the Lord of Lorne spoken of as the Maor or chief ruler in these Celtic dominions. In the Lowlands the head of the house was successively earl, marquis, and duke. About such titles his Celtic subjects would neither know nor care to know. They might be casually spoken of among the tawdry foreign decorations conferred upon their chief. To them he was something infinitely greater and more illustrious as the son of Callum (*sic*) the Great, who had been the Charlemagne or King Arthur in their line of chiefs' (Hill Burton's *Hist. Scotl.*, iii. 61, ed. 1876). The second Earl fell at Flodden (1513); the fourth, who died in 1558, was the first of the Scots nobility to embrace the principles of the Reformation. Archibald, eighth Earl (1598-1661), the leader of the Covenanters, was created a marquis in 1641, in 1651 crowned Charles II. at Scone, and by Charles was ten years later beheaded at Edinburgh. The Marquis he of Scott's *Legend of Montrose*, where 'Major Dugald Dalgetty' is sent on an embassy to the 'noble old Gothic castle of Inveraray, whose varied outline, embattled walls, towers, and outer and inner courts presented an aspect much more striking than the present massive and uniform mansion.'† Archibald, ninth Earl, for his descent upon Scotland in concert with Monmouth's English rebellion, was, like his father, executed at Edinburgh (1685); his son and successor, John, an active promoter of the Revolution, was in 1701 created Duke of Argyll, Marquis of Lorne, Baron Inveraray, etc. John, second Duke (1678-1743), famous in both 'the senate and the field,' is widely known through Scott's *Heart of Midlothian*; Archibald, third Duke (1682-1761), built the present castle; and at it John, fifth Duke (1723-1806), entertained Dr Samuel Johnson and Boswell on 25 Oct. 1773, when the 'Sage' was 'so entertaining that Lady Betty Hamilton after dinner went and placed her chair close to his, leaned upon the back of it, and listened eagerly.' George-Douglas Campbell, present and eighth Duke (b. 1823; suc. 1847), has filled the office of Lord Privy Seal 1853-55, 1859-66, and 1880-81, of Postmaster-General 1855-58, and of Secretary for India 1868-74. He is author of the *Reign of Law, Iona, The Afghan Question, Prineval Man*, and other works; and he has twice had the honour of entertaining Her Majesty at Inveraray—for a few hours on 18 Aug. 1847, and again from 22 to 29 Sept. 1875. His son and heir, John-Douglas-Sutherland Campbell, Marquis of Lorne (b. 1845), in 1871 married H. R. H. the Princess Louise, was Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada from 1878 to 1883, and has published *A Trip to the Tropics, Guido and Lita*, etc. The Duke holds 168,315 acres in Argyllshire and 6799 in Dumbartonshire, valued at £45,672 and £5171 per annum.

Inveraray Castle, 5 furlongs N by W of the town, and on the right bank of the winding Aray, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile above its mouth, 'stands on a lawn, retired from the sea-loch, and screened behind by woods that cover the sides of high hills to the top, and, still beyond, by bare mountains.' It was built by the third Duke in 1744-61, after designs

* The latter form is an utter blunder. Sir Walter Scott fell into the error, and, when corrected, replied that 'Mac Callum More' was his nickname for Argyll.

† According to Dr Hill Burton, 'if we may believe a curious old print, the present unsightly pile, with its clumsy bulk and tawdry decorations, must have displaced a predecessor which, in the beautiful variety of turrets and decorated chimneys crowning the massive elucser of square and round towers built into each other at different ages below, probably excelled Glamis and the finest specimens of this peculiar architecture in the North' (*Hist. Scotl.*, viii. 542, edn. 1876).

by R. Morris,* at a cost, including the laying out of the grounds, of over £300,000. A massive, quadrangular, two-storied pile, with four round, pointed-roofed corner towers, a sunk floor, and a dormer-windowed attic story, it is in the Gothic of the 18th century, and consists of grey, sombre *lapis ollaris* or pot-stone, brought from the opposite shore of Loch Fyne. On 12 Oct. 1877, damage, estimated at £17,500, was caused by a fire of unknown origin, which gutted the central tower, and destroyed a fine organ, 200 flint-lock muskets used by the Argyllshire loyalists against the rebels at Culloden, rich tapestries, the well-worn colours of the Argyllshire Highlanders, portraits of the fifth Duke and Duchess, of the Great Montrose and his rival Argyll, etc. Fortunately, however, the most valuable paintings, furniture, and books were saved, the first including portraits of the great Marquis and the ninth Earl; and by 1880 the building itself was restored to more than its former magnificence. On the lawn in front of the castle stands the 'Battle Stone,' a large pre-historic monolith; and here is also the 'Gledd Gun' or 'Gunna Cam,' a brass cannon 10 feet long, recovered in 1740 from the wreck of one of the ships of the Spanish Armada which was blown up in Tobermory Bay. The park, nearly 30 miles in circumference, is nobly wooded, its plantations dating from 1674, 1746, 1771, 1805-8, and 1832-36, whilst during the last thirty-five years no fewer than 2,000,000 oaks, larches, Scotch firs, spruces, etc., have been planted by the present forester, Mr Stewart. There are three splendid avenues, one of limes and two of beeches; a limetree near Essachosan is called the 'Marriage Tree' from the curious union of its branches; and among the 'old and remarkable trees,' whose dimensions are given in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* (1879-81), are five at Inveraray—a Spanish chestnut (height, 85 feet; girth, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 1 foot from ground), a beech (95; 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 5), an oak (73; 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 1), a sycamore (80; 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 3), and a Scotch fir (110; 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 5). The shootings and fishings are of great value; and it may be noticed that wild turkeys were introduced into the woods in 1882. See also ROSENEATH and pp. 125-133 of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland*, 1803 (ed. by Princ. Shairp, 1874).

The parish of Inveraray contains also the village of FURNACE, so called from its being the site of the first Scotch iron smelting furnace; and comprises the ancient ecclesiastical districts of Kilmilieu and Glenaray, and once had churches at Kilmilieu, Glenaray, Achantiobairt, Kilbride, Kilblane, and Kilmun, with burial-grounds at most of these places, and also at Glenshira and Kilian. It is bounded N by Glenorehy-Innishail, E by Lochgoilhead-Kilmorich and Loch Fyne, SE by Loch Fyne, dividing it from Strachur and Stralachlan, SW by Kilmichael-Glassary, and W and NW by Kilmichael-Dalavich. Its greatest length, from NE to SW, is 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its breadth varies between 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 46,892 acres. All of it, except 139 acres forming the territory of the parliamentary burgh, and 880 acres belonging to parts of the royal burgh beyond the parliamentary boundaries, was formerly the parish of Glenaray, and was returned in the census of 1871-81 as a separate civil parish. The coast, extending 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles along Loch Fyne—4 $\frac{1}{2}$ above and 8 below the town of Inveraray—projects Strone, Dalchenna, Kenmore, and Pennymore Points, and is indented by Loch Shira and several little bays; in the S it is high and rocky, but N of Douglas Water it is closely skirted by the road from Lochgoilhead or Arrochar to Inveraray and Lochgilphead. The streams all flow to Loch Fyne, and the chief are the SHIRA, winding 11 miles south-south-westward, and expanding, 5 furlongs above its mouth, into the DOULOCH (6 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ furl.); the ARAY, running S $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-eastward; and DOUGLAS WATER, curving 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles eastward. Loch Leacann (7 x 3 furl.) lies on the boundary with Kilmichael-Glassary; and thirty smaller lakes are dotted over the south-western and western interior. Perennial springs occur in thousands;

* The elder Adam is commonly named as its architect, but we follow an article in the *Builder* of 2 Oct. 1875.

and several of them are slightly chalybeate. A lofty line of watershed forms the north-eastern boundary; a lower line of watershed forms all the western boundary; and mountains, hills, and glens occupy most of the interior. From SW to NE the principal heights are DUN LEACAINN (1173 feet), Beinn Dearg (1575), *An Suidhe (1687), *Beinn Bhreac (1723), Sron Reithe (1171), Cruach Mhor (1982), Dun Corr-bhile (1055), Stac Seardan (1598), *Beinn Chas (2214), *Beinn Ghlas (1803), and *Beinn Bhuidhe or BENBUI (3106), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. 'Its general appearance is mountainous, presenting that diversity of form which is always the result of the meeting and mingling together of two different mountain rocks. Here a mountain of micaeous schist may be seen rising upward to the height of between 2000 and 3000 feet, a huge and isolated mass, or stretching along in uniform height and unbroken surface, its sloping sides clothed with heath and verdure; and there, collected around the base of their prouder and older brethren, ridges of porphyry are grouped, sometimes in masses of naked rock 700 or 800 feet high, and sometimes in low and gentle hillocks, mantled with trees or covered with soft succulent herbage. The result of the whole is an outline so diversified, so waving, and so beautiful as is sufficient to delight the eye, and to give noble and characteristic features to the scenery.' The rocks, besides the prevailing mica slate and porphyry, comprise granite, roofing slate, limestone, chlorite rock, and greenstone; and an important granite quarry, famed for its 'monster blasts,' has been noticed under Furnace. The soil of the arable lands along Loch Fyne is mostly a thin light loam on a gravelly bottom; of the best parts of the valleys, particularly of Glenshira, is a deep dark loam on a sandy or clayey subsoil; and elsewhere is mainly moss, mixed with a small proportion of detritus from the hills. Agricultural improvements, commenced about the middle of last century, have since been actively prosecuted; and sheep and cattle farming is largely carried on. Plantations now occupy some 3000 acres. Antiquities are noticed under ACHANTIOBAIRT and DOULOCH. Rob Roy Macgregor (1665-1734) lodged some time in a house on Benbui farm; and here his son was born, who was hanged for the abduction of Jean Key from BALFERN parish. Claudius Buchanan, D.D. (1766-1815), the Indian missionary, passed most of his boyhood at Inveraray. The Duke of Argyll is sole proprietor. The seat of a presbytery in the synod of Argyll, Inveraray in 1651 was constituted a double ecclesiastical charge—English and Gaelic, burgh and landward, or Kirkmilieu and Glenaray—the former worth £248, the latter £157. Bridge of Douglas public, Church Square public, Newtown public, Glenaray, and Creggan's female schools, with respective accommodation for 130, 154, 105, 48, and 43 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 11, 75, 74, 19, and 29, and grants of £22, 3s., £45, 17s. 7d., £16, 16s., £30, 4s., and £43, 18s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £7973, (1883) £9108. Pop. (1801) 2051, (1841) 2285, (1861) 2095, (1871) 1794, (1881) 1706, of whom 873 were Gaelic-speaking, and of whom 299 were in Cumlodden *quoad sacra* parish, 461 in Glenaray, and 946 in Inveraray.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 37, 45, 1876.

The presbytery of Inveraray, meeting at Lochgilphead on the second last Tuesday of March and the last Tuesday of April, Sept., and Nov., comprises the old parishes of Craignish, Inveraray, Kilmartin, Kilmichael-Glassary, North Knapdale, and South Knapdale, the *quoad sacra* parishes of Ardrishaig, Cumlodden, Lochgilphead, and Tarbert, and the chapelry of Lochgair. Pop. (1871) 12,367, (1881) 11,328, of whom 1053 were communicants of the Church of Scotland.—There is also a Free church presbytery of Inveraray, with 2 churches at Lochgilphead and 6 at Ardrishaig, Inveraray, Kilmartin, Lochfyneside, North Knapdale, and Tarbert, which 8 churches together had 2087 members and adherents in 1883.

Inverarnan Hotel. See GLENFALLOCH.

Inveraven (Gael. *inbhir-abhuinn*, 'confluence of the river'), a hamlet in S Banffshire and a parish partly

also in Elginshire. The hamlet stands on the right bank of the Spey and of the confluent Aven, 2 miles NE of Ballindalloch station, and has live-stock and grain fairs on the third Saturday of January, February, March, April, October, and December, the Tuesday in May before Whitsunday, the second Tuesday of July *o. s.*, and the Tuesday in November before Martinmas, the three last being also hiring markets.

The parish, containing also Ballindalloch station and post office, 12 miles NE of Grantown and 12 SW of Craigellachie, is bounded N by Knockando, E by Aberlour, Mortlach, and Cabrach, SE by Glenbucket and Strathdon in Aberdeenshire, SW by Kirkmichael, and W by Cromdale. Its utmost length, from N by W to S by E, is 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its utmost width, from E to W, is 8 miles; and its area is 49,259 acres, of which 1569 belong to the Elginshire section and 286 are water. In the SE or Glenlivet portion of the parish, Livet Water is formed by the confluence of Suie and Kymah Burns, both rising at an altitude of 2300 feet above sea-level, and running—the former 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles southward, the latter 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-westward. From the point of their union (1100 feet) the Livet flows 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-westward and north-north-westward, till it falls into the Aven at Drumin (700 feet), 5 miles S of Ballindalloch station. The pellucid AVEN, entering from Kirkmichael, runs 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles northward to its confluence with the Spey at a point $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Ballindalloch station; and the SPEY itself, here a noble salmon river, 200 feet broad, winds 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-eastward along all the Knockando boundary, descending during this course from 480 to 358 feet. The surface is everywhere hilly or grandly mountainous, chief elevations to the E of the Aven and the Livet, as one ascends these streams, being the *Hill of Phones (961 feet), *Cairn Guish (1607), the *western shoulder (2500) of BEN RINNES, CAIRNACAY (1605), *Corryhabbie Hill (2563), and Carn an t-Suidhe (2401); to the W of them, *Creag an Tarmachain (2121), Carn Liath (1795), *Carn Daimh (1866), the isolated BOCHEL (1500), and *Carn Mor (2636), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on or close to the confines of the parish. The division from the Spey to Cairnacay is Inveraven proper; that from Cairnacay to the Bochel is known as Morange; and that above the Bochel is the Braes of Glenlivet. Inveraven proper rejoices in the beautiful grounds of Ballindalloch Castle, and almost everywhere is adorned with either natural wood or plantations. Morange includes a considerable extent of strath, but both it and the Braes are utterly bare of wood. A fair extent of arable land lies along the banks of the streams, and is adorned or overlooked by picturesque features of scenery; but nearly all the rest of the parish is either moor or mountain, bleak and barren of aspect. Gneiss is the predominant rock. Red granite, suitable for building purposes, forms a vein in the N side of Ben Rinnes; limestone, embedded in the gneiss, occurs in Morange; and small portions of asbestos have been found on Ben Rinnes, rock crystals in boulders of the Aven. The soil of the arable lands is loamy, gravelly, or moorish; but, on the whole, may be pronounced good. Antiquities, other than those noticed under BALLINDALLOCH and CASTLE-DRUMIN, are remains of a hunting-seat of the Earls of Huntly at Blairfindy, a very large cairn near Buitterlach, and vestiges or the sites of Caledonian stone circles and tumuli, and of several pre-Reformation chapels. The Battle of GLENLIVET is the chief event in the history of the parish, natives of which have been Gen. James Grant of Ballindalloch (1719-1806), the captor of St Lucia, and Sir James M'Grigor, Bart., M.D., F.R.S. (1771-1858), long chief of the army medical department. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon and Sir George Macpherson-Grant of Ballindalloch are by far the largest proprietors, 1 other holding an annual value of more, and 3 of less, than £50. Giving off the *quoad sacra* parish of Glenlivet, Inveraven is in the presbytery of Aberlour and synod of Moray; the living is worth £361. The parish church, at the hamlet, was built in 1806, and contains 550 sittings; a Free church stands on the right bank of the

Aven, 3 miles SSE of Ballindalloch station. Other places of worship are noticed under Glenlivet, and, besides the five schools there, Inveraven public, Morinish public, and Ballindalloch schools, with respective accommodation for 164, 60, and 74 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 91, 45, and 31, and grants of £82, 2s. 6d., £52, 6s. 6d., and £35, 4s. Valuation (1860) £8539, (1881) £9677, of which £938 was for the Elginshire section. Pop. (1801) 2107, (1831) 2648, (1861) 2639, (1871) 2608, (1881) 2568, of whom 194 were in Elginshire and 952 in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 85, 75, 1876.

Inveravon, Linlithgowshire. See INNERAVON.

Inverawe, an estate, with a mansion in Ardhattan parish, Argyllshire. The mansion, on the right bank of the Awe, at the western base of Ben Cruachan, 2½ miles ENE of Taynuilt station, is surrounded with fine old trees; and the estate belongs to the heirs of the late Alex. Cameron-Campbell, Esq. of MONZIE and FASSIFERN, who held 13,000 acres in Argyllshire and 74,000 in Inverness-shire, valued at £1043 and £4827 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Inverawe, New, or Tirvane, an estate of 862 acres, with a mansion, in Glenorchy and Inishail parish, Argyllshire, on the NW shore of Loch Awe, 10 miles SE of Taynuilt. In 1881 it was sold for £12,500 to John Stirling Ainsworth, Esq.

Inverbervie, Kincardineshire. See BERVIE.

Inverbervie, Perthshire. See INCHBERVIE.

Inverbroom. See LOCH-BROOM.

Inverbrothock, a *quoad sacra* parish in St Vigeans parish, Forfarshire, on the coast, at the mouth of the Brothock Burn.

It comprises the greater part of the suburbs of Arbroath, or northern division of the parliamentary burgh; and, constituted by the ecclesiastical authorities in 1834, reconstituted by the Court of Teinds in 1854, it is in the presbytery of Arbroath and synod of Angus and Mearns. Stipend, £120. The parish church was built as a chapel of ease in 1828 at a cost of £2200, and contains 1224 sittings. Pop. (1871) 7060, (1881) 8094.

Invercannich, a hamlet in Kilmorack parish, NW Inverness-shire, near the left banks of the Glass and the confluent Cannich, 20 miles SW of Beauly, under which it has a post office. Here, too, is Glen Affric Hotel.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 73, 1878.

Invercarron. See KINCARDINE, Ross-shire.

Invercauld, a mansion in Crathie and Braemar parish, SW Aberdeenshire, within 3 furlongs of the Dee's left bank, and 4 miles ENE of Castleton (as the crow flies, only 1½). A large old baronial edifice, sheltered all round by wooded hills, and having a great extent of picturesque Highland grounds, it was altered and enlarged in 1872, when a wing and a massive and lofty grey granite tower were added, but when the apartments were demolished whence the Earl of Mar issued his famous letters prior to the unfurling of the Jacobite standard at Castleton in 1715. Held by his ancestors since the close of the 14th century, it is the seat of James Ross Farquharson, Esq. (b. 1834; suc. 1862), who owns 87,745 acres in the shire, valued at £9567 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 65, 1870.

Inverchaolain, a parish in the S of Cowal district, Argyllshire. It comprises Loch Striven, and contains the village of COLNTRAIVE, with a post office under Greenock and a steamboat pier. It is bounded E by the united parishes of Kilmun and Dunoon, SW by the Kyles of Bute and Rothesay Bay, W by Loch Riddon, and NW and N by Kilmnodan. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is 13¾ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 7¾ miles; and its land area is 29,312 acres. The hilly and rugged surface includes some small flat fields adjacent to the shore, but generally rises with steep ascent all

round the coast; and formerly was, in main degree, covered with heath, but has been extensively reclaimed into a condition of good sheep pasture. Chief elevations from S to N are Kilmarnock Hill (1283 feet), Bodach Bochd (1713), *Bishop's Seat (1651), *Cruach nan Capull (2005), and *Carn Ban (1869), to the E of Loch Striven; to the W, Meall an Glaic (1325), Meall an Rìabhach (1587), Beinn Bhreac (1658), and Crnach nan Cuilean (1416), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate just on the eastern border of the parish. The scenery along the Kyles and up Loch Riddon is brilliantly picturesque, and exhibits attractions which may be compared with those of the Trossachs. Mica slate and other metamorphic rocks are predominant; trap rock forms several prominent dykes; and limestone of hard quality occurs to some extent, and has been worked. Less than one-thirtieth of the entire area is arable; about one-thirtieth is low-lying pasture or under plantations; and all the rest of the land is either hill pasture or waste. Antiquities are a ruined fort on the islet of Ellan-DHEIRIG, a standing stone 10 or 12 feet high at the head of Loch Striven, and sepulchral tumuli in several places. South Hall and Knockdhu are the chief mansions; and the property is divided among seven. Inverchaolain is in the presbytery of Dunoon and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £190. The parish church, on the E shore of Loch Striven, 6 miles N by W of Toward, was built in 1812, and contains 250 sittings. The ancient church stood on the side of a hill, about 200 yards above the site of the present one. At South Hall, on the Kyles of Bute, there is a Free church, which, together with the Free church at Kilmodan, forms one ministerial charge; and two public schools, Inverchaolain and South Hall, with respective accommodation for 47 and 42 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 15 and 32, and grants of £24, 10s. and £27, 19s. 10d. Valuation (1860) £4081, (1883) £5547, 16s. Pop. (1801) 626, (1831) 596, (1861) 424, (1871) 443, (1881) 407, of whom 125 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Invercharron. See KINCARDINE, Ross-shire.

Invercoe. See GLENCOE.

Inverduie, a mansion in the Rothiemurchus portion of Duthil parish, NE Inverness-shire, near the right bank of the Spey and the left of the confluent Druic, 1 mile SSE of Aviemore station.

Invereighty, an estate, with a mansion, in Kinnettles parish, Forfarshire, 4 miles SSW of Forfar.

Invereran, a mansion in Strathdon parish, SW Aberdeenshire, near the left bank of the Don and the right of confluent Ernan Water, 18 miles SSW of Rhynie. As altered and enlarged about 1825, it presents the appearance of a modern villa, in the Italian style. Its owner, Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Forbes, K.C.B. (b. 1817; suc. 1848), holds 15,336 acres in the shire, valued at £866 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 75, 1876.

Invererne House. See FORRES.

Invereshie, a mansion in Kingussie parish, E Inverness-shire, near the NE shore of Loch Inch, the right bank of the Spey, and the left bank of the confluent Feshie, 1¼ mile SE of Kincaig station. It is a seat of Sir George Macpherson-Grant of BALLINDALLOCH, Bart., who holds 103,372 acres in Inverness-shire, 7848 in Elginshire, and 14,223 in Banffshire, valued at £5454, £2476, and £3617 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 74, 1877.

Inveresk (Gael. *inbhir-uisge*, 'confluence of the water'), a village and a coast parish of NE Edinburghshire. The village stands above the right bank of the winding Esk, 5 furlongs S of Musselburgh, and ¼ mile N by W of Inveresk station on the main line of the North British, this being 6¼ miles E by S of Edinburgh. Enjoying so healthy a climate as long to have been called the Montpelier of Scotland, it extends along a broad-based gentle ascent, whose higher parts command wide and delightful views—northward across the Firth of Forth, south-westward away to the Pentlands; and itself it is a pleasant, old-fashioned place, whose trees and gardens, last-century mansions, and more recent villas give it somewhat the aspect of a Thames-side village. The parish church, on the western summit of the hill, is a plain, square, barn-



Seal of Inverbervie, Kincardineshire.

INVERESK

like edifice of 1805, with 2400 sittings, a high conspicuous spire, and a churchyard which for beauty is scarce to be matched in all the kingdom. Its ancient predecessor, dedicated to St Michael, and supposed to have been founded soon after the introduction of Christianity out of the ruins of a Roman station, was gifted by Malcolm Ceanmor to the church of Dunfermline. At the time of its demolition it had four aisles, two upon either side, and measured 102 feet in length. In Dec. 1545, barely two months before his martyrdom, George Wishart preached to large congregations within its walls; and its minister for 57 years was Alexander Carlyle, D.D. (1722-1805). He, 'Jupiter Carlyle'—the 'grandest demigod,' said Scott, 'I ever saw'—left behind him an Autobiography of singular interest, which was edited by Dr Hill Burton in 1860. The prætorium of the Roman station of Inveresk, on ground now partly occupied by the parish church, from 1547 onwards has yielded a number of Roman remains—an altar, a hypocaust (1783), urns, bricks, medals, etc.—described in David Moir's *Roman Antiquities of Inveresk* (Edinb. 1860). Pop. of village (1871) 341, (1881) 308.

The parish contains also the town of MUSSELBURGH, with the suburbs of Fisherrow and Newbigging, the villages of COWPITS and Old CRAIGHALL, and part of the village of New Craighall. It is bounded N by the Firth of Forth, E by Prestonpans and Tranent in Haddingtonshire, SE by Ormiston, S by Dalkeith, SW by Newton, and W by Liberton and Duddingston. Its length, from N to S, varies between $2\frac{1}{4}$ and $3\frac{3}{8}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is $5925\frac{1}{4}$ acres, of which $718\frac{3}{4}$ are foreshore and $51\frac{3}{4}$ water. The beautiful wooded Esk enters the parish 1 furlong below the North and South Esk's confluence in Dalkeith Park, and thence winds $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-by-eastward through the interior till it falls into the Firth between Musselburgh and Fisherrow; whilst BURDIEHOUSE Burn runs $1\frac{3}{8}$ mile north-north-eastward along all the north-western border. The Carberry hills, at the Haddingtonshire boundary, attain an altitude of 540 feet above sea-level; but elsewhere the surface is low and flat or gently undulating, and nowhere rises much above 100 feet. The rocks belong to the coal-measures of the Carboniferous Limestone series; and coal, sandstone, and limestone have all been worked, the first from a very early period. The soil of the flat grounds is naturally sandy, but has been worked into a condition of high fertility; the land to the S of Inveresk village, on either side of the Esk, is of better quality; and on the high grounds in the SE is clayey, and yields heavy crops of grain. Almost all the land, not occupied by buildings or by roads, is in a state of first-rate cultivation; and, though in places less planted than might be desired for shelter and beauty, possesses the fine woods of Newhailes and Drumore, and includes a considerable section of the nobly wooded ducal park of Dalkeith. The manors of Little Inveresk, having long been held by the monks of Dunfermline, were given by James VI. to the first Lord Maitland of Thirlestane, under whose grandson, the infamous Duke of Lauderdale, they suffered much curtailment. With exception of the parts that had been alienated, they were purchased in 1709 by Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth. Among natives and residents, not noticed under Musselburgh and Newhailes, have been Admiral Sir David Milne, G.C.B.; his son, Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, Bart., G.C.B., F.R.S.E.; and Sir David Wedderburn, Bart., M.P. The chief events and antiquities are treated under Carberry, Pinkie, and Musselburgh. Nine proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 49 of between £100 and £500, 58 of from £50 to £100, and 140 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Dalkeith and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, this parish is divided ecclesiastically between Inveresk and North Esk *quoad sacra* parish, the former a living worth £471. Two landward schools, Cowpits public and Old Craighall, with respective accommodation for 59 and 75 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 30 and 47, and grants of £18. 5s. 9d. and £17. 3s. Landward

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valuation (1871) £24,489, (1883) £26,322, of which £4684 was for railways and waterworks. Pop. of entire parish (1801) 6600, (1831) 8961, (1861) 9525, (1871) 10,071, (1881) 10,537, of whom 7880 were in Musselburgh, 5133 in Inveresk, and 5404 in North Esk.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Inveresragan. See **ESRAGAN.**

Inverey, two clachans in Crathie and Braemar parish, SW Aberdeenshire, on Ey Burn at its influx to the Dee, 5 miles WSW of Castleton. A fragmentary ruin is all that represents the ancient fortalice of the Farquharsons, ceterans of Deeside, one of whom in 1666 shot the 'Baron of BRACKLEY.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 65, 1870.

Invergarry, an estate, with a hamlet, a ruined castle, and a modern mansion, in Kilmonivaig parish, Inverness-shire. The hamlet lies near the NW shore of Loch Oich and the N bank of the confluent Garry, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Fort Augustus; at it are a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Caledonian Bank, a hotel, and a public school. Close to the loch, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of the hamlet, is a monument, erected in 1812 by Colonel Macdonell, the last chief of the clan Macdonell, to commemorate the 'ample and summary vengeance' inflicted about 1661 on the seven murderers of the two young Macdonalds of Keppoch. It consists of a small pyramid, with seven sculptured heads; and the spring beneath it is called Tober-man-Ceann ('well of the heads'). The ruined castle, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of the hamlet, stands on a rock, called 'Creag-an-fitheach,' or 'Rock of the Raven,' whence the Macdonells took their slogan or war-cry. Long the seat of the chiefs of the clan Macdonell, it twice was visited by Prince Charles Edward—on 26 Aug. 1745 (just a week after the gathering in Glenfinnan), and again on 17 April 1746 (the day after Culloden). Then he found it all but deserted, and slept on the bare floor; and a few days later it was burned by the 'Butcher' Cumberland. It was an oblong five-story structure, with projections. The modern mansion, 3 furlongs NNE of the castle, is a handsome edifice, erected in 1868-69 from designs by the late David Bryce, R.S.A. See **GLENGARRY.**—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 63, 1873.

Invergordon, a thriving seaport town in Rosskeen parish, E Ross-shire, on the NW shore of Cromarty Firth, with a station on the Highland railway (1863-64), $12\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Dingwall and $12\frac{3}{4}$ SSW of Tain. There is a regular ferry, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide, to the opposite shore of the Forth; and a small pier was built in 1821 for the accommodation of the passengers. The harbour itself, with 16 feet water at spring tides and 13 at neap, was formed in 1828; and two large wooden piers were erected in 1857 at a cost of £5000; but, since the railway was opened, Invergordon has lost its steamboat communication with Inverness, Aberdeen, Leith, London, etc. The hemp manufacture is now extinct; but there are two steam sawmills and a large bone-crushing and manure factory. A place of considerable mark, substantially built, well situated for traffic, and of growing importance for the export of farming produce, Invergordon contains a number of good shops, offers fine sea-bathing, and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Commercial and North of Scotland Banks, 10 insurance agencies, 3 hotels, gasworks (1872), a Wednesday newspaper, the *Invergordon Times* (1855), and fairs on the third Tuesday of February, the second Tuesday of April, old style, the first Tuesday of August, the second Tuesday of October, and the second Tuesday of December, old style. The Town-Hall (1870-71) is a handsome Italian edifice, its pediment showing a sculptured figure of Neptune; the public school (1875-76) is a Romanesque structure, surmounted by a belfry. Rosskeen parish church, $1\frac{3}{8}$ mile W by N, was built in 1832, and contains 1600 sittings; and Invergordon Free church (1861), Gothic in style, cruciform in plan, with a spire 140 feet high, stands immediately N of the town, and contains nearly 1000. Invergordon Castle, 7 furlongs NNW, was accidentally destroyed by fire in 1801, but, as rebuilt in 1873-74, is a fine Elizabethan mansion, with

beautiful plantations; its owner, Robert Bruce Aeneas Macleod, Esq. of CADBOLL (b. 1818; suc. 1853), holds 11,830 acres in the shire, valued at £11,021 per annum. Having adopted the General Police and Improvement Act (Scotland) in 1864, the town is governed by nine police commissioners; and sheriff small debt courts sit at it in January, April, July, and October. Pop. (1841) 998, (1861) 1122, (1871) 1157, (1881) 1119, of whom 1092 were in the police burgh. Houses (1881) 207 inhabited, 10 vacant, 6 building.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 94, 1878.

Invergowrie, a village at the mutual border of Longforan parish, Perthshire, and Liff and Benvie parish, Forfarshire, on the Firth of Tay, with a station upon the Dundee and Perth section of the Caledonian, 3½ miles W of Dundee. Figuring in ancient record as a place of royal embarkation, and surrounded by Crown lands, which Alexander I. designed to be graced with a royal palace, but which he found occasion to convey to the monks of Seone, it has a ruined, ivy-clad church, said to have succeeded a church of the beginning of the 8th century, founded by St Bonifacius, and the earliest N of the Tay. (See FORTROSE.) It adjoins the extensive paper-works of Bullionfield and the village of Mylnefield Feus, which in 1851 contained 348 inhabitants. The ancient churchyard crowns an eminence, a mound of singular shape, washed on one side by the Tay; and on the shore, near the ruined church, are two large blocks of stone, the 'Yowes or Ewes of Gowrie,' of which Thomas the Rhymer predicted that—

'When the Yowes o' Gowrie come to land,
The day o' judgement's near at hand.'

A huge boulder, fabled to have been flung from the Fife coast by the Devil with the intention to destroy the church, lies a little way N of the village; and a Caledonian stone circle, comprising nine large stones and four smaller ones, stands a short distance N of the boulder. Invergowrie House, in Liff and Benvie parish, 2½ miles W by N of Dundee and 1¾ ENE of Invergowrie station, is situated on a bank sloping down to the Firth; was greatly enlarged about 1836 after designs by W. Burn; and commands a beautiful view of a long reach of the Firth and the Carse of Gowrie. Its owner, George David Clayhills-Henderson, Esq. (b. 1832), holds 2138 acres in Forfar and Perth shires, valued at £4027 per annum. The ancient parish of Invergowrie was of small extent, and since the middle of the 17th century or earlier has been incorporated with Liff and Benvie.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Inverie, an estate, with a mansion and a hamlet, in Knoydart district, Glenelg parish, W Inverness-shire. The mansion, on the northern shore of Loch Nevis, 10 miles SSE of Isle Oronsay, and 54 WSW of Fort Augustus, was built and inhabited by the late Colonel Macdonell of GLENGARRY, the last of the Highland chiefs, and within and without is a curious structure, in the old Celtic style. It is now the property of John Baird, Esq. of Knoydart. The hamlet, near the mansion, has a post office under Broadford, an inn, and a public school.

Inverinate, a hamlet, with a public school, in Kintail parish, Ross-shire, on the NE shore of Loch Duich, 1 mile WNW of Kintail church. Inverinate House, standing finely embosomed in woods at the base of Sgurr an Airgid (2757 feet), had been greatly enlarged in the Italian style, when it was burned to the ground in 1864.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 72, 1880.

Inverkeilor, a village and a coast parish of Forfarshire. The village stands near the right bank of Lunan Water, 6 miles N by E of Arbroath station.

The parish, containing also Leysmill village and Chance Inn, with a post and telegraph office, is bounded N by Kinnell and Lunan, E by the German Ocean, S by St Vigean, and W by Carmyllie and Kirkden. Its utmost length, from E by N to W by S, is 7¾ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between 9½ furlongs and 4½ miles; and its area is 10,516½ acres, of which 240 are foreshore and 36 water. Keilor Burn,

which gives the parish its name, rises on the S border, and runs 3 miles east-north-eastward to Lunan Bay. Lunan Water, coming in from Kinnell, winds 3¾ miles through the interior, then 2½ miles along the boundary with Lunan to the sea; and two head-streams of Brothock Water rise and run in the SW. The coast, 5½ miles long, over the northern half is indented by Lunan Bay, and here is low, flat, and sandy, overgrown with bent; to the S it is high and rocky, and at Redhead, the promontorial termination of the Sidlaw spurs, attains a height of 267 feet in picturesque porphyritic cliffs. The section N of Lunan Water rises in a beautiful, gently ascending bank of arable land to 325 feet at Hilton and 290 at Compass Hill; whilst the southern section is mostly a level expanse of fertile ground, attaining 262 feet near Boghead, 265 near Kinblethmont, and 312 in the extreme W. The rocks are Devonian, with intermingling of traps and porphyries. Pavement flag, of the kind popularly called Arbroath stone, is quarried and dressed at Leysmill; sandstone of suitable quality for masonry is quarried between Lunan Water and Keilor Burn; and a hard bluish trap, well suited for road metal, is quarried on the N side of Lunan Water. Agates and other pebbles, some of them of fine colour and high density, are found in the trap rocks. The soils are various, but generally dry and fertile. About 250 acres are under plantation; 126 are almost or altogether unfit for cultivation; and all the rest of the land is regularly or occasionally in tillage. Antiquities are vestiges of Danish camps, the remains of St Murdoch's and Quytefield chapels, and Redcastle, which last is separately noticed, as also are the mansions of Ethie, Kinblethmont, and Lawton. A fourth, Anniston, standing ¾ mile SE of the village, is the seat of Lieut. Col. Arthur John Rait, C.B. (b. 1839; suc. 1877), who owns 978 acres in the shire, valued at £2744 per annum. In all, 4 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 5 of between £100 and £500, 1 of from £50 to £100, and 4 of from £20 to £50. Giving off a portion to the *quoad sacra* parish of Frickeheim, Inverkeilor is in the presbytery of Arbroath and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £321. The parish church was built in 1735, and, as enlarged about 1830, contains 703 sittings. There is also a Free church; and two public schools, Chapelton and Inverkeilor, with respective accommodation for 119 and 232 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 79 and 143, and grants of £72, 1s. 6d. and £125, 18s. 6d. Valuation (1857) £13,594, (1883) £17,227, 2s. 5d., plus £2277 for railway. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 1704, (1831) 1655, (1841) 1879, (1861) 1792, (1871) 1521, (1881) 1671; of ecclesiastical parish (1871) 1189, (1881) 1311.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Inverkeithing, a coast town and parish of SW Fife. A royal, parliamentary, and police burgh, and a seaport, the town, standing at the head of Inverkeithing Bay, has a station on a branch line of the North British, 3½ miles SE of Dunfermline, 1¾ mile N of North Queensferry, and 16 miles WNW of Edinburgh, from which by road it is only 13 miles. It occupies a pleasant south-eastward slope, which commands a delightful view; and consists of a longish main street, with divergent wynds and some shoreward outskirts. Though it has mostly been either built or rebuilt in the course of the present century, the 'Inns' or old palace is still pointed out as the residence of Annabella Drummond (1340-1403). Robert III.'s widowed queen, who certainly died at Inverkeithing. Near it vestiges have been discovered of a supposed Franciscan or Dominican monastery. The town has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Clydesdale Bank, 7 insurance agencies, 2 hotels, a good town-hall, a neat corn market, a curious old pillar cross, a subscription library, a masonic lodge, a music hall, a curling club, a cemetery, a gas company, a mutual marine insurance company, a tolerable harbour, a shipbuilding yard, tan-works, rope-works, fire-clay works, and a fair on the first Friday of August, the survivor of five, which itself has been growing smaller and

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smaller. The original parish church, St Peter's, was bequeathed in 1139 to Dunfermline Abbey by Waldeve, son of Gospatrie. A reconstruction of 1826, after the fire of the year before, the present church is a handsome Gothic building, with a nave, side aisles, 1000 sittings, and an old W tower. Square and of three stages, with a stunted polygonal spire, this is Middle Pointed in style, as also is a hexagonal, elaborately-sculptured font, one of the finest in Scotland, which, disinterred from the rubbish in 1806, in making foundations for repairs on the church, was at first placed in the porch, but has since been removed to a spot near the pulpit, and regularly used for public baptisms (T. S. Muir's *Ancient Churches of Scotland*, 1848). There is also a spacious U.P. church, in which, about 1820, the Rev. Ebenezer Brown, second 'son of the *Self-interpreting Bible*,' preached before Brongham and Jeffrey, the first pronouncing him the greatest orator they had ever heard, whilst Jeffrey declared he 'never heard such words, such a sacred untaught gift of speech.' The harbour might be deepened and greatly improved, yet is pretty good, having a patent slip, and affording accommodation for vessels of 200 tons at spring tides, though usually it is frequented by smaller vessels. It comprises an area called the Inner Bay, which, extending over an area of 100 acres, contracts to 1 furlong at the entrance between two low small headlands, the East and the West Ness. At low water it is all an expanse of foreshore. The outer bay, broadening rapidly beyond the harbour's entrance, includes foreshore over only a small space immediately outside the Ness; measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile across a chord drawn between St Davids and North Queensferry, but only $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from that chord to the Ness; and lies quite open to easterly and southerly winds. A good many vessels used to frequent the harbour for coal; but their number has greatly decreased of recent years. The town is a royal burgh, under a charter of William the Lyon, and, having partly adopted the General Police and Improvement Act (Scotland) prior to 1871, is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a treasurer, a dean of



Seal of Inverkeithing.

guild, and 7 councillors. It unites with STIRLING, Dunfermline, Culross, and South Queensferry in sending a member to parliament. The municipal and the parliamentary constituency numbered 213 and 195 in 1833, when the annual value of real property amounted to £4666 (against £3024 in 1873 and £5068 in 1882), whilst the corporation revenue was £503 in 1882. Pop. (1831) 2020, (1861) 1929, (1871) 1763, (1881) 1653, of whom 1646 were in the police and parliamentary and 1366 in the royal burgh. Houses (1881) 391 inhabited, 38 vacant.

The parish, containing also HILLEND village and a fragment of LIMEKILNS, includes the islets of BIMAR and INCHGARVIE, as also the detached lands of Logie and Urquhart, within Dunfermline parish, as far as

INVERKINDIE

Milesmark village. It comprises the ancient parishes of Inverkeithing and Rosyth, united in 1636. It is bounded W and N by Dunfermline, E by Dalgety, and S by the Firth of Forth and the Ferryhill or North Queensferry section of DUNFERMLINE. Its length, from N to S, diminishing westward, varies between 1 furlong and $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its breadth, diminishing northwards, varies between $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and 3 miles; and its area is 5020 acres, of which 557 $\frac{3}{4}$ are foreshore. The coast, with an extent of $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles, includes the greater part of St Margaret's Hope and Inverkeithing Bay, and is partly low and sandy, partly rocky, and rather high. The interior is low though undulating, nowhere much exceeding 200 feet above sea-level throughout all the southern district, but rising to 344 near Annfield. The rocks belong to the Carboniferous Limestone series; but basalt intrudes in the two islets and over all the SE portion of the parish. Except for a small proportion of wood and pasture, the entire area is in a high state of cultivation. Inverkeithing claims as natives Sir Samuel Greig (1735-88), the distinguished Russian admiral, and the Rev. Robert Moffat, D.D. (1797-1883), the African missionary. Its chief antiquity is noted under ROSYTH, the chief event in its history under PIREAVIE. Seven proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 4 of between £100 and £500, 9 of from £50 to £100, and 30 of from £20 to £50. Ecclesiastically including North Queensferry, this parish is in the presbytery of Dunfermline and synod of Fife; the living is worth £440. Inverkeithing and North Queensferry public schools, with respective accommodation for 397 and 100 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 292 and 85, and grants of £250, 16s. and £61, 3s. Valuation (1866) £8270, 9s. 5d., (1883) £8483, 16s. 1d. Pop. (1801) 2228, (1831) 3189, (1861) 3124, (1871) 3074, (1881) 2565.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 32, 40, 1857-67. See W. Simson's *Reminiscences of Inverkeithing* (Edinb. 1882).

Inverkeithny, a village and a parish of NE Banffshire. The village stands, 200 feet above sea-level, on the right bank of the Deveron, 3 miles S by E of Aberchirder, and 7 WSW of Turriif, under which it has a post office.

The parish is bounded NW by Rothiemay, N by Marnoch, and on all other sides by Aberdeenshire—viz., NE by Turriif, SE by Auchterless, and SW by Forgue. Its utmost length, from WNW to ESE, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between 5 furlongs and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 7685 acres, of which 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ are water. The DEVERON winds $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward along all the northern border, and at the village is joined by the Burn of Forgue. The parish is well watered by these and several smaller streams, which serve to drive machinery for threshing purposes. Along the Deveron, in the extreme E, the surface declines to 114 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 629 feet at the Hill of Carlinraig, and 738 near Newton of Tollo. The parish thus is pleasantly diversified with hill and dale, and the belt of it along the Deveron is beautifully ornate. About 500 acres are under wood, 400 are either pastoral or waste, and all the rest is regularly or occasionally in tillage. Remains of many stone circles are still to be seen, as also traces of a Roman camp at Mains of Auchingoul, and of hut-dwellings on the Hill of Carlinraig. Three proprietors hold each an annual value of more than £1100, and 3 of between £300 and £500; but none are resident. Inverkeithny is in the presbytery of Turriif and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £300. The parish church, at the village, is a handsome edifice, erected in 1881 at a cost of nearly £2000, and containing 500 sittings. At the same time the graveyard was levelled and beautifully laid out at a farther cost of £100. Two public schools, Easterfield and Kirktown, with respective accommodation for 100 and 135 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 67 and 86, and grants of £56, 1s. and £80, 3s. Valuation (1860) £4678, (1883) £5911. Pop. (1801) 503, (1831) 587, (1861) 880, (1871) 1000, (1881) 909.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Inverkindie, a hamlet in the Glenkindie section of Strathdon parish, W Aberdeenshire, at the mouth of

INVERLOCHY CASTLE

Kindie Burn, 10 miles SSW of Rhynie. It has a post office under Aberdeen.

Inverlochy Castle, a ruined feudal stronghold in Kilmornaig parish, SW Inverness-shire, on the left bank of the Lochy, a little above its influx to salt-water Loch Linnhe, and 2 miles NE of Fort William. Here, according to a fabulous tradition, stood an ancient city where the Pictish kings occasionally resided, where King Achais in 790 signed a treaty with Charlemagne, whither numbers of Frenchmen and Spaniards resorted, and which was at last destroyed by the Danes, and never thereafter rebuilt. The castle itself is a quadrangular edifice, with round three-story towers at the angles, and measures 30 yards each way within the walls. The towers and ramparts are solidly built of stone and lime, 9 feet thick at the bottom, and 8 above. The towers are not entire, nor are they all equally high. The western or Comyn's Tower is the highest and largest, and does not seem to have been less than 50 feet when entire, whilst the rampart or screen between is from 25 to 30 feet in height. About 12 yards from the exterior walls are the traces of a ditch, which has been from 30 to 40 feet broad. The whole building covers about 1600 square yards; and within the ditch there are 7000, or more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre. From the name of the western tower and other circumstances, it has commonly been supposed that this castle was erected either by Edward I. of England, or by his partisans in the Great Glen, the powerful Comyns, with the assistance of English engineers. More probably, however, it was founded in the latter half of the 15th century by George, second Earl of Huntly, and it seems to have still been in an unfinished state in the time of Charles II.

Near this place, on Sunday, 2 Feb. 1645, a battle was fought between a royalist army under the celebrated Marquis of Montrose, and an army, partly Highland and partly Lowland, under the Marquis of Argyll. Montrose had come up from a winter raid in Argyllshire to attempt the seizure of Inverness, and was marching thither through the eastern part of the Great Glen, when he suddenly learned that Argyll, with a force nearly double his own, was following him. He instantly turned about, made a forced march over the trackless mountains to the foot of Glennevis, and found himself there in the vicinity of Argyll's army, encamped at Inverlochy. He arrived in the evening of the 1st, and lay under arms all night. Argyll, seeing battle to be at hand, and excusing himself on account of some recent contusions he had received, committed his army to the charge of his cousin, Campbell of Auchinbreck, and went on board a galley in the loch. At the dawn of the 2d both armies made preparation for battle. Montrose drew out his force in an extended line. The right wing consisted of a regiment of Irish, under the command of Macdonald, his major-general; the centre, of the Athole men, the Stuarts of Appin, the Macdonalds of Glencoe, and other Highlanders, under the command of Clanranald, M'Lean, and Glengarry; and the left wing, of some Irish, at the head of whom was brave Colonel O'Kean. A body of Irish was placed behind the main body as a reserve, under the command of Colonel James M'Donald, *alias* O'Neill. The general of Argyll's army arrayed it in a similar manner. The Lowland forces were equally divided, and formed the wings, between which were placed the Highlanders. On a rising-ground behind this line General Campbell drew up a reserve of Highlanders, with a field-piece. Within Inverlochy Castle, which was only about a pistol-shot from the lines, he planted a body of forty or fifty men to protect the place, and to annoy Montrose's men with discharges of musketry. At sunrise Montrose gave orders to advance. The attack was commenced by his left wing, under O'Kean, charging the right wing of Argyll's army. This was immediately followed by a furious assault upon the centre and left wing of Argyll's forces by Montrose's right wing and centre. Argyll's right wing, unable to resist the attack of Montrose's left, turned and fled; which circumstance had such a discouraging effect on the remainder of Argyll's troops,

INVERMAY

that, after discharging their muskets, the whole of them, including the reserve, took to their heels. The rout became general. An attempt was made by a body of 200 of the dismayed fugitives to throw themselves into Inverlochy Castle; but a party of Montrose's horse prevented them. Others of the fugitives directed their course along the shore of Loch Linnhe, but were all either drowned or killed in the pursuit. The greater part, however, fled to the hills in the direction of Argyllshire, and were chased for 8 miles by Montrose's men. As little resistance was made by the defeated party in their flight, the carnage was very great, being reckoned at nearly 1500 men, or the half of Argyll's army; and many more would have been cut off, had it not been that Montrose did all in his power to save the unresisting fugitives from the fury of his men, who were loth to give quarter to the hated Campbells. Having taken the castle, Montrose not only treated the officers, who were from the Lowlands, with kindness, but gave them their liberty on parole. The loss on the side of Montrose was extremely trifling. The number of wounded, indeed, is not stated, but he had only three privates killed. Immediately after the battle, he sent a messenger to Charles I. with a letter, giving an account of it, and ending thus: 'Give me leave, after I have reduced this country, and conquered from Dan to Beersheba, to say to your majesty, as David's general to his master, Come thou thyself, lest this country be called by my name.' When the king received this letter, the royal and parliamentary commissioners were sitting at Uxbridge, negotiating the terms of a peace; but Charles was induced by it to break off the negotiation—a circumstance which led to his ruin. Scott weaves this battle into his *Legend of Montrose*.

Modern Inverlochy Castle, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Fort William, is the Scottish seat of William Frederick Scarlett, third Baron Abinger since 1835 (b. 1826; suc. 1861), who holds 39,414 acres in the shire, valued at £4347 per annum, the Inverlochy estate having been purchased from the Gordon family by his grandfather, the first Lord Abinger, in the early part of the present century. Merely a shooting-box till 1861, it since has been greatly enlarged, being partly in the Scottish Baronial style of architecture, partly a large ornate modern villa, with a round central flag-tower, and a massive square porticoed tower at the principal entrance. The material is white granite, with freestone copings. Queen Victoria paid a visit here in Sept. 1873.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 62, 1875.

Invermark, a roofless, ivy-clad, four-story granite tower in Lochlee parish, N Forfarshire, on the peninsula at the confluence of the Waters of Mark and Lee, opposite Lochlee church, 17 miles NW of Edzell. Said to have been built in 1526, and long a seat of the Lindsays, it was put in a habitable state soon after 1729, but in 1803 was once more reduced to a ruin, to furnish materials for the new church and manse. Its massive walls, however, more than 3 feet thick, look as though they might stand for 300 years to come; and it retains its ponderous door of grated iron. Invermark belongs now to the Earl of Dalhousie, who here has a pretty shooting-ledge, 'built of granite, in a very fine position overlooking the glen with wild hills at the back.' It was visited by the Queen and Prince Consort on 20 Sept. 1861.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 66, 1871. See A. Jervise's *Land of the Lindsays* (2d ed. 1882).

Invermay, a seat of Lord Clinton in Forteviot parish, SE Perthshire, on a rising-ground overhanging the left bank of May Water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Forteviot station. A plain, neat, modern structure, commanding an extensive view of the picturesque scenery of the May's valley and Lower Strathearn, it has large and beautifully wooded grounds. An old baronial fortalice in its vicinity, now represented by an ivy-clad ruined tower, which retains some apartments in entire condition, forms a striking contrast to its modern neighbour. 'The Birks of Invermay' are the theme of a well known lyric by David Mallet, and seem to have been sung by earlier poets. Acquired by the Belsehes family

in the latter half of the 17th century, Invermay is now the property of Lord Clinton, who holds 1198 acres in Perthshire, valued at £1016 per annum. See FETTERCAIRN.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Invermoriston, a hamlet in Urquhart and Glenmoriston parish, Inverness-shire, at the mouth of Glenmoriston, on the NW side of Loch Ness, 7 miles NNE of Fort Augustus. It has a post office (Glenmoriston), with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, an inn, and a public school. Invermoriston House is an old but modernised mansion, the seat of Ian Robert James Murray Grant, Esq. of Glenmoriston (b. 1860; suc. 1868), whose ancestor got a charter of the estate in 1509, and who holds 74,646 acres in the shire, valued at £4955 per annum. It was at Invermoriston, in 1773, that Dr Johnson first conceived the thought of his tour to the Hebrides.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 73, 1878.

Inverneil, an estate, with a mansion, in South Knapdale parish, Argyllshire, 3 miles S of Ardrishaig. Its owner, Duncan Campbell, Esq. (b. 1843; suc. 1878), holds 11,810 acres in the shire, valued at £2977 per annum.

Inverness (Gael. *inbhir-Ness*, 'the mouth of the Ness'), a parish on the NE border of Inverness-shire at the NE extremity of the Great Glen of Scotland. It embraces the old parishes of Inverness and Bona, and is bounded N by the Beaully and Moray Firths, NE by Petty, for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile at the extreme E by Nairnshire, SE and S by Daviot and Dunlichity, by a detached portion of Croy and Dalross, and by Dores, SW and W by Urquhart and Glenmoriston, and NW by Kiltarlity and by Kirkhill. Along the sea-shore on the N the boundary is natural, as it also is along the line from Racecourse Wood SW along the centre of Dochfour Loch and Loch Ness to the extreme S point of the parish, $4\frac{3}{8}$ miles from the NE end of the latter loch. Elsewhere it is artificial and very irregular. The extreme length of the parish, from Culloden Brickworks on the NE in a line straight SW to the borders of the parish of Urquhart and Glenmoriston, is $14\frac{5}{8}$ miles; the breadth in a line at right angles to this varies from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; while the area is 23,573 acres, of which the most considerable portion is under cultivation or woodland, though in the southern and south-western parts of the parish there is a good deal of waste ground. The surface along the seaboard is flat, but rises to the S, until in the SW portion of the parish, on the NW side of Loch Ness, at Cnoc-na-Goithe, Carn-a-Bhodaich, and Carn-an-Leitire, it reaches a height of 1249, 1642, and 1424 feet respectively. The NE half of the parish consists principally of the north-easternmost portion of the Great Glen of Scotland, extending from the lower part of Loch Ness to the firths, and is flanked on both sides by the terminations of the hill boundaries of the glen. These are generally well wooded. The surface of the valley is mostly flat and but little above sea-level, but at one or two points there are considerable undulations. Of these we may notice the hill of Tomnahurich ('the hill of the fairies') on the left side of the Ness near the town. It is a beautifully wooded isolated mount resembling a ship with her keel up, and measuring 1984 feet in length, 176 in breadth, and 223 in height. It has now been finely laid out as an extramural burying-place for the adjacent burgh of Inverness. A little to the W of this is a gravel ridge called Tor-a-Bhean or Torvean, rising to a height of 300 feet. The soil along the coast part is good and well cultivated, and in the vicinity of the town it is a fine clayey loam, originally formed by deposit from the river Ness and the firths, while on the arable land in the SW it is light and sandy. The subsoil is gravel and clay, and the underlying rocks in the low grounds belong to the Old Red sandstone, while in the upper districts they are metamorphic. Sandstone of a light grey colour, with intermixture of mica in small scales, and limestone, occurs on the lands of Leys, and contains calcareous spar, steatite, and heavy spar. The sandstone beside Clachnaharry pier, at the mouth of the Caledonian Canal,

contains celestine. The drainage of the parish is effected by the various streams that fall into Loch Ness or into the river Ness, among which may be mentioned the burns of Abriachan—flowing from the small Loch Laide ($2\frac{3}{8} \times 2$ furl. ; 860 feet)—Dochfour, Holm, and Inches, which have some small cascades and good woodland scenery. The parish is traversed by roads leading from Inverness as a centre eastward by Elgin to Aberdeen, northward by Beaully to Dingwall, etc., southward by Badenoch to Perth. The CALEDONIAN CANAL passes through it from the NE end of Loch Ness to the Beaully Firth at Clachnaharry, a distance of nearly $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and connects Inverness with the SW of Scotland. The regular service of passenger steamers from Glasgow has its terminus at Muirtown, about 1 mile from the mouth of the canal, and 1 mile NW of the suspension bridge over the Ness in the burgh. The parish is also traversed by the Highland railway system, which passes through its whole breadth along the seaboard, for a distance of $6\frac{3}{8}$ miles. The main station is at Inverness, and there is a station $1\frac{3}{8}$ mile to the NW at Clachnaharry. Besides the burgh of Inverness, the parish contains also the suburban village of Clachnaharry and the villages of Balloch, Culcabock, Hilton, Resaudrie, and Smithtown of Culloden. There are a number of objects of antiquarian interest, of which some are noticed under the town, while others are noticed separately under BONA, CLACHNAHARRY, and CRAIG PHADRICK. Tomnahurich, already noticed, was at one time a ward and mote-hill, and in later days the magistrates of the burgh of Inverness used to patronise horse-races, run round its base. The ridge of Torvean, already noticed, seems to take its name from Donald Bane, who was in 1187 killed in conflict with the garrison of Inverness. Part of it shows traces of an ancient hill fort; and in 1808, near the base, there was dug up a massive double-linked silver chain, now in the Antiquarian Society's Museum at Edinburgh. Some cairns near the fort are known as Kilvean or *Kil-a-Bhean*, the cell of Bean or Bane, who is by some identified as the islesman just mentioned, but according to others is Baithene (536-600), second abbot of Iona in succession to St Columba. The whole estate of Bucht, of which Torvean forms part, is said to be also called Kilvean. In the Abriachan district there are also traces of a *Kil* and a number of cairns. At Leys, 3 miles SE of the burgh of Inverness, is a so-called Druidical circle of no great size, but very perfect. There are three circles, the external diameter being 30 paces, and the internal diameter 6. On the eastern border of the parish is part of Drummosie Muir, where the battle of CULLODEN was fought. Near the mouth of the Ness, now a considerable way within flood-mark, is a large cairn of stones known as *Cairn Aire* ('the cairn of the sea'). It is now marked by a beacon, as it is dangerous to vessels approaching the harbour. Due W of this, in the Beaully Firth, are other three cairns, in one of which urns have been discovered. The whole four seem interesting as pointing to a change in the relative level of sea and land. Mansions, all noticed separately, are Culloden, Dochfour, Muirtown, Ness Castle, and Raigmore; and 19 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 76 of between £100 and £500, and 88 of from £50 to £100. Inverness is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Moray. There are three charges, the first, second, and third, for respectively the High Church, the West Church, and the Gaelic Church, all of which are in the burgh. The stipend of the first charge is £388, 10s., with £10 for communion elements, and a manse and glebe worth respectively £55 and £105 a year; that of the second charge is £387, 18s. 1d., with £10 for communion elements, and with a glebe worth £106 a year, but no manse; that of the third charge is £136, 6s. 8d. from Government, and about £64 from the holders of the ancient bishop of Moray's rents, with a glebe worth £25 a year, but no manse. Under the landward school-board are the public schools of Abriachan, Culcabock, Culduthel, Culloden, and Dochgarroch, which, with

respective accommodation for 100, 100, 100, 137, and 100 pupils, had (1881) an average attendance of 43, 61, 62, 43, and 45, and grants of £43, 9s. 6d., £46, 8s. 6d., £33, 5s. 7d., £32, 12s. 6d., and £44, 10s. Landward valuation (1882) £27,120, 11s. 10d. Pop., inclusive of burgh (1791) 7930, (1801) 8732, (1821) 12,264, (1841) 15,418, (1861) 16,162, (1871) 18,552, (1881) 21,725, of whom 10,412 were males and 11,313 females.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 83, 84, 1881-76.

The presbytery of Inverness comprehends the parishes of Inverness, Daviot, Dores, Kiltarlity, Kirkhill, Moy, and Petty. Pop. (1871) 28,224, (1881) 30,092, of whom 917 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—The Free Church has also a presbytery of Inverness, with 5 churches in the burgh, 7 churches in respectively Daviot, Dores, Kiltarlity, Kirkhill, Moy, Petty, and Stratherrick, and a mission station in Strathglass, which 13 together had 5994 members and adherents in 1883.

Inverness, a market town, a seaport, a royal burgh, the county town of Inverness-shire, and the chief town in the Northern Highlands, is in the northern portion of the parish just described. It stands on the river Ness from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its mouth, and a short distance SW of the Moray Firth end of the Caledonian Canal. It is the centre of the Highland railway system, and is by rail 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE by E of Dingwall, 25 WSW of Forres, 37 WSW of Elgin, 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ NW by W of Aberdeen, 144 NNW of Perth, 160 $\frac{1}{2}$ SSW of Wick, 190 $\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Edinburgh, and 206 $\frac{1}{2}$ N of Glasgow, while by road it is 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Cromarty, and 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Fort William. The Great Glen, after narrowing at the NE end of Loch Ness, begins to widen out as it approaches the point of junction with the great hollows occupied by the Moray and Beaully Firths, and on the level tract thus formed—a plain marked with but few inequalities, lying at but a slight elevation above sea-level, and traversed by the river Ness from SW to NE—stands the whole of the town of Inverness, except the southern outskirts. The town is intersected by the river Ness, and though the greater part of the built space lies E of the course of the river, yet the parliamentary boundary extends almost equally on both sides. The boundary line extends along the sea-shore from the old pier at Kessock to a point midway between the mouth of the river and Longman Point, and the southward limit is the mouth of the Allt-naskiach Burn, a short distance below the Ness Islands. On all sides, except along the sea margin, the site is hemmed in by rising grounds. The raised sea-beach, which extends along most of the coast from the Spey to Inverness, and up the Great Glen to Loch Ness at a height of from 80 to 90 feet, sweeps round to the E and SE of the town, and stretches away into the interior in a highly cultivated table-land from 1 to 3 miles broad. Behind this is the ridge, which, rising gradually from the plain NE of Culloden, sweeps south-westward at an average height of about 400 feet, and ultimately passes into the mountain chain that flanks the SE side of Loch Ness. The heights on the SW side of the Loch are continued by ridges to Duncan Hill (940 feet) and the round-topped CRAIG PHADRICK; while on the opposite shore of the firth (which at Kessock is only 1000 yards wide), from the Ord Hill of Kessock high ground stretches away westward along the shore of the Beaully Firth, and north-eastward along the district between the Cromarty and Moray Firths, and known as the Black Isle. In the plain are two remarkable little hills at the distance respectively of 1 and 2 miles from the town; the first is Tomnahurich ('the hill of the fairies'), 223 feet high, and shaped like the hull of a ship turned upside down. It is finely wooded, and is now very tastefully laid out as an extramural cemetery; the second is Torbhean or Torvean, a long gravel ridge about 300 feet high, marked with traces of ancient Caledonian fortifications.

The environs of the town are very beautiful, and some of the views of the scenery beyond exceedingly fine. 'Inverness,' says Dr McCulloch in his *Letters on the Highlands*, where he rises on this point into very

unusual enthusiasm, 'has been strangely underrated. . . . When I have stood in Queen Street of Edinburgh and looked towards Fife, I have sometimes wondered whether Scotland contained a finer view of its class. But I have forgotten this on my arrival at Inverness. Surely, if a comparison is to be made with Edinburgh, always excepting its own romantic disposition, the Firth of Forth must yield the palm to the Moray Firth, the surrounding country must yield altogether, and Inverness must take the highest rank. Everything is done, too, for Inverness that can be effected by wood and cultivation; the characters of which, here, have altogether a richness, a variety, and a freedom which we miss round Edinburgh. The mountain screens are finer, more various, and more near. Each outlet is different from the others, and each is beautiful; whether we proceed towards Fort George or towards Moy, or enter the valley of the Ness or skirt the shores of the Beaully Firth, while a short and commodious ferry wafts us to the lovely country opposite, rich with wood, and country seats, and cultivation. It is the boast, also, of Inverness to unite two opposite qualities, and each in the greatest perfection—the characters of a rich, open, lowland country, with those of the wildest Alpine scenery, both also being close at hand, and in many places intermixed; while to all this is added a series of maritime landscape not often equalled.' From the Castle Hill—a projection north-westward from the terrace already mentioned—the view has been, and not unjustly, described as magnificent. On the SW the eye ranges over a well-wooded foreground, and along the ridges that bound Loch Ness as far as the dome-shaped peak of Mealfourvie. To the W is the wooded ridge which terminates in Craig Phadrick, and beyond are the hills that cluster around the upper part of the Beaully Firth. Beyond the gleaming line of the Firths to the N are the wooded ridges that sweep from the Ord Hill of Kessock, westward by Redcastle, and eastward towards Fortrose, from which they pass on and terminate in the rugged Sutors of Cromarty. Beyond, but still at no great distance, rises the huge lumpy Ben Wyvis (3429 feet), with its flat extended top; while to the NE spreads the opening Firth, bounded by the dim, distant mountain ranges of Elgin, Banff, Sutherland, and Caithness. In the Ness, just beyond the parliamentary boundary to the S of the town, are two islands known as Ness Islands. They are beautifully wooded, and the walks through the trees form a very pleasing summer resort. Last century the magistrates used here to give open-air entertainments to the Judges of Assize. The islands are connected with one another and with the banks of the river by light suspension bridges.

History.—By Boece and Buchanan Inverness is connected with one of the apocryphal kings, and is assigned an origin at least sixty years before the Christian era; but though it was probably a seat of population in the centre of a closely-peopled district in the remote age of British hill-strengths and vitrified forts, yet the first really authentic notice of the district that we have is in Adamnan's *Life of St. Columba*. From this it may be gathered that about 565 the saint made his way to the Court of Brude, king of the northern Picts, who had his residence 'at some distance, though not far, from the banks of the river Ness.' Dr Reeves, in his edition of Adamnan, is inclined to identify its site with Craig Phadrick; but Dr Skene objects that it is 'unlikely that in the 6th century the royal palace should have been in a vitrified fort on the top of a rocky hill, nearly 500 feet high, and it is certainly inconsistent with the narrative that S. Columba should have had to ascend such an eminence to reach it.' He himself is inclined to place the Pictish capital on the ridge of Torvean, already mentioned, or more probably about 'the eminence E of Inverness called the Crown, where tradition places its oldest castle.' The King, who was, previous to the saint's arrival, lost in paganism, did not give Columba a very cordial welcome, and indeed closed the door of the fort against him; but the saint 'approached the folding doors with his companions, and, having first

formed upon them the sign of the cross, he knocked at, and laid his hand upon, the gate, which instantly flew open of its own accord, the bolts having been driven back with great force.' The incident proved too much for the King, for the Chronicle of the Picts and Scots tells us he was baptized by St Columba, and Adamnan himself says that 'when the King learned what had occurred, he and his councillors were filled with alarm, and, immediately setting out from the palace, advanced to meet with due respect the holy man, whom he addressed in the most conciliatory and respectful language. And ever after from that day, as long as he lived, the King held this holy and reverend man in very great honour, as was due.' We are further told that the saint had great trouble with the Druids at the King's Court, but vanquished them in many striking ways. The oldest or original castle of Inverness—which stood on the Crown, and which has for centuries been untraceable except by traditional identification of its site—has been invested with a romantic interest, from its connection with Shakespeare's Macbeth. That this edifice was, as Shakespeare assumes, the property of Macbeth is very probable, as he was by birth the Mormaer of Ross, and by marriage also of Moray, and so could hardly fail to have the mastery of the stronghold at the mouth of the Ness. It was not, however, the scene of the murder of King Duncan, for his death is now recognised as having taken place at Bothgowan, which Dr Skene identifies with Pitgavenny, near Elgin. When Malcolm Ceanmhor vanquished his father's murderer, he naturally seized his strongholds, and in all probability razed his castle at Inverness, and built instead of it, as a royal residence, a fortress on the summit of the Castle Hill, the site of the present County Buildings. This new castle figured for several centuries as at once a seat of royalty and a place of military strength, receiving at intervals within its walls the kings and princes of Scotland, and regularly serving as a vantage-ground, whence they or their servants overawed the turbulent and rebellious north. Shaw Macduff, second son of the Earl of Fife—who assumed the name of Mackintosh, and who, after assisting Malcolm in crushing an insurrection in Moray, acquired a large extent of property in the north—was made hereditary governor of the castle. In 1245 it became the prison of Sir John Bisset of Lovat, for the imputed crimes of connection with the murder of the Earl of Athole and of doing homage to the Lord of the Isles. It was soon afterwards captured during the minority of one of its hereditary keepers by the Comyns of Badenoch, and from that time till the beginning of next century it remained in their possession. In 1296 it received an English garrison during the visit of Edward I. to the north; but the King himself does not seem to have gone so far. It was again occupied by English troops in 1303, but, like the other strongholds of the land, subsequently passed into the hands of Bruce's followers, and from Bruce's time down to that of James I. it was in the immediate power of the Crown; but at the accession of the latter monarch was, after being repaired and refortified, again put into the hereditary keeping of the captain of the Clan Chattan, the chief of the Mackintoshes. In 1427 James I., when on a progress through the north to punish some turbulent chiefs, lived in the castle, and held in it a parliament, to which all the northern barons were summoned. Alexander, Lord of the Isles, was on this occasion made prisoner for a year; and when once more set free, returned with an army at his heels to wreak vengeance on his keepers. He got into the town, under the pretence of friendship for it, and then immediately pillaged the place and set it on fire; but his bold attempt to seize the castle was successfully resisted. In 1455 John, his successor (who was quite as turbulent as he), or more probably Donald Balloch of Isla, acting as John's lieutenant, rushed down upon the town, and, after taking the castle by surprise, again plundered and burned the town. In 1464 the castle was visited and temporarily occupied by James III., and in 1499 by James IV. In

1508 the keepership of the castle was conferred hereditarily on the Earl of Huntly; and in 1751 we find the Duke of Gordon claiming £300 as compensation for the abolition of his hereditary office of constable of the castle of Inverness. In 1555 the castle received the Queen Regent, Mary of Guise, and was the scene of a Convention of Estates and of extraordinary courts, summoned by her to quiet the Highlands and punish caterans and political offenders; and the Earl of Caithness was consigned to one of its dungeons because he had harboured freebooters. In 1562 Queen Mary, having entered the town attended by the Earl of Moray, was refused admission to the castle, as the governor was a retainer of the Earl of Huntly, who was in rebellion. She was in consequence obliged to take up her residence and hold her Court in a private house, till, her troops having been strengthened by the accession of the Mackintoshes, the Frasers, and the Munros, the castle was reduced and the governor hanged. In 1644, on intelligence of the descent of a party of Irish on the west coast to join the Marquis of Montrose, the castle was put in thorough repair and fully garrisoned, and next year it successfully held out under Hurry against a regular siege by Montrose's troops. In 1649 Mackenzie of Pluscarden, Sir Thomas Urquhart of Cromarty, and other royalists took the castle, demolished the fortifications, and left the ruins to decay and desolation. The time of the Revolution, however, saw it again patched up and used as a stronghold for the Jacobites, the magistrates of the burgh being warmly attached to the cause of the dethroned dynasty. It was, however, soon wrested from them, and again used as a royal fort. In 1718 the government of George I. repaired it, converted the ancient part into barracks for Hanoverian troops, added a new part to serve as a governor's house, and gave the whole structure the name of Fort George. From engravings and from the description in Burt's *Letters from the Highlands*, written in 1725, it appears to have been an imposing battlemented structure of six stories, with sharp-pointed roofs and corner turrets. In 1745 it was occupied successively by Sir John Cope and the Earl of London on behalf of the government: while in 1746 it fell into the hands of Prince Charles Edward on his return from England, and was blown up. Though the castle was thus rendered uninhabitable and useless, a large part of the walls long remained entire; but now nothing is left save two bastions with part of the curtain wall, on the E side of the ascent from the Castle Wynd. The site has since been occupied by the County Buildings and prison.

What may have been the appearance of King Brude's *munition* and *domus* mentioned by Adamnan it is impossible to tell, but the huts of the common people, which must have stood near at hand, would be the earliest representatives of the buildings that form the burgh of Inverness; and the somewhat better dwellings that would naturally cluster round the subsequent stronghold on the Crown would represent the second stage of the town's growth. Some have even regarded the stone with a hole in its centre, which was dug up a number of years ago to the E of the road, by Kingsmills to Perth, as the socket of the original cross, but this is highly doubtful. Certain it is that even after it had ceased to be the capital of Pictland, the place still remained of importance, and early came into prominence as one of the principal centres of the country. Tradition even—in face of the fact that such things were unknown at the time—asserts that its erection into a royal burgh was in the time of Malcolm Ceanmhor. Though that cannot, therefore, be the case, yet it was by David I. constituted one of the six chief places of the kingdom—*loca capitalia Scotiae comitatum per totum regnum*—where the King's Justice held his court. It was at the same time made a royal burgh and the seat of a sheriff, whose authority extended over all the N of Scotland, and was thus one of the earliest free towns in the kingdom. William the Lyon seems to have regarded the rising burgh with particular favour, for he granted it four separate charters by which persons residing beyond the

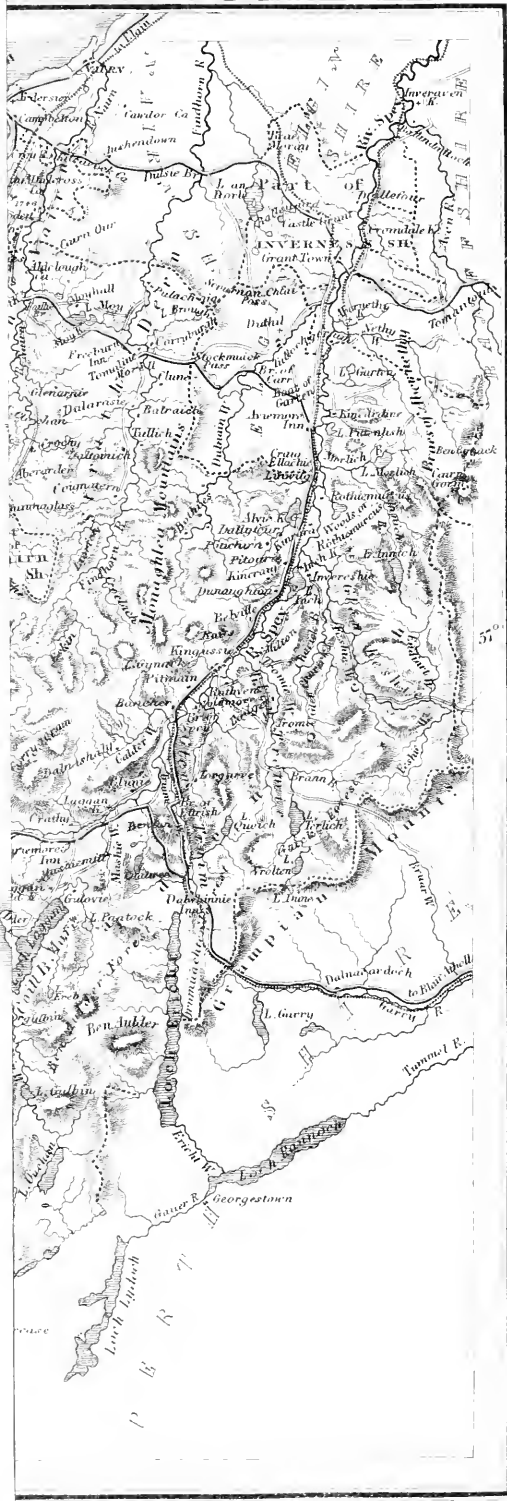
bounds of the burgh were prohibited from making 'cloths dyed and shorn contrary to the assize of David I.,' and the burgesses were granted exemption from wager of battle in civil cases, and from paying toll on their merchandise anywhere within the kingdom. Three of these charters are still in possession of the corporation, and form the commencement of a series of ancient municipal records which is fuller than that of almost any other burgh in the kingdom. William also caused a fosse to be dug round the town on condition that the burgesses should erect a good palisade and agree to keep it in repair. During the period previous to the invasion of Scotland by Edward I., the Scottish kings occasionally visited the burgh on those frequent occasions when their power was called into play by incursions of the Norse and the northern Vikings, or the necessity of quelling the insurrections of the wild inhabitants and the turbulent chiefs of the adjacent country. In 1229 a powerful chief named Gillespiek M'Scourlane burned the town, spoiled the Crown lands adjacent to it, and, in his effort to assume royal authority, slew all who would not acknowledge his authority, but was afterwards defeated, captured, and beheaded. In 1233, according to Cardonel, Alexander II. founded a convent at Inverness for the Dominican Friars. Taylor, in his *Edward I. in the North of Scotland*, says that this same monarch—who was a benefactor of the burgh in various ways—settled also a colony of Franciscans or Grey Friars, who have given name to the modern street and the burying-ground; but there is some obscurity on this point, for Provost Inglis, in a MS. dated 1795, and now in the Advocates' Library, says that the monastery at Inverness was always 'called by the inhabitants "The Grey Friars," although the only one of which we have an account in history was that founded by the Dominican Order. . . . It appears by the town's records, that the stones of the Friars' Kirk were sold in the year 1653 to Colonel Lilburne, commanding the troops of the Commonwealth, for building a fort at the river mouth, which was called Oliver's Fort.' In 1372, during a quarrel between the Abbot of Arbroath and the Bishop of Moray, the followers of the former burned the town of Inverness and the Dominican Monastery, but it must soon have been restored again, for the decision of the Bishops of Moray and Ross in the dispute between the Wolfe of Badenoch and his wife was read 'in the church of the Preaching Friars, Inverness, the 2d day of the month of November in the year of the Lord 1389.' Mention of the monastery occurs from time to time in various documents down to 1559, when the prior and brethren were obliged to give up their property to the safe keeping of the Provost and Magistrates of Inverness. What became of the silver chalices, spoons, etc., handed over, is not known, but the tenements, rents, etc., were speedily taken possession of by their keepers; and, in 1567, a formal grant of all the property 'which formerly pertained to the Dominican or Preaching Friars' was obtained from Queen Mary, and this was further confirmed by James VI. in 1587.

In the thirteenth century the trade of the burgh was extensive, and was, like so much of the northern trade in those days, mostly in the hands of Flemings. The principal exports were wool, cloths, furs, hides, fish, and cattle—the furs possibly including beaver skins; for, according to Boece, beavers were at one time found on the banks of Loch Ness, and one of the Scottish Acts of Parliament in the time of David I. records 'beveris skins' among Scottish exports. Inverness was at this time too the principal station for the herring fishing in the Moray Firth, and, in 1263, the Chamberlain's accounts mention that Lawrence le Graunt, sheriff of the county, paid 20 marks for 20 lasts of herrings which he had purchased for the king's household, and 105 shillings and 3 pence for their freight to Leith. Materials for ship-building too abounded in the neighbourhood, and, in 1249, Hugh de Chatellar, Count of St Paul and Blois, had a vessel built here which Matthew Paris mentions as being called 'the wonderful ship,' on account of its great

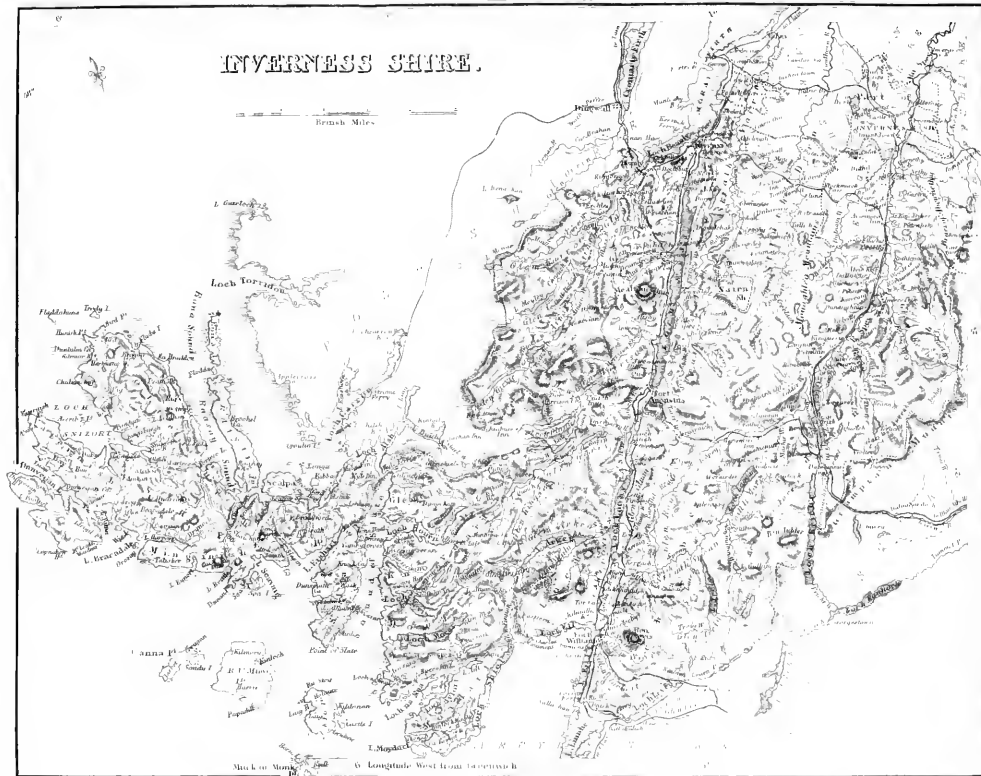
size. After the accession of Bruce, and during the successive reigns of the Stewarts till near the Union, Inverness was constantly exposed to predatory visits from the islesmen and the northern clans, and there is a long record of skirmishes between its inhabitants and their assailants, and of black mail paid as the price of the forbearance of rapacious neighbours. At times, too, stratagems were tried, and tradition records how, in the end of the fourteenth century, when a large body of islesmen advanced to Kessock Ferry, and sent a message menacing the town with destruction if a large ransom were not paid, the provost affected to agree to the terms dictated, and sent a large quantity of spirits as a present to the chief and his followers. When the islesmen, rushing headlong into the trap, had got helplessly drunk, the provost and citizens pounced on them and slew almost the whole. Their foes had, however, a subsequent revenge, for, in 1411, the town was burned by Donald, Lord of the Isles, while he was on his way to Harlaw.

The burgh had a new charter granted to it by James III., and, in addition to that given by James VI. already mentioned, this monarch, who seems to have had considerable favour for the burgh, granted what is known as the 'great charter' in 1591, and this was ratified by the Estates in the time of Charles II. The importance of Inverness, as the key of the Highlands, was fully recognised by Oliver Cromwell, and it accordingly became the locality of one of the four forts which he constructed for the purpose of overawing Scotland. This building—now popularly known as the Citadel—was erected in 1652-57 on the N side of the town, on the E bank of the river Ness, near its mouth, and cost £80,000. 'It was a regular pentagon, surrounded at full tide with water sufficient to float a small bark. The breastwork was three storeys high, all of hewn stone, and lined with brick inside. The sally-port lay towards the town. The principal gateway was to the north, where was a strong drawbridge of oak, and a stately structure over it with this motto: "*Togam tuentur arma.*" From this bridge the citadel was approached by a vault 70 feet long, with seats on each side.' At opposite sides of the area, within the ramparts, stood two long buildings, each four stories high—the one called the English building because built by Englishmen, and the other called the Scottish building because built by Scotchmen. In the centre of the area stood a large square edifice three stories high, the lower part occupied as a magazine and provision-store, and the highest part fitted up as a church, covered over with a pavilion roof, and surmounted by a tower with a clock and four bells. There was accommodation for 1000 men. 'England supplied the oak planks and beams; Strathglass, the fir; recourse was had to the monasteries of Kinloss and Beaulieu, the Bishop's Castle of Chanonry, the Greyfriars' Church, and St Mary's Chapel, in Inverness, for the stone-work; and so abundant were the provisions and supplies of the garrison that a Scots pint of claret sold for a shilling, and cloth was bought as cheap as in England.' Under the keen administration of the Commonwealth the fort so annoyed the Highland chiefs, that, at their request, and in acknowledgment of their loyalty, it was destroyed soon after the Restoration, when its buildings became a quarry for the burghers, and their materials were freely carried off and used in the construction of many of the existing houses in town. Part of the ramparts too was taken away, but the greater part still remains, while a portion of the fosse, in a widened and improved condition, is now included in the harbour.

Subsequent to the Revolution the inhabitants of Inverness distinguished themselves by enthusiastic attachment to both Prelacy and Jacobitism. So much so indeed was the former in favour, that in 1691, when a Presbyterian minister was for the first time after the abolition of Episcopacy appointed to the vacant church, the magistrates stationed armed men at the church doors to prevent his admission. Duncane Forbes of Culloden, father of the famous Lord President Forbes, who attempted to force him into the interior, was



INVERNESS SHIRE.



driven back, and the resistance continued till a regiment of soldiers appeared on the scene and placed the presentee in the pulpit at the point of the bayonet. For years afterwards the magistrates used every means to support and forward the Jacobite cause, and at the accession of George I. to the throne, they openly opposed and endeavoured to prevent his proclamation, and roused the populace to a riot. In 1715 Inverness was occupied by the Macintoshes for the Jacobites, but the post was recovered by the exertions of the lairds of Culloden and Kilravock, aided by Lord Lovat, and the castle was then repaired as already noticed. During the rebellion of 1745-46, and especially in the stir which preceded and followed its closing scene at Culloden, the town was regarded as virtually the capital of the losing side. 'The English troops committed excesses unusual even in a foreign country, and Provost Hossack, going to remonstrate, is, by tradition, said to have been kicked downstairs by Cumberland's orders. Hundreds were confined in the parish church, and many taken out to the churchyard and shot. The stone behind which they knelt, as also that on which the soldiers rested their muskets and took aim at their victims, are still seen.' Charles Edward and Cumberland when in Inverness lived in turn in the same house. It belonged to Lady Mackintosh, the widow of the twentieth chief of the clan, and stood on the W side of Church Street. It is said to have been the only house then in Inverness having a reception-room without a bed in it. From this time onwards the path of the burgh has been one of peace and prosperity, and but few modern events of note need here be noticed. The first public coach between Inverness and Perth began to run in 1806, and took over two days to accomplish the distance, and in 1811 a mail coach began to run to Aberdeen, and about 1819 continued its course to Tain and to Staxigoe near Wick. On the night of 16 Aug. 1816 the whole place was alarmed by a smart shock of earthquake, which threw down the chimney tops of many houses, twisted the old steeple, and set the bells a-ringing. In 1822 the town was much benefited by the opening of the CALEDONIAN CANAL, and subsequently in 1855 by the opening of the Inverness and Nairn railway, which was extended to Keith in 1858, and was thus the beginning of the present extensive HIGHLAND RAILWAY system, which, in 1863 and subsequent years, extended itself over the north of Scotland. The Free Libraries Act was adopted in 1877, and a building, costing £3482, for a library of 5440 vols., museum, and school of art, was opened in Castle Wynd in 1883. In 1877 also, in consequence of the territorial rearrangement of the army, the Government resolved to make Inverness a garrison town, and barracks are (1883) being erected on ground at the Crown to the E of the town. They are Scottish Baronial in style, and are to cost £60,000. The territorial regiment to be connected with this—the 79th—district is the old 79th Highlanders or The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. The Highland and Agricultural Society have held their show at Inverness in the years 1831, '39, '46, '56, '65, '74, and '83, and it was visited by the late Prince Consort on 16 Sept. 1847, when he was present at the Northern Meeting ball. The town is the birthplace of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the author of *Primitive Marriage*, the North American traveller (1783-1820), and of J. F. McLennan, LL.D. (1827-81).

The town itself, viewed apart from its surroundings, might be called almost entirely lowland, and it will bear comparison with most of the best modern towns of the same size in Great Britain. Defoe, in his *Journey through Scotland* (1723), says there were then 'two very good streets in this town, and the people are more polite than in most towns in Scotland. They speak as good English here as at London, and with an English accent; and ever since Oliver Cromwell was here they are in their manners and dress entirely English;' and Burt says that but few houses in the town were slated. Still later the houses were mostly mere thatched cottages, with here and there town mansions in the Flemish style belonging to the landed proprietors of the surround-

ing district. Many of the houses were ranged along narrow lanes or closes, with their gable ends to the street, while some had outside stone staircases ascending to the entrance on the first floor, and others opened off inner courts with arched doorways. A vigorous course of change seems to have set in about 1775, and again in the close of last century under the then Provost William Inglis. Before 1740 harness and saddlery of all sorts were so little required that in that year the magistrates found it necessary to advertise for a saddler to come and settle in the town; and prior to 1775, when the first bookseller's shop was opened in the burgh, the few people in the large tract of country around who were able, and had occasion, to write letters, were supplied with materials by the postmaster. About the middle of last century a hat had not graced any head in the north except that of a landed proprietor or a minister, and when it was first assumed by a burgher in the person of the deacon of the weavers it excited the highest ridicule of the blue-bonneted multitude, and drew from them such constant twitting and railery, as only the stoutest pertinacity and the sturdiest independence could have enabled the worthy deacon to resist. At the same period the universal costume was Celtic and primitive, and so late as about 1790 only three ladies with straw bonnets were to be seen in the High Church. Now old customs, usages, and costume have almost entirely disappeared, and the old games of shinty, etc., have gone along with them. The Inverness pronunciation of English, which Defoe particularly notices, still enjoys a character of great purity, and of being little, if at all, affected by the broad forms of the usual lowland dialect. This is generally ascribed to the influence of the soldiers of the commonwealth during the years they occupied Cromwell's fort.

Lines of Street, etc.—The section of the town on the right bank of the river includes all the site of the original town, together with many of the modern extensions, while the section on the left bank is entirely modern, and exhibits somewhat greater regularity of plan. The principal streets on the SE side are High Street, Bridge Street, Petty Street, Inglis Street, Church Street, Union Street, Academy Street, Chapel Street, Shore Street, and Castle Street; the principal ones on the NW side are Huntly Street, Telford Street, Celt Street, Grant Street, Queen Street, Kessock Street, Telford Road, Tomnahurich Street, and Ardross Street. The central district, representative of the old town, forms an acute-angled triangle of which the sides are Church Street, Inglis Street, and Academy Street, and this is still the centre of population and business. The streets were first causewayed, sewers formed, and foot-paths laid with flags in 1831. In High Street on the site now occupied by the British Linen Company's Bank was the old town-house of Lord Lovat. The house in which Queen Mary lodged when refused admission to the castle was, according to tradition, in Bridge Street, which is one of the oldest streets in the town. Castle Street takes its present name from the neighbourhood of the castle, part of whose walls, as already noticed, adjoin the W side. The old name was Domesdale, as it led to the place of execution. The large burying-ground known as the Chapel-yard in Chapel Street is the cemetery of the Dominican monastery already mentioned. Before the present entrance to it was formed, it had a neat richly-sculptured gateway with the inscription, 'Concordia parvæ res crescunt.' Union Street, extending from Academy Street to Church Street, was opened up shortly after the completion of the railway system in 1863. The prosperity following this led also to the formation of Innes Street and Ardross Street, the reconstruction of the greater part of Tomnahurich Street, and the formation of a number of new streets towards Muirtown and Merkinch.

Bridges.—The Ness was, up to the year 1664, crossed by a wooden bridge, which is characterised by one of Cromwell's officers as 'the weakest that ever straddled over so strong a stream.' It communicated with the town on the right bank of the river by an arched way

which was surmounted by a house. In Sept. 1664 a crowd of upwards of 100 persons caused the fall of the frail structure, though, curiously, none of the persons on it at the time was seriously injured. A new one was erected between 1685 and 1689 partly by public subscriptions and partly by large contributions from the town funds. It was a substantial structure of seven arches, and stood till 1849, when it was swept away by a flood, and in place of it the present suspension bridge in a line with High Street was constructed by Government at an expense of £26,000. Farther up, at the upper end of Ness Bank, is a handsome suspension foot-bridge erected at a cost of £2000 raised by subscription, and opened in 1882. Below the main suspension bridge is also another suspension foot-bridge in the line of Greig Street, erected by public subscription in 1878, and lower still are a wooden bridge near the harbour and a railway viaduct. The former was first erected by subscription in 1808; the latter is a massive stone structure of five arches of 73 feet span, four land arches of 20 feet span, and two girder bridges of 37½ and 25 feet span, one over Shore Street and the other over Anderson Street.

Public Buildings, etc.—The Town Hall stands in High Street, opposite the end of Church Street. It is a building in the Scottish style with Flemish features, and cost about £15,000. The building, which was designed by Messrs Matthews & Lawrie, originated from a bequest of £6000 made by Mr Grant of Bught for the purpose of erecting a public hall. It was begun in 1878, and opened by the Duke of Edinburgh on 19 Jan. 1882. In the centre of the principal front which faces the open space known as the Exchange is a gable with round towers at the sides and an oak spirelet, while a large panel over the centre window has the town's arms sculptured on it. The windows on the main staircase are of stained glass, showing the royal arms, the town's arms, and the Scottish arms. The main hall is 66 feet long, 35 wide, and 33 high, with a ceiling of pitch pine panelled and decorated with heraldic emblems. The windows contain stained glass, some showing the arms of the Scottish clans, of the trade incorporations of the burgh, the royal arms, and the Scottish arms, others allegorical representations of Art, Science, Law, Agriculture, Education, and Literature. It contains a capitally-executed copy of Phillip's portrait of the late Prince Consort, a good copy of Ramsay's portrait of Flora Macdonald, portraits of Duncan Forbes of Culloden and of some other men of more local note, as well as a bust of the late Dr Carruthers, by Alexander Munro. Offices are provided in the building for the town chamberlain and the town clerk. In the centre of the Exchange is a fountain presented to the town in 1880 by Dr G. F. Forbes, which serves as a protection for the palladium of the burgh, the well-known Clach-na-cudhin or 'stone of the tubs,' which used at one time, long ere the question of water supply became troublesome, to stand in the centre of the street, and was then employed by the servant girls as a convenient resting place for tubs in passing to and from the river. The old cross, which used also of old to stand out in the street, is now placed at the W end of the new hall. The old town-hall—a very plain building of 1708—stood on the same site, and was removed to make way for the present structure. The County Hall, locally known as the Castle, stands on the Castle Hill, a short distance SE of High Street, and occupies the site of the old castle formerly noticed. The present building, erected in 1834-35, after designs by Mr Burns of Edinburgh, at a cost of £7500, is a massive square castellated structure of somewhat squat proportions. Adjoining it is the County Prison built in 1843 and legalised in 1849. It harmonises in style with the County Hall, and with its numerous turrets helps to give dignity to the whole structure on the hill. Within the Castle are the rooms where the Northern Circuit Justiciary Courts are held. In the Court House is a portrait by Raeburn of the late Charles Grant, long M.P. for the county. One of the early prisons was a vault in the masonry

between the second and third arches of the old stone bridge already noticed. It was a dismal chamber of about 12 feet square, and light was admitted by a small grated opening on the S side of the pier. The entrance was by an opening in the roadway of the bridge from which a flight of stairs led to a massive iron door. It seems to have been used till late in the 18th century, and must have been a wretched abode. There was another tolbooth in Bridge Street, of the sanitary arrangements of which some idea may be gathered from the entry in the town records in Sept. 1709, that the town-clerk 'paid an officer 4s. 6d. Scots to buy a cart of peats to be burnt in the tolbooth to remove the bad scent;' and in Dec. 1737, the magistrates ordered the town-clerk to purchase 'an iron spade to be given to the hangman for cleaning the tolbooth.' It must have been a very wretched place, for in an official memorial from the Town Council to the Commission of Supply, it is described as consisting 'only of two small cells for criminals and one miserable room for civil debtors,' and it is further declared that there were 'at present and generally about thirty persons confined in these holes, none of which is above thirteen feet square.' This was in 1786, and the building was demolished about 1790, and was replaced by a new one erected at the corner of Church Street and High Street at a cost of £3400, of which £1600 was for the steeple which still stands, although the other buildings were removed in 1854. The steeple is 130 feet high, and was much twisted by the earthquake of 1816, but was straightened some years after. The Music Hall is a large building in Union Street, erected subsequent to 1864, and since 1871 licensed for the performance of plays; but for this purpose it is pretty much superseded by the Inverness Theatre in Bank Street, which was opened in Nov. 1882. The latter belongs to a joint stock company, and is a plain building with comfortable accommodation for an audience of 700.

The Northern Meeting Rooms are near the head of Church Street. The building, which was erected by subscription, is spacious but heavy and clumsy. There is a ball-room and a dining-room, each being 60 feet long by 30 wide. In the ball-room is a full length portrait of the last Duke of Gordon (a copy of Lawrence's picture in the Aberdeen County Hall), one of his wife by Hayter, and a kit-cat of the celebrated Jane, Duchess of Gordon, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The Northern Meeting, instituted in 1788, is the great gathering of the North, and is attended by nobility and gentry from all parts of the kingdom. The meeting is held annually in September, the forenoons being devoted to exhibitions of highland games and the evenings to balls. There is a permanent pavilion on the SW side of Ardross Street, in the park in which the games, etc. are held. The park is also used as a cricket ground by the Northern Counties Cricket Club. The Young Men's Christian Association Building, at the foot of Castle Street, fronting High Street, was erected in 1868 at a cost of £3500. It has composite pillars surmounted by a frieze, cornice, and entablature. Over the hall windows are medallions of eminent men, and over the door is a colossal group representing Faith, Hope, and Charity. The Workmen's Club is in Drummond Street. It dates from about 1862, and has a billiard and bagatelle room, and a library and reading-room. The library contains over 7000 volumes, including a donation of books from the Queen. The Volunteer Drill Hall, near the entrance to Bell's Park, is an extensive building, erected in 1873 at a cost of £1400. The Public Markets, with entrances from Academy Street, Church Street, and Union Street, were erected in 1870 at a cost of £3000, and occupy a former open market space. The main front is to Market Street, opposite the railway station, and has a large apartment suitable for a public hall or a corn exchange. The railway station stands at the SW end of Academy Street, and fronts the end of Union Street. There is a large hotel adjoining. The greater part of the present structure (which replaced a plainer building on the same site) was erected in 1875-76 at a cost of £12,000,

and £6000 was again spent on extensions in 1881. The style is Italian, with a good deal of ornament. The railway company have large workshops farther to the E. The head office of the Caledonian Bank is in High Street, opposite Castle Street. Above the basement, which contains two finely carved archways, is a large portico with four fluted Corinthian columns supporting a pediment flanked by large vases with medallion portraits of the Queen and Prince Albert. In the tympanum is a finely executed group of allegorical figures by Ritchie, of Edinburgh. The centre figure is Caledonia, holding in her hand the Roman fasces emblematical of unity. On the right is a figure representing the Ness, from whose side rises another female form symbolic of a tributary stream. On the extreme right are two small figures rowing a bark representing Commerce. On the left is Plenty pouring out the contents of her cornucopia, a reaper with an armful of cut corn, a shepherd and sheep emblematical of the rural interests of the country. The Town and County Bank occupies a handsome block of buildings which was purchased for it in 1877 for £3700. The Northern Infirmary stands on the left bank of the Ness to the SW of the Cathedral, and was erected in 1803-4. It has a long plain front with a centre and two wings, and is supported by public and private collections and subscriptions. The Northern Lunatic Asylum stands about 1½ mile SW of the town, on the face of the slope between Dunean and Craig Phadrick, at a height of 320 feet above sea-level. The position is commanding and the view magnificent. The buildings were erected in 1860 under the Lunacy Act (Scotland) of 1857 at a cost of £45,000. The frontage extends to about 600 feet, there are two central pavilion towers 90 feet high, and the building, with its sharp pointed roofs and angle turrets, is plain but bold. There is accommodation for about 350 inmates. The grounds, including airing grounds, gardens, and farm, extend to 176 acres, held at an annual fee-duty of £370. The Poorhouse stands on the old Highland Road less than 1 mile S of the town, and was erected in 1860-61 at a cost of about £6000. It is a handsome building, with accommodation for 170 inmates, and the grounds extend to about 6 acres. The Dispensary and Vaccine Institution for the Sick Poor in Huntly Street was established in 1832, and is supported by voluntary contributions, though a recent bequest has given it an endowment of about £150 a year. A Highland Orphanage on the cottage system is at present in course of erection on the Culduthel road.

Churches.—The Blackfriars must have had a church in connection with their monastery, and there seem to have been chapels dedicated to St Giles, to St Thomas, and to the Virgin Mary. The two latter were about the present Chapel-yard, and the former occupied the site of the present Established High Church in Church Street. Provost Inglis, in the MS. already referred to, says that the parish church was a very ancient structure, and that, having become ruinous, it was pulled down in 1769 and the present church built on its site (1769-72). This latter is a large plain structure. Adjoining it is an old square tower, said to have been built by Oliver Cromwell, and containing a soft clear-toned bell, thought to have been brought by the Protector from Fortrose Cathedral. It contains 1800 sittings, and is used only for services in the English language. Beside it is the Established Gaelic church, the charge being founded by the Crown in 1706 when the original church was built; but the present very plain structure dates from 1794, and contains 1200 sittings. There is an old richly carved oak pulpit of Dutch workmanship. The Established West Church is on the left bank of the river to the NW, and was erected about 1850. It contains 1670 sittings. The Free High Church is near the river on the right bank, and was considerably enlarged in 1866. It is a handsome building with a good spire. The Free North Church is in Chapel Street, and the Free East and Free West stand in the NE and NW parts of the town respectively. The Queen Street Free church was originally United Presbyterian, and was erected for Gaelic

services. It became a Free church in 1874. The United Presbyterian church in Union Street is a good Gothic building erected in 1867 to supersede the old church. A Wesleyan Methodist church at the junction of Inglis Street and Academy Street is a graceful Norman building. It was built in 1867, and superseded a former church. There are also Independent and Baptist churches. The Roman Catholic church (St Mary's), on the river bank, was built in 1831, and has accommodation for 400 persons. It has a good front. The Episcopal Cathedral of the united diocese of Moray, Ross, and Caithness, of which Inverness is the centre, is in Ardross Street between the Northern Meeting Park and the Ness on a site on the river bank that shows it to excellent advantage. It was constructed after designs by Mr Alexander Ross, of Inverness, and the style is English Middle Pointed Gothic. The length is 166 feet, the breadth 72 feet, and the height to the ridge of the roof 88 feet. There is a clerestoried nave with aisles terminating at the principal front in two massive towers which are intended to be finished with spires, bringing them to the height of 200 feet. There is a short apsidal choir with side aisles and quasi transepts. There is also an octagonal chapter-house, and the crossing is surmounted by a fleche. The roof is internally waggon vaulted with wood, and there are 22 stalls for clergymen, 32 seats for choristers, and 630 sittings for the congregation. There is a fine altar and reredos, and the pulpit of stone and marble is highly sculptured and enriched. The windows have stained glass, and there is an organ with three manuals by Hill. Four single sculptured figures, and a large group on the tympanum of the door, were put up on the W front in 1876. The cost was £20,000 up to the time when it was opened on 1st Sept. 1867. The foundation-stone was laid by Archbishop Longley of Canterbury, assisted by seven bishops, in Oct. 1866, and it was opened by Bishop Wilberforce. St John's Episcopal Church is Late Perpendicular Gothic in style, and has a tower, which is, however, incomplete. It was erected in 1840, and has 350 sittings. The congregation is representative of an old one which managed to survive the troublous times of last century. There is a mission chapel of the Holy Spirit in connection with the Cathedral.

Schools.—Inverness is plentifully supplied with schools. The Royal Academy, on the NE side of Academy Street, near the railway station, was founded in 1792 for the liberal education of boys of the upper classes throughout the Northern Highlands. It is a plain building with a public hall and a number of class-rooms. There are separate buildings for girls which were erected in 1867. There is a large playground, and accommodation for altogether 782 pupils. A large fund, known as the Mackintosh of Farr Fund, provides education, clothing, and board for nineteen boys, and furnishes a university bursary. It is the interest of a sum of money bequeathed in 1803 by Captain W. Mackintosh of the *Hindustan* East Indiaman, and the capital is now valued at £28,000. The endowment of the school is about £250, but the total income, inclusive of fees, is about £1500. It is conducted by a rector, ten masters, a lady superintendent, and two governesses, and is managed by a body of directors acting under a royal charter. In the public hall is a bust of a former rector, Hector Fraser, by Westmacott, and a painting of the Holy Family by Sasso Ferrato. One of the academy pupils was the late Baron Gordon, Lord of Appeal. Connected with the school is the Royal Academy Club, formed in 1864 to maintain permanent friendship among its former pupils, and to promote the general interests of the school by the establishment of bursaries or otherwise. The building also possesses the remains of the small museum collected by the Northern Institution for the Promotion of Science and Literature. The Northern Counties Collegiate School is on Ardross Terrace, and gives education after the model of the English public schools. It is managed by a council of thirteen influential gentlemen, and is conducted by a head-master and two assistant masters. There is accommodation for boarders. Under the Burgh

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School Board are the High School, the Central School, the Merkinch School, and Clachnaharry School, which, with respective accommodation for 552, 350, 350, and 150 pupils, had (1881) an average attendance of 253, 312, 346, and 76, and grants of £219, 13s. 6d., £230, 13s. 6d., £285, 7s., and £51, 4s. The old High School, on School Hill, was originally a Free Church Model Institution, but passed in 1873 to the School Board, who, in 1879-80, erected a new High School in King's Mills Road at a cost of £6000. It is Gothic in style, and is well fitted up. The others call for no remark. Raining's School is on School Hill. It sprang from a bequest of £1000 made in 1747 by Dr John Raining of Norwich, for the purpose of building and endowing a school in any part of the Highlands the General Assembly might appoint. It is now under the management of the Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge, and is conducted by a master and a lady superintendent. Bell's Institution, or Farraline Park School, is to the NE of the Academy. It is a handsome building, erected by the Magistrates and Town Council as trustees of the late Dr Andrew Bell of Egmont, and affords instruction to a large number of children, who are taught on the Madras or monitorial system, of which Dr Bell was such a staunch advocate. Other schools are the Government School of Arts, the Reformatory School in Rose Street, Bishop Eden's Mission School, a Roman Catholic School, and various private schools.

Trade and Commerce, &c.—Malting was for generations the chief employment in the town, which enjoyed almost a monopoly in the trade, and supplied all the northern counties, the Hebrides, and the Orkneys with malt. In the end of the 17th century half the architecture of the town was a mass of malting-houses, kilns, and granaries; but from that time the trade gradually fell off, and by 1745 the place looked almost like a mass of ruin from the deserted and dilapidated buildings connected with the malt trade. At the end of last century an extensive white and coloured linen thread manufacture, that is said to have given employment to 10,000 people, had its centre at Inverness, but it is now gone owing to the spirited competition of the towns of Forfarshire. A bleachfield and two hemp manufactories then in operation have also disappeared. A woollen factory on the Ness at Holm, about 2 miles up the river, was established about 1798, and is the oldest woollen factory in the north of Scotland. It is worked by both water and steam, employs about 100 hands, and produces tweeds, mounds, plaiding, and blanketing. There are also the large works in connection with the Highland railway, ship and boat building yards, two large wood-yards and saw-mills, several polished granite and marble works, a rope work, a tan work, two breweries, a distillery, a tobacco manufactory, several foundries, and two nurseries. Considerable trade also accrues from the town being the residence of respectable annuitants, and from its being a centre for tourists and sportsmen. The railway now makes communication easy and rapid, both S and N, and Mr Macbrayne's steamers, which ply from Glasgow to Inverness by the Caledonian Canal—twice a week all the year round, and during the summer months once a day—connect it readily with the SW of Scotland. Since 1875 a steamer has also plied once a fortnight from Liverpool to Inverness, Aberdeen, and Leith, and *vice versa*, going by the Caledonian Canal. This makes Inverness a centre from which all sorts of miscellaneous goods are supplied to the smaller towns and villages throughout a very large tract of country round about. Along the river there are considerable salmon fishings. There are ordinary markets every Tuesday and Friday, and markets for horses, cattle, and sheep are held on the Fridays succeeding the Muir of Ord market. The great Wool Fair is held on the second Thursday of July and the succeeding Friday and Saturday. It was established in 1817 for the sale of sheep and wool, and took place originally in June, but the date was afterwards changed to July. The sales effected every year average about £200,000. There are produce markets on the last

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Friday in July and in August, and on the last Thursday in November, and a hiring fair is held on the Friday before 26 May. A fat stock exhibition is held in the end of the year.

For several centuries prior to the Union, Inverness was much frequented by foreign traders, and carried on a considerable commerce with continental ports, but much of this was in the first half of the 18th century diverted to Glasgow. An improved state of matters followed, however, on the changes that took place in the Highlands subsequent to 1745-46, and the commerce was still further extended by the transference of trade from foreign ports to the port of London, which began about 1803, and again received fresh extension after the full completion of the Caledonian Canal in 1847. The Aberdeen and Leith trade at one time carried on by steamers has now passed over to the Railway Company. The registration district of the port extends from Inverness to the Spey on the E, to Bonar-Bridge on the N, and from Fort William to Rhuestoer,—including the islands of Skye, Raasay, Cana,—on the W. The number of vessels in this district, with their tonnage, has been, at various dates, as follows:—

Year.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.
1831, . . .	142	7,104
1861, . . .	241	11,301
1867, . . .	216	11,157
1873, . . .	134	10,269
1883, . . .	113	10,339

About half the vessels and nearly two-thirds of the tonnage belong to Inverness itself.

The harbour lies within the mouth of the Ness, and consists of two parts—the one at Thornbush, about 700 yards above the mouth of the river, where there is a pier for large steamers; and the other about 400 yards further up, on the opposite side of the river, and in direct communication with the railway station. It was greatly improved in 1847, under an Act providing for the enlargement of Thornbush pier, the deepening of the river channel, the formation of a wet dock adjacent to the timber bridge, and the construction of quays and breastworks in the vicinity of the railway. The harbour trustees are the provost, bailies, dean of guild, treasurer, five members elected by shipowners, and five elected by merchants in the town. The following table shows the tonnage of vessels that entered from and to foreign and colonial ports and coastwise with cargoes and ballast:—

Year.	ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
1853, . . .	..	..	102,704	..	..	89,331
1860, . . .	178,781	8,509	187,290	167,824	6,698	174,522
1867, . . .	153,041	9,304	162,345	134,737	7,076	141,813
1874, . . .	246,627	9,916	256,543	243,763	8,206	251,969
1882, . . .	308,548	10,070	318,618	305,862	9,083	314,945

The amount of customs in 1866 was £3571, in 1871 £3552, in 1874 £4264, and in 1881 £3958. The principal imports are coal, pig-iron, timber, hemp, wines, bacon, fish, boots, shoes, linen and woollen drapery, hardware, china and glass; and the principal exports are grain, potatoes, wool, sailcloth, ropes, cast-iron, dairy produce, leather, and malt liquors. Till 1820 oatmeal was imported to the extent of 10,000 bolls yearly; it is now exported to nearly the same amount. About 90,000 tons of coal are imported annually.

The piers at Kessoek Ferry, $\frac{2}{3}$ mile NW of Thornbush pier, occupy ground that formerly belonged to Sir William Fettes, and were constructed at his private expense at a cost of about £10,000. There are extensive wharfs at the Muirtown basin of the CALEDONIAN CANAL.

Municipality, etc.—The old rulers of Inverness held their authority under a sett fixed in 1676 and altered in 1722; but the old royalty excluded many important parts of the modern town—sometimes one side of a



Seal of Inverness.

street being within and the other without the boundary. This caused so much trouble that a special Act was obtained in 1847, by which the municipal boundary was extended to the parliamentary boundary as fixed in 1832; and the modern town council consists of a provost, 4 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 14 councillors—the town being, for municipal purposes, divided into three

wards. The corporation revenue in 1881-82 was £3897. The powers of the police are founded on the Act of 1847; but the Lindsay Act, adopted in 1874, has now superseded it in all matters with which the latter deals. The town council acts as the police commission. The police force consists of 14 men, and the superintendent has a salary of £180. The funds for education and charity managed by the council with the stock at their credit in 1882 are:—Jonathan Anderson's (£3350), Frederick Klein's (£910), Dr Bell's (£7420), Robert Fraser's (£125), Thomas Fraser's (£100), Baillie's (£200), Burnett's (£100), Denoon's (£100), Gollan's (£92), Gibson's (£105), Logan's (£212), Duff's (£1063), Davidson's (£273), Smith's (£1757). The gas and water company was established in 1826, and obtained enlarged powers in 1847; but Inverness was formerly very ill supplied with water. In 1875, however, a bill was obtained empowering the corporation to buy up the old company and introduce water by gravitation from Loch Ashie, 7½ miles SSW of the town. The new waterworks—including a reservoir of 7,000,000 gallons' capacity at Culduthel, 2 miles S of the town—were opened in the end of 1877, and in 1878 a new telescopic gasometer, to contain 144,000 feet, was erected at a cost of £3515. The town has a head post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. Besides the head office of the Caledonian Bank (established 1838, and suspended for a short time during the crisis due to the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank), there are branches of the Bank of Scotland, and of the British Linen Company, the Commercial, the National, the Town and County, the Union, and the Royal Banks. There is also a branch of the National Security Savings' Bank, and agencies of 42 insurance companies, and a large number of excellent hotels. The newspapers are the *Whig Inverness Courier* (1817), published on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; the *Liberal Inverness Advertiser* (1849), published on Friday; and the *Conservative Northern Chronicle* (1881), published on Wednesday. The *Celtic Magazine* is published monthly. There are three mason lodges—St Andrew's Royal Arch Chapter (No. 115), St John's Kilwinning (No. 6), St Mary's Caledonian Operative (No. 339). Among the miscellaneous institutions may be noticed the Inverness Chess and Draughts Club, the Caledonian Club, the Highland Club, the Amateur Dramatic Club, a branch of the Bible Society, a Young Men's Christian Association, a Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society, the Inverness Scientific Society and Field Club, the Literary Institute, the Choral Union, the Northern Counties Institute for the Blind (in the old High School; opened in 1881), the Gaelic Society, the Curling Club, the Bowling Club, the Northern Counties Cricket Club, the North of Scotland Heritable Investment Company, the Inverness British Workman Public House Company, a Coal and Clothing Society, four Friendly Societies, and a Farmers' Society. Inverness has six batteries of artil-

lery volunteers and four companies of rifle volunteers. In connection with these the Highland Rifle Association, established in 1861, holds a meeting at Inverness every autumn. Sheriff small debt courts are held every Friday; Quarter Sessions meet on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and on the last Tuesday of October; Justice of Peace small debt courts are held every month, and for other business as required.

Inverness, with Forres, Fortrose, and Nairn, returns a member to parliament (always a Liberal since 1837). Parliamentary constituency (1883) 2298; municipal constituency 2703, including 405 females. Valuation (1875) £56,709, (1883) £83,641. Pop. (1831) 9663, (1841) 11,592, (1851) 12,793, (1861) 12,509, (1871) 14,469, (1881) 17,365, of whom 4047 were Gaelic-speaking, and 9019 were females. Houses (1881) 2519 inhabited, 82 vacant, 67 building.

See Burt's *Letters from a Gentleman in the North of Scotland* (Lond. 1754); Shaw's *History of the Province of Moray* (Edinb. 1775; 3d ed., Glasg., 1882); Leslie and Grant's *Survey of the Province of Moray* (Aberdeen, 1798); Maclean's *Reminiscences of Inverness* (Inv. 1842); Taylor's *Edward I. in the North of Scotland* (Elgin, 1858); the various editions of Anderson's *Guide to the Highlands*; Fraser-Mackintosh's *Antiquarian Notes* (Inv. 1865), and his *Invernessiana* (Inv. 1875).

Inverness Railway. See HIGHLAND RAILWAY.

Inverness-shire, a great Highland county, extending across Scotland from the E coast along the upper reaches of the Moray Firth to the Atlantic on the W coast beyond the Outer Hebrides. It used formerly to consist of three detached portions, one of which was dovetailed in between two portions of the upper district of Elginshire; but in 1870, by 'The Inverness and Elgin County Boundaries Act,' a part of the united parishes of Cromdale and Inverallan, including the village of Grantown, was transferred from Inverness to Elgin, and portions of the parishes of Abernethy and Duthil from Elgin to Inverness. The population of the former district was (1861) 3377, and of the latter in the same year 2750, so that Inverness lost slightly as regards population. The other detached piece is a small portion, measuring about 1 by ½ mile, included in Nairnshire, in Strathnairn, about ½ mile E of Culloden Muir. Five and a half miles E of Foyers, on Loch Ness, Inverness includes a detached portion of Nairnshire, measuring 7½ miles long by 5 wide at the widest part. The county is bounded on the N by Ross-shire and the Moray Firth, on the E by Nairnshire, Elginshire, Banffshire, and Aberdeenshire, on the S by Perthshire and Argyllshire, and along the W by the Atlantic Ocean. The shape is very irregular. The compact mainland portion of the county may be said to extend from Ben Atton on the W to the Cairngorm Mountains on the E, a distance as the crow flies of 69 miles; and from Beauln on the N to the river Leven on the S, a distance of 57½ miles. From this, between Loch Loyne and Glen Loy, a prolongation passes westward, widening as it goes till it embraces the whole chain of the Outer Hebrides except Lewis, and looking on the map like the shattered remains of some fucoid of highly irregular shape. From the W coast of South Uist to Loch Loyne, measuring in a straight line, is a distance of 92 miles; and along the line of the Outer Hebrides, from Harris to Barra Head, the distance is 91 miles. Inverness is the largest county in Scotland, the total area being 4231·62 square miles or 2,708,237 acres, including 91,775 acres of foreshore and water. Of this enormous total, however, only 129,810 were in 1882 under crop, bare fallow, and grass, and 162,201 under planted wood; all the rest being natural wood, rough hill grazing, heath, peat, or stony waste. And it is not therefore to be wondered at that the county should be on the average the second least densely populated in the country, there being 22 persons to the square mile, while Sutherland has only 12. There are 46 inhabited islands in the county, with a population of 35,523. Of the total area 747,739 acres belong to the island, and the rest to the mainland, portion of the county.

Starting at the extreme NW corner at the head of

Loch Resort in Lewis, the boundary line curves across Lewis and Harris to the centre of Loch Seaforth, and then, striking south-eastward across the Minch, takes in the whole of Skye, and passes up the Inner Sound between Raasay and the mainland, between Longa and Croulin Mhor, through Kyle-Akin, along Loch Alsh, and half-way up Kyle Rhea. There it quits the sea, and strikes E by S along the watershed, between Loch Duich and Glen Shiel on the N in Ross-shire, and Loch Hourn and Glen Quoich to the S in Inverness-shire, for a distance of about 22 miles at an average height of about 3000 feet above sea-level, to the eastern shoulder of Aonachair Chrith (3342 feet), where it turns abruptly S for a mile to the river Loyne, the course of which it follows through the centre of upper Loch Loyne to lower Loch Loyne (700). About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the upper end of Loch Loyne the line turns for 3 miles to the NW, and then N across Loch Clunie (606 feet), and in an irregular line up to the high ground, where it again takes an irregular line south-westward, following the watershed by Sgurr nan Conbhairean (3632), Garbh Leac (3673), Ciste Dhubh (3218), Carn Fuaralach (3241), and Sgurr a' Bhealaich Dheirg (3378), all at the upper ends of Glen Moriston and Glen Affric, and so to Ben Attow (3383). Here it turns to the north-eastward by Sgurr nan Ceathreamhnan (3771 feet) and Mam Soul (3877), beyond which it quits the watershed, and, crossing a stream flowing into Loch Moyley, passes on to Loch Monar about a mile from the W end of the loch. From this it takes an irregular line eastward along the high ground between Strathfarrar and Glen Orrin till it reaches the Highland railway midway between Beaully and Muir of Ord stations. From this it sends a pointed projection northward to Muir of Ord station, where it crosses the railway and curves back to the estuary of the river Beaully, 2 miles below the town. The boundary is then the Beaully Firth, the Firth of Inverness, and the Moray Firth, to Delnies, 4 miles E of Fort George. Here it strikes southward in an excessively irregular line to Culloden Muir, and then irregularly by artificial lines south-eastward to the river Dulnain at Muckrach; passes along the Dulnain to the Spey, down the latter river for about 8 miles, and then SE to Allt Mor Burn, up which it keeps to the source; and then strikes across to the Water of Ailnack about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its mouth. It proceeds up this burn to a height of 2059 feet, and then strikes SW by Caiplich (3574), and along the whole watershed of the Cairngorms, the principal summits being Cairngorm (4054) and Braeriach (4248). About midway between Cairngorm and Braeriach the boundaries of Banff, Inverness, and Aberdeen all meet. About a mile beyond Braeriach, and just above the main source of the Dee, the line takes a southerly direction to Cairn Ealar (3276 feet), where the boundaries of Aberdeen, Inverness, and Perth meet, following all the way the watershed between the burns that flow down into the Dee, and those that pass by Glen Feshie to the Spey. From the mountain just named the line takes a very irregular westerly direction along the watershed between the burns on the S in Perthshire flowing by Glen Tilt and Glen Garry to the Tay, and those flowing to the N by Glen Tromie and Glen Truim to the Spey, until it reaches Loch Erich (1153 feet), near the centre of the SE bank. The principal summits along this line are Carn na Caim (3087 feet), the Boar of Badenoch (2432), the Athole Sow (3175), and Beinn Udlaman (3306). After turning southward along the centre of Loch Erich for $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles, it passes up the burn of Uisge Aulder to the top of Beinn Chumhann (2962 feet), and then along the watershed between the burns that flow to Loch Rannoch and those that flow to Loch Treig (784), until it reaches the E end of the basin of the Leven. The highest summits here are Sgor Gaibhre (3128 feet) and Carn Dearg (3084). From the top of the basin of the Leven the line keeps westward along the valley and down the course of the river to Loch Leven, and then NE along lower Loch Eil, and along the course of the river Lochy to a point midway between Loch Eil and Loch Lochy, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of the Glen Loy Burn. Here, striking

in an irregular westerly line, it crosses from side to side of Glen Loy, until near the source of the Glen Mallie Burn it again takes to the watershed, which it follows till it descends to the river Callop, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile above Loch Shiel. The highest summits are Stob a' Ghriainain (2420 feet) Coille Mhor (2071), Meall a' Phubull (2535), Gulvain (North, 3224; South, 3148), Streap (2988), and Beinn nan Tom (2603). Passing down Loch Shiel, the line includes the island of Eigg, but excludes Muck, Rùm, and Canna, and then takes in the whole of the Outer Hebrides (including St Kilda), all the way N till it reaches Loch Resort once more. The island districts are treated under the articles HEBRIDES and SKYE, and what follows is chiefly confined to the mainland part of the county.

Districts and Surface.—There are throughout the county a large number of districts with separate names. The Great Glen of Alban, passing in a NE and SW direction from the Moray Firth at Inverness, by the river Ness, Loch Ness, the river Oich, Loch Oich (105 feet), Loch Lochy (93), and the river Lochy to Loch Eil, forms a great natural division between the eastern and western divisions of the county. Taking the region to the W of this, and starting from the N, there are the three parallel Glens of Strathfarrar, Cannich, and Strathaffric, which, uniting and widening at the lower end, give place to Strath Glass along the upper waters of the river Beaully. The district occupying the high ground between the river Beaully and the river Ness is known as The Aird, beyond which, along towards the lower part of Glen Urquhart, is Caiplich. To the E of Strathaffric is Glen Urquhart, which opens at its lower end on the Great Glen about 7 miles from the NE end, and farther S is the larger and more important Glen Moriston, opening on Loch Ness about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its SW end. Farther S still, and passing due westward from Loch Oich, is the long narrow Glen Garry, to the S of which, and parallel with it, is the hollow occupied by Loch Arkaig, at the commencement of the Lochail country. This hollow is continued westward by the smaller Glen Pean and Glen Dessary. To the W, along the Sound of Sleat are:—Glenelg, between Glenelg Bay and Loch Hourn; Knoydart, between Loch Hourn and Loch Nevis; Morar, between Loch Nevis and Loch Morar; Arasaig, between Loch Morar and Loch Ailort; and Moidart, between Loch Ailort and Loch Shiel. The whole of this region forms the wildest and roughest part of Inverness-shire.

While the valleys and ridges to the W of the Great Glen have an E and W direction, those to the E of that line mostly run from NE to SW. Extending along the eastern shore of Loch Ness is the district known as Strath Errick—a tableland about 400 feet above sea-level. At the SW end of Loch Ness is Glen Tarff; while at the NE end, along Dochfour, is Strath Dores. Across the high ground E of this is Strathnairn, along the upper waters of the river of the same name. This is followed by Strathdearn along the upper waters of the Findhorn, and this, again, by the upper portion of Strathspey, while to the E of the Spey, on the borders of the county, beyond the Braes of Abernethy, is the wild district along the western side of the Cairngorms. Along the north-eastern border of the county, between the Nairn and the Findhorn, is Moy. Above Kingussie the valley of the upper Spey runs more nearly from W to E, and from it the smaller glens of Markie (N) and Mashie (S) branch. The high ground W of Glen Mashie between that and the Pattack, which flows into Loch Laggan, is the watershed between the Atlantic and the German Ocean. To the S of the Spey, and including Glen Spean, Glen Roy, Glen Treig, Glen Nevis, and some smaller glens, is the great district of Lochaber. To the SE of the Spey, and extending from the Braes of Abernethy on the N to the head of Glen Spean, and lying along the borders of the counties of Perth and Aberdeen, is the other great district—Badenoch—which includes the Glens of Feshie, Tromie, Truim, and Calder, as well as most of the basin of Loch Laggan and the north-eastern part of the basin of Loch Erich.

Inverness is the most mountainous county in Scotland, and has the most rugged and uneven surface. In the immediate neighbourhood of the town of Inverness and along the shore of the Beaully Firth there is a flat strip of no great extent, and from this there rises a series of uplands which pass into lofty hills in all directions in the interior and on the borders of the county, till finally, near the south-western extremity of the county at Ben Nevis (4406 feet), the highest point of Great Britain is reached. The range of heights to the N of Strathfarrar attains a height of from 1500 to 1800 feet, and the same height is reached between Strathfarrar and Glen Cannich. Those between Glen Cannich and Strathaffric rise to the westward to a still greater height until they terminate at Mam Soul and the lofty summits about Ben Attow. From Ben Dubh or Ciste Dubh (already mentioned), a line of heights runs eastward to the shore of Loch Ness between Strathaffric and Glen Urquhart on the N, and Glen Moriston on the S, and reach an average height of over 2000 feet, the principal summits from W to E being Sgurr nan Ceathramhan (3614 feet), Tigh Mor (3222), Aonach Shasuinn (2901), Carn a Choire Chruaidh (2830), Carn a Choire Leith (2118), and Mealfourvonie (3060) close to Loch Ness. Between Glen Moriston and Glen Garry the heights are about 2000 feet, but along the boundary line W of the source of the river Loyne they rise to over 3000, the principal being Aonachair Chrith (3342), Sgurr an Lochain (3282), Creag nan Damh (3012), and The Saddle (3317). Between Glen Garry and Loch Arkaig the majority of the heights are over 2000 feet, and a few approach or are over 3000. The principal summits are Sgor Choinich (2450 feet), Geal Charn (2636), Meall Coire nan Saobhaidh (2695), Beinn Tee (2956), Sron a Coire Chairbh (3066), Meall Coire Lochain (2971), and Glas Bheinn (2398). To the S of Loch Arkaig are the heights on the boundary between the Lochy and Loch Shiel already mentioned, and on the E above the Lochy the great mass of Beinn Bhan with a double summit (West, 2522; East, 2613). The district to the W of this, intersected by the sea-lochs on the Sound of Sleat between Glenelg and Moidart, is very rugged, a considerable number of the hills approaching 3000 feet, and at Gleourach (3395), Sgurr a' Mhóraire (3365), Scour Gairoch (3015), Sgor Mhor (3290), Sgor na Ciche (3410), Sgor nan Coireachan (3125),* Sgor Choileam (3164), and elsewhere surpassing that height. Near the south-western extremity of the county is Ben Nevis (4406 feet), with the shoulders known as Carn Dearg, one (3961) to the NW of the summit, and the other (3348) to the SW, while beyond the hollow occupied by the tarn is Meall an t'Suidhe (2322). To the S beyond Glen Nevis a rough sea of hills passes away to the boundary, the principal being Mullach nan Coirean (3077 feet), Stob Ban (3274), Sgor a' Mhaim (3601), Am Bodach (3382), Binnin Mor (3700), and Binnin Beag (3083) on the S side of Glen Nevis; while E of this are Glas Bheinn (2587), Beinn Bhreac (2863), and Leim Uilleim (2971). To the N of Ben Nevis the ground falls at first rapidly, and then more slowly towards Glen Spean, while to the eastward and north-eastward the long line of the Grampians begins with Aonach Mor (3999 feet), and Aonach Beag (4060), which are mere offshoots from the great Ben, the ground between sinking only to 2915 feet. Continuing north-eastward the principal summits of those that rise to a height of over 3000 feet are Stob Coire an Easain (3545), Stob Ban (3217), and a nameless summit to the W (3750); Stob Choire an Easain Mhor (3658), immediately to the W of Loch Treig; Cnoc Dearg (3433), E of Loch Treig; Beinn na Lap (3066), NW of Loch Ossian; Beinn Eibhinn (3611), Aonach Bea (3646), Beinn a' Chlachair (3569), Creag Peathraich (3031), and Mullach Coire an Iubhair (3443), all in a line to the NE of Loch Ossian; one of the many Carn Deargs (3391) and the huge mass of Ben Alder (3757), with the lower top of Beinn Bheoil (3333), to the NW of Loch Erich; Gealcharrn (3005), E of Loch Erich; Stac Meall na Cuach

* This is N of Glén Dessary. There is another Sgor nan Coireachan (3133 feet) S of the head of Glen Pean.

(3000), between the upper parts of Glen Truim and Glen Tromie; and Meall Tionail (3338), Meal Dubh-achadh (3268), Carn Ban (3443), and Sgor an Dubh (3658), all to the E of the upper part of Glen Feshie. To the E of these is Monadh Mor (3651 feet) on the border of the county as the Grampians pass away into Aberdeenshire. To the NE are the Cairngorms, the principal summits of which have been already given as occurring on the borders of the county. In the part of Lochaber to the NE of Ben Nevis beyond Glen Spean, and between Glen Roy and Loch Laggan, and extending N to the Spey, are a large number of hills from 2000 to 3700 feet high, the chief being Beinn a' Mheirlich (2994), the double-topped Beinn a' Chaoruinn (South, 3437; North, 3422), An Cearcallach (3250), Creag Meaghaidh (3700), and Carn Liath (3298). To the W of this the ground rises rapidly from the Spean, and a ridge runs north-eastward between Glen Gloy and Glen Roy parallel to Loch Lochy, the hills gradually rising in height till at Corryarrick a height of 2922 feet is reached between Loch Spey and the head of Glen Tarff. From this the chain of heights known as the Monadhliath Mountains stretch first E along the N side of the upper course of the Spey and then NE between the Spey and the Findhorn, till within about 5 miles of the boundary between Inverness-shire and Elginshire. The principal summits are Garbh Bheinn (2920 feet), Geal Charn (3036) close to Glen Markie, Carn Maig (3087), A' Chailleach (3045), Carn Sgulain (3015), and another of the same name farther to the NE (2606). At the higher Carn Sgulain the range is split by the river Dulnan, down the sides of which the heights pass at an average elevation of about 2500 feet. A branch of the Monadhliath Mountains also passes NE between the upper waters of the Nairn and Findhorn, the chief summits being Carn a' Choire Ghlaise (2555 feet), Doire Meurach (2582), Carn na Saobhaidhe (2657), Carn Odhar (2618), Beinn Bhuidhe (2329), and Beinn Bhreac Mhor (2641). The district between Mam Soul and Moidart along the watershed between the E and W coasts is the wildest and roughest part of the whole shire, and has in consequence got the name of the 'rough bounds.' From many parts of it good views may be obtained of the surrounding districts, and particularly at the head of Glen Pean westward from Loch Arkaig. Here Glen Dessary is seen to the N, Loch Morar lies below, and away beyond is a wide expanse of sea sprinkled with islands—Skye to the right; with Rum, Eigg, and Canna, and the Outer Hebrides like a cloud on the distant horizon.

Rivers and Lochs.—There are a considerable number of rivers throughout the county, and the small streams are simply innumerable. In the NW Glen Cannich is drained by the Cannich and Strathaffric, in the upper part by Grivie Water, and then by the river Glass. These unite near the upper end of Strathglass, and at Erchless Castle are joined by the Farrer from Strathfarrar, and thereafter the river thus formed flows eastward and enters the sea at the W end of the Beaully Firth. From the Aird the burns of Moniach and Bunchrew flow N to the Beaully Firth; while the drainage of the whole of the Great Glen NE of Loch Oich is carried off by the river Ness, which enters the sea at the town of Inverness. The only streams of any size that it receives are the burn of Leys and the Allt Mor or Big Burn, which flows from Loch Ashie. The drainage of the south-western part of the Great Glen is carried off by the river Lochy, which enters the sea at Loch Eil. Passing first along the W side, Glen Urquhart is drained by the Enrick, and the Coiltie and Glen Moriston by the river Moriston, which in its upper portion receives the Doe (N) and the Loyne (S). These flow into Loch Ness; and along the banks of the loch there are also a number of smaller burns, the principal being the burn of Abriachan, N of Glen Urquhart. On a small stream flowing into the Coiltie are the picturesque falls of Divach. Loch Oich and Loch Ness are connected by the river Oich. Glen Garry is drained by the river Garry, which flows into Loch Oich, and receives an immense number of tributaries, the principal being the Kingie (S). Loch

Lochy receives, all along, a number of small burns; while near the SW corner it is entered by the Arkaig from Loch Arkaig, carrying off the drainage of the whole district lying in the hollow eastward of Glen Dessary and Glen Pean. The river Lochy receives the fair-sized stream that issues from Glen Loy close to the county boundary. In the district between Glenelg and Moidart there are numerous streams falling into the various sea-lochs. On the E side of the Great Glen the north-eastern part of Strath Errick is drained by the Foyers and the streams E and Fechlin which flow into it. The region between Corryarrick and the SW end of Loch Ness has its drainage carried off by the Doe and Tarff, of which the former enters the loch about a mile from, and the latter at the SW end, close to Fort Augustus. The country immediately E of Loch Oich is drained mainly by Calder Burn, which enters the loch at the NE end; while the district immediately E of Loch Lochy is drained mainly by the stream that issues from Glen Gloy, and enters the loch $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its SW end. Almost immediately after leaving the loch, the Lochy receives the large tributary of the Spean, which carries off the drainage of almost the whole of Lochaber. Its principal tributaries are the Roy, from Glen Roy on the N; the Treig, from Loch Treig; the Gulbin, from Loch Ossian; and the Pattack, which flows into Loch Laggan. Round Glen Gloy, Glen Roy, and Glen Spean are the fine terraces marking old lake margins, and so well known under the name of 'parallel roads.' The drainage of the NE flanks of Ben Nevis also passes to the Spean; but that of the N and NW is carried off by the river Lundy, which enters the Lochy about 2 miles from the mouth; while that to the S and SW is carried off by the Nevis, which enters Loch Eil at Fort William. From Mamore comes the Water of Kiachnish, which enters Loch Eil farther S. Besides all these, a large number of burns flow directly into the various lochs, but they are all of small size.

Excepting the basin of Loch Erich—the rainfall of which passes off to the Tummel—and the burns that flow into Loch Laggan, the whole of Badenoch is drained by the Spey and its tributaries, as are also the S and SE sides of the Monadhliath Mountains, the Grampians from Loch Erich to the borders of Aberdeenshire, and the NW side of the Cairngorms. The principal tributaries from the N and NE are Markie Burn, the river Calder, and the river Dulnan, the latter being so large as to have a sort of subsidiary basin midway between the Spey and the Findhorn, and about 20 miles long. The tributaries on the S and SW are Mashie Water, the rivers Truim, Tromie, Feshie, Druie, and Nethy. The drainage of the remaining part of the county between the Monadhliath Mountains and Strath Errick is by means of the rivers Nairn and Findhorn and their tributaries, the chief of those joining the former river being Allt Beag and the Craggie Burn, both from the SE; while joining the latter river are the Kyllachie Burn and the Moy or Funtack Burn, both from the W.

There are within the county, speaking only of the mainland part, ninety lochs of fair size, besides a very large number of lochans. The principal lochs only can here be mentioned, and these are taken in connection with the districts in which they lie. The figures give the heights above sea-level, and for other information reference may be made to the separate articles dealing with them. In Strathfarrer, Loch a' Mhuilinn (418 feet) and Loch Bunacharan (367); in Glen Cannich, Loch Mullardoch (705); in Strathairn, Loch Benevean (720) and Loch Affrick (744); in Glen Urquhart, Loch Meiklie (372) on the Enrick, and Loch Aslach (1310) on the Coiltie; in Glen Moriston, the lower half of Loch Clunie (606); along Glen Garry, Loch Lundie (445), Loch Garry (258), Loch Poulary (310), Loch Quoich (555), and Lochan nam Breac (574). Loch Quoich receives the river Quoich, and Loch Garry also receives some fair-sized streams. In the Arkaig valley is Loch Arkaig (140 feet); in the Great Glen, Loch Lochy (93), Loch Oich (105), Loch Ness (50), and Loch Dochfour (50); in Strathdores, Loch Ashie (716); in Stratherick, Loch Duntelchak

(702), Loch Ruthven (700), Loch Farraline (650), Loch Garth (618), Loch Killin (1057), Loch Kemp (545), Loch Knoekie (690), and Loch Tarff (956)—the latter not, however, in Glen Tarff, but to the N of it. Between the Nairn and Findhorn, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of the boundary with Nairnshire, is Loch Moy, draining into the Findhorn. On the Spey are Loch Inch (721 feet) and Loch Spey (1142); while in the basin drained by this river and by its tributaries are Loch Garten (726), Loch Phituilais (674), Loch Morlich (1046), Loch Alvie (685), Loch an Eilein (840), Loch Eunach (1700), Loch an t'Seilich (1400), Loch Bhradain (1460), half of Loch an Duin (1680), the rest being in Perthshire, Loch na Cuaich (1298), Loch Coultrie (1150), Loch Crunachan (890), and Loch Dubh (2200). On the SE border of the county is part of Loch Erich (1153 feet); in the valley drained by the Spean, Loch Laggan (819), Lochan na h-Earba (1140), Loch a' Bhealaich Shleamhuinn (2116), Loch Pattack (1430), Loch a' Bhealaich Bheithe, between Ben Alder and Ben Bheoil (2347), Loch Gulbin (1150), Loch Ossian (1269), and Loch Treig (784); on Ben Nevis, Lochan Meall an t'Suidhe (1820); to the S of Glen Nevis, Lochan Lunn Da Bhra (511), Loch Eilde Beag (1180), and Loch Eilde Mor (1120). The whole of the principal rivers and lakes abound with fish of various kinds, and furnish capital sport.

As might be expected, the scenery in such a county is very varied. The greater part of the county shows little but a sea of hills, with bare brown undulating expanses of moor between, and intersected by hollows occupied by streams or lochs, the whole being in most places very dull and dismal except when the heather is in bloom. Many of the hollows are, however, well wooded, and have fertile haughs along the banks of the rivers. This is particularly the case along the line of the Great Glen, in Glen Moriston, in Glen Urquhart, in Strath Glass, in Moy, along part of Strathdearn, and particularly in the valley of the Spey below its junction with Glen Truim. There is also a good wooded district about Loch Arkaig, on the opposite side of the county at the Aird, and eastward of Inverness by Culloden towards Croy in Nairnshire; while the flat country along the margin of the Beaully Firth is well wooded and fertile. Details of the glens, lochs, and rivers will be found under the separate headings, as well as accounts of the fine scenery at the falls of Divach, Foyers, Kilmorack, and elsewhere.

Geology.—The geological history of the mainland portion of Inverness-shire is widely different from that of Skye and Raasay. These islands contain a grand development of Tertiary volcanic rocks resting unconformably on various members of the Secondary formations, to the description of which a separate article will be devoted. The mainland portion of the county is composed of metamorphic rocks, on which representatives of the Old Red Sandstone rest unconformably. Indeed, if we except a strip of ground stretching along the banks of Loch Ness from Inverness, and a limited tract in the Beaully basin, the remainder of the area is occupied by stratified crystalline rocks and the granite masses associated with them. According to the generally-accepted theory, these metamorphic rocks are regarded as altered sedimentary deposits of Silurian age. No detailed investigations have as yet been made with the view of determining the order of succession of the strata between Glenelg and the crest of the Grampians, and hence at present only a general outline can be given of the types of strata represented in the area, and some of the larger folds. In the W part of the county, along the shores of Loch Hourm, and on the serrated peaks that overlook the fiord, the beds consist of finely-stratified micaceous and quartzose flagstones, which are inclined to the SE at comparatively low angles. In these beds are found bands of gneiss and micaceous quartzose grits, but the flagstones form the dominant members of the series. This succession continues, with the same SE inclination, as far as Loch Quoich, where a great synclinal fold occurs, and the same beds reappear, with a NW inclination, for several miles. Beyond this point, as we

descend Glen Garry, the strata are repeated by a series of undulations, till on approaching the Great Glen they have a decidedly NW dip. Crossing the Great Glen and ascending the valley of the Spean, we find a succession of quartzose flagstones with bands of mica schist, which are overlaid by mica schists with limestones, the whole series dipping towards the SE. From these data, as well as from the occurrence of crystalline limestones in the island of Lismore, Sir Roderick Murchison and Dr Archibald Geikie inferred that the Great Glen coincided with an anticlinal fold, which gradually increased towards the SW, and brought to the surface the Silurian limestones and overlying quartzose flagstones of Ross and Sutherland. Above the Bridge of Spean the limestones and mica schists are associated with hornblendic rocks, and these are succeeded by a great development of sericite schists, quartz schists, and ordinary mica schists. Further to the E, along the crest of the Grampians at Dalwhinnie, there is an anticlinal fold in gray micaceous gneiss, schists, and quartzites, which underlie the crystalline limestone series of Perthshire. It is probable, therefore, that subsequent investigations may prove that the latter are on the same horizon as the limestones, mica schists, and hornblendic rocks of Glen Spean.

There is one section in the county of special importance, on account of the variety of minerals obtained from the beds. It occurs in Glen Urquhart, not far from Drumadrochit, where the mica schists and gneiss are associated with crystalline limestones and serpentine. The following minerals have been obtained from this locality by Professor Heddle: orthoclase, andesine, biotite, edenite, hydrous anthophyllite, tremolite, zoisite, kyanite, chondrodite, Wollastonite, sphene, and garnet. Another celebrated mineralogical locality occurs in the N of the county at Struy. There the minerals are embedded in a pegmatite vein, which seems to have participated in the foldings of the micaceous gneiss on either side. The predominating mineral in the vein is felspar of two very different tints, one displaying a delicate pink tinge when the rock is freshly fractured, and the other a blue shade. Notwithstanding this difference in colour, the chemical analysis points to the conclusion that the felspar is orthoclase. Associated with the felspar are muscovite, tourmaline, garnets, and, still more rarely, zircon with beautiful hexagonal crystals of beryl. In the course of the excursions of the Inverness Field Club, a blue mineral was found in considerable abundance in the gneiss and granite between Inverness and Abriachan, which on analysis proved to be a new mineral, and which has since received the name of Abriachanite. Reference ought also to be made to the fine crystals of epidote occurring in the granite on the shores of Loch Ness near Dochfour.

Numerous granite masses are associated with the stratified crystalline rocks, chiefly to the E of the Caledonian Canal. There is one area of considerable extent, however, to the W of the Great Glen, along the shores of Loch Ness at Abriachan. A portion of the granite mass forming the Ben Macdhui range is included in this county, and also a fragment of the Rannoch area, while small bosses occur to the E of Loch Errocht. One of the most interesting of these granite masses is that which forms Ben Nevis, because it shows in a conspicuous manner those lithological variations peculiar to this type of rock. The lower portion of the mountain is composed of coarsely crystalline granite, with the normal constituents, while the crest consists of grey and pink porphyritic felsite.

The representatives of the Old Red Sandstone form a continuous belt along the E side of the Great Glen, from Culloden Moor to near the Falls of Foyers; while beyond Fort Augustus they are traceable along the E shore of Loch Oich. Again, on the W side they extend from Clachnaharry by Craig Phadrick to near the mouth of Loch Ness, reappearing on both sides of Glen Urquhart, and capping Mealfourvie. At the base of the series the beds consist of coarse breccias and conglomerate, resting unconformably on the crystalline rocks, and

passing upwards into chocolate sandstones and flags, with the well-known band of nodular limestone containing ichthyolites. The basal beds are admirably displayed on Mealfourvie, on the hills between Inverfarigaig and Loch Duntelchaig, and also in the river Nairn near Daviot. The blocks in the conglomerates and breccias are composed of the underlying gneiss, mica schists, and quartzites, along with fragments of granite and porphyritic felsite. Indeed, so numerous are the granite blocks in the breccias near Inverfarigaig, that the inference seems obvious that the contiguous granite mass is older than the Old Red Sandstone of the Great Glen. Many of the breccias and conglomerates show manifest proofs of alteration, evidently resulting from the repeated earth movements along the Great Glen. The well-known fish bed is visible in the Big Burn near Loch Ashie, and also in the Nairn section at Nairn-side, where it has yielded to Mr Wallace of Inverness remains of *Dipterus*. This horizon is succeeded by a considerable development of purple flags, with occasional bands of grit containing fish scales. At various horizons the flags are fossiliferous; but at Hillhead quarry, S of Dalcross station, fine plates of *Asterolepis Asmusii* have been obtained.

In the Beaulie basin there is also a considerable thickness of the basal conglomerates and breccias, which give rise to the picturesque scenery at the Falls of Kilmorack. They are traceable S by Belladrum House, in the direction of Abriachan.

The Great Glen is perhaps the most conspicuous example in Scotland of the coincidence of a valley with a great fracture in the earth's crust. Whether this fracture may be of pre-Old-Red-sandstone age, it is impossible to say in the present state of our knowledge. But from the distribution of the conglomerates and breccias along the Great Glen, it is evident that a hollow at least must have existed along that line as far back as the beginning of Old Red Sandstone times. The high inclination of the conglomerates and sandstones, as well as the proofs of dislocation of the strata, clearly show that they are traversed by a fault. Still further to the NE, at Eathie, Port-an-Rìgh, and Cadh-an-Rìgh, on the W shore of the Moray Firth, patches of oolitic strata have been thrown against the cliffs of Old Red Sandstone by a fault, the downthrow being to the SE. The direction of this fault coincides with the trend of the fracture traversing the Great Glen; and if the one be a continuation of the other, it would show that there must have been displacement of the strata along that line at a period later than the upper oolite. It is probable, however, as has been suggested by Dr Archibald Geikie, that this fracture may be of ancient date, and that it has been affected by subterranean movements at different geological periods.

Everywhere throughout the county there are manifest proofs of intense glaciation. The splendid *rochers moutonnés* and striated surfaces, the gentle slopes of boulder clay, the innumerable moraine heaps, all point to prolonged glacial action in these Highland valleys. The Great Glen naturally formed the chief outlet for the ice which streamed from the valleys on either side of it; but during the maximum glaciation the ice-flow did not always coincide with the lines of drainage in these tributary valleys. Indeed in some cases the ice actually ascended the valleys, as in the case of Glen Roy, described by Mr Jamieson. The occurrence of Old Red Sandstone fragments at considerable elevations in the NE of Inverness-shire, and in the adjoining county of Nairn, to which they have been carried by ancient glaciers, indicates that the ice must have been so thick as to override the hill-tops at the mouth of the Great Glen. But in addition to these interesting facts bearing on the great extension of the ice, there is conclusive proof of the existence of milder periods, when the ice-sheet disappeared from the surface of the country. In the heart of the boulder clay are found beds of sand, gravel, and clay, of considerable thickness, some of which are marine and others probably of fresh-water origin. These are best developed in the adjacent county

of Nairn, where they have yielded marine shells; and a description of them will be given in connection with the geology of that county.

Of the various superficial deposits connected with the glacial period in Scotland perhaps none has given rise to greater controversy than the Parallel Roads of Lochaber. Their remarkable features, and the interesting questions which they present for solution, have excited the attention of geologists from the beginning of the century. They are seen to best advantage in Glen Roy, a tributary of the Spean, to the S of which lies the mass of high ground round Ben Nevis. In Glen Roy there are three terraces which are traceable to the head of the valley; their heights above the sea-level being 1148, 1067, and 855 feet respectively. The lowest of these is prolonged into Glen Spean following the windings of that valley to the watershed separating it from one of the tributaries of the Spey. In Glen Gloy draining into Loch Lochy, the highest of these terraces occurs at a height of 1172 feet, while a second shelf in the same valley stands at 964 feet. The materials of which the terraces are composed consist for the most part of angular and sub-angular stones derived from the adjacent hill slopes which have not been subjected to much aqueous action. Indeed a minute examination of the blocks shows conclusively that they are of local origin, resembling the detritus which might be dislodged by ordinary atmospheric agencies of waste. The terraces vary in breadth from 40 to 70 feet, and they likewise have a gentle slope towards the middle of the valley. Throughout their course they remain perfectly horizontal, and on opposite sides of the valleys the corresponding terraces are precisely on the same level. An important feature connected with them which helps to throw light on the question of their origin, is the fact that each of the chief terraces nearly coincides in level with a *col* or water parting between two valleys. The highest of the parallel roads in Glen Roy is about the level of the *col* separating that valley from the head waters of the Spey, the second terrace is on the level of the Glen Glaster *col*, while the lowest of the three coincides in height with the pass at the head of the Spean.

Various ingenious theories have been advanced to account for their origin, but only one of these has met with general acceptance. It ascribes their origin to the action of glacier lakes during the glacial period. This theory, which was first suggested by Agassiz and supported by a strong body of evidence obtained by Mr Jamieson in 1863, and also by the recent researches of Mr Jolly, seems to give the most satisfactory explanation of the phenomena. According to this theory the ice which streamed into the Spean valley from the glens round Ben Nevis partly flowed E by Glen Laggan and partly down the Spean into the Great Glen. So powerful was this vast accumulation of ice that it actually ascended the tributary valley of the Roy. As the climatic conditions became less severe and the ice retreated to the mouth of Glen Roy, a lake was formed the surface level of which was determined by the height of the *col* at the head of the valley. When the water stood at this level it was prevented from escaping by the Glen Glaster *col* owing to the accumulation of ice which radiated from the Loch Treig valley. As the ice retreated still farther the waters fell to the level of the Glen Glaster *col* when the second terrace was formed, and another stage in the retirement of the glaciers is indicated by the lowest shelf which, as already indicated, is continued throughout Glen Spean and Glen Roy; the surplus water escaping by the Muckal Pass. In each case the huge barrier of ice held back the sheet of water for a considerable period, and it was during these intervals that the materials which were dislodged from the hill-slopes were arrested by the surface of the lake and were arranged in the form of a narrow shelving terrace.

Throughout the county there are magnificent examples of moraines deposited by the later glaciers either in the form of conical mounds or sinuous ridges running down the valleys or obliquely across them. The materials

vary in character from loose sandy matter with sub-angular stones, some of which are striated, to coarse gravel. Special reference ought to be made to the remarkable ridges of Torvean and Tomnahurich at the mouth of the Great Glen near Inverness, which may possibly be of morainic origin. The former runs obliquely across the valley to the Asylum Lodge, where it bifurcates, one branch extending to Dunain House, while the other skirts the Asylum road, and disappears at a height of about 350 feet. The branch leading to Dunain House stands on the 100-foot terrace, while the terminal portion is on the level of the 30-foot beach. The ridge of Tomnahurich, which is isolated from that of Torvean, rises from the level of the 30-foot beach to a height of about 200 feet above the sea. Occasionally the materials composing these ridges are rudely stratified, but more frequently they display no such arrangement, being merely a rude assortment of shingle or coarse gravel. The stones are such as might have been derived from the Old Red Sandstone areas, and from the metamorphic and igneous rocks of the district.

The 100-foot terrace forms a belt of richly cultivated ground, stretching from Inverness along the slopes of Culloden Moor by Fort George station to the county boundary. The deposits, which consist of sand, gravel, and stratified clays, laid down on stiff sandy boulder clay, have been much denuded, and hence the surface of the ancient sea-beach is somewhat irregular. Near Fort George, on the bluff cliff overlooking the 25-foot terrace, a section of dark blue clay is exposed, which yielded to Mr Jamieson remains of marine shells. This clay or fine silt is well-nigh free from stones, and is extremely tough, resembling in general character the late glacial clays of the same age in the basin of the Forth. The forms commonly met with are *Astarte sulcata*, *A. elliptica*, *Tellina calcarea*, *Leda pernula*, and from their appearance, as well as their position, it would seem as if they had lived and died in the deposit in which they are now found. Again, at Fort William marine shells have been obtained in ancient sea-beaches. Some of the forms are now confined to Arctic seas, while others are still common to the shores of Britain. The 25-foot terrace is very well marked in the neighbourhood of Inverness, and is traceable along the S shore of the Firth to Fort George, where it is covered by an extensive series of sand dunes.

Soils and Agriculture.—The soils vary very greatly, from much of the worst to a little of the best in Scotland. Along the river Beauln and the upper part of the Beauln Firth there is a considerable amount of clay, unprofitably rich in some cases, and producing the same crops as similar soils farther to the S; and the wheat and other kinds of grain reach maturity early. Strathglass and Strathfarar are stony, but have some good haugh and meadow soil. Along the Aird there is good black loam towards the border of the Firth, while towards the hills the soil is lighter but good. In both Glen Urquhart and Glen Moriston the soil is good, though in places very stony. The fringes and haughs of cultivated or cultivable land about the other glens to the W are small but of fair quality, and the same may be said of the minor districts to the E and of almost the whole of Lochaber and Badenoch. In Strathdores and the flat district along the Inner Moray Firth towards Fort George the land is mostly good and very productive loam, though parts of the latter are light and sandy, and a part about Fort George is mossy. In Strathnairn there are a few patches of haugh and some light sandy gravel, and the same holds good of Strathdearn. Along Strathspey there is a good deal of fertile loam, generally in the Inverness-shire part, tending to lightness, and this in the districts below Badenoch produces good crops with anything like a fair season, though the frosts are unseasonable. In the part of Strathspey in Badenoch and Laggan, where the height is from 900 to 1400 feet, there is no lack of good loam, but the climate is very unfavourable, the stocks of cut grain being sometimes not got in till snow has begun to fall, while frosts remain

late in the season and commence early. The inhabitants of the rest of the county are not dependent on the cultivation of the soil.

Up till about 1820 farming operations in Inverness-shire were in a very backward state, and though a great stimulus was given to efforts for improvement by the new roads opened about 1820, and by the Caledonian Canal in 1822, it took a long time for it to tell. Between 1854 and the present time the area under crop of all kinds has increased more than 100 per cent. In 1845 there seem to have been in the whole county about 40,000 acres under crop of all kinds, including grass and hay in rotation. By 1855 this had grown only to 44,242 acres, while in 1866 there were 77,170, in 1876, 83,652, and in 1882, 89,501. The principal increase has taken place in the parishes of Ardersier, Croy, Daviot, and Dores; but the improvements in Strathspey and elsewhere are also considerable. Still, however, the percentage (4·6) of cultivated area is higher only than that of Sutherland (2·4), that for all Scotland being 24·2, and for Fife 74·8. The areas under the various crops are given in the following tables:—

GRAIN CROPS—ACRES.

Year.	Wheat.	Barley or Bere.	Oats.	Total.
1854, . .	1654	3674	13,674	19,032
1870, . .	1467	6734	30,028	38,229
1877, . .	515	7308	30,947	38,770
1882, . .	38	8731	30,908	39,677

GRASS, ROOT CROPS, ETC.—ACRES.

Year.	Hay, Grass, and Permanent Pasture.	Turnips.	Potatoes.
1854, . .	..	5,135	3524
1870, . .	55,022	10,275	8340
1877, . .	62,269	11,386	8091
1882, . .	68,423	11,495	8245

while there are about 900 acres annually under beans, rye, vetches, fallow, etc. Between 1867 and 1882 the permanent pasture never broken up has increased from 32,009 acres to 40,309. In the best agricultural part of the county—in the parishes of Ardersier, Dores, Kirkhill, Kilmorack, Kiltarlilly, and Petty—the harvest is from a week to ten days later than in the Lothians; but in the other parts of the county the time is very variable. The farms are worked mostly on the five-shift rotation, while on the heavy clays at Beaully the four and six shift systems are mostly adopted. The average yield of wheat is 23 to 35 bushels, barley 35 bushels, oats 35 to 45 bushels, and turnips from 14 to 30 tons per acre. The very great decrease in the area under wheat is noteworthy, as, Elgin excepted, Inverness used to be the greatest wheat-growing county N of Kincardine. It is probably due to the effect of recent wet seasons on the very heavy clay land on which it is grown.

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

Year.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
1854, . .	21,809	3088	542,028	1529	568,404
1870, . .	45,901	7908	737,166	3494	794,469
1876, . .	53,242	9308	724,518	4127	790,795
1882, . .	51,555	8949	703,954	3531	768,289

The cattle belong to the Highland, cross, shorthorn, polled, and Ayrshire breeds, though the last is not very numerous, nor to be found in many localities except about the town of Inverness, where they are kept for dairy purposes. There was a very good herd of shorthorns at Hillhead at Ardersier, but it was broken up in 1860. There was one at Dochfour from 1870 till the present year, but it was dispersed in May 1883 in consequence of the death of the late Mr Evan Baillie of Dochfour. A number of the best animals were purchased for, and the Dochfour herd is to be re-established by, the

present owner of the estate, Mr J. Evan Bruce Baillie. Along Strathspey there are a number of polled animals, but there are not very many either of this or the shorthorn breed in the county. Of the Highland breed—the one natural to the county—there are more animals in Inverness-shire than in any other county of Scotland, and everywhere excellent examples of these cattle are to be found. One of the principal herds is that at Faillie, 7 miles S of Inverness. Crosses are good in a few places, but in most districts they are of a very nondescript character, and stand sadly in want of improvement. There was a fine herd at Morayston, Petty, which is now broken up; but good specimens are to be found about Beaully and in Strathspey. There are Clydesdale horses in the lowland districts, but the horses get lighter on the high grounds. For instance, in Badenoch they are smaller than in Strathspey, in Laggan smaller than in Badenoch, and in Lochaber smaller still. Small Highland ponies are very numerous. The principal breeds of sheep are the Cheviot and the blackfaced, of which there are about equal numbers. The finest Cheviots are generally to be found about Strathglass; and on the braes of Lochaber, Laggan, and Badenoch the largest and finest flocks of blackfaced sheep in the county, and probably in the Highlands. In the lower district a few Leicesters and half-breeds are kept. Hogs are mostly sold at Muir of Ord, wethers at Falkirk Tryst, and ewes and lambs at the great sheep and wool fair held annually at Inverness. The capital invested in sheep in the county amounts to over a million, and the sale of surplus stock brings in about £400,000 a year. The best land rents at from 40s. to 45s., the medium at 25s., and the poor at from 10s. to 15s. per acre. The rents of sheep farms are about 3s. 6d. to 4s. per head for blackfaced, and 5s. to 6s. for Cheviots. About 90 per cent. of the holdings are under 50 acres, and the bulk of the remainder are from 50 to 250 acres, the arable farms of larger size being very few. Some of the sheep grazings are, of course, of large extent. In 1875 there were 5665 holdings of 50 acres or less, 239 of from 50 to 100, 235 of from 100 to 300, and 32 of more than 300.

The area of the county, inclusive of the islands, may be estimated as follows:—Arable land under crops and permanent pasture, 129,810 acres; lakes and rivers, 124,240; woods, including all the natural wood, 250,000; deer forests, 350,000; which leaves the very large remainder of 1,900,000, of which about 1,000,000 provide feeding for sheep, while 900,000 are heath or waste, and of no value except for grouse moors, and some parts not even for that, so inaccessible or barren are they. The whole district under heath amounts probably to about 1,350,000 acres or two-thirds of the entire county. The higher mountains are not covered with heath to the summit, nor are the mountains in all the districts equally bare. The hills of Lochaber have a good mixed pasture of grass and heath. Glennevis is of this description, though it skirts the highest mountain in Britain. The hills of Arasaig, Glen Pean, Glen Quoich, and Glen Roy—those on both sides of Loch Lochy, particularly at Lowbridge, where the hills in general are as green as a meadow—those on the sides of Loch Oich up to the NE end—those in Glenelg, at the head of Strathglass—and on the braes of Badenoch, are all green, and yield plentiful pasture. Along the 'rough bounds' on the other hand, as well as in Strath Erriack and at the head of Strathnairn and Strathdearn, hardly a green spot is to be seen except along the streams. There is a considerable amount of peat moss lying on gravel, rock, or clay, and furnishing abundant supplies of fuel. It is curious that none of these mosses, except a patch at Corpach and one or two other places, lie in the bottom of valleys, but on land above their general level. The deer forests are numerous and extensive. The principal are Glenaffric Forest at the top of Strathaffric, Guisachan Forest along the S side of Strathaffric, Invermoriston Forest N of the entrance to Glen Moriston, Portclair Forest S of the same entrance, Glenquoich Forest on the N side of Glen Garry E of Glen Quoich, Glangary Forest

between Loch Garry and Loch Lochy, Lochiel Forest on the S side of Loch Arkaig, Mamore Forest S of Glennevis, Ben Alder Forest between Loch Laggan and Loch Ericht, the Forest of Drumochter E from Loch Ericht, Gaick Forest across the upper part of Glen Tromie, Glen Feshie Forest in the upper part of Glen Feshie, and Glenmore Forest along the base of the Cairngorms. The game in the high woodlands and moors is red deer, roe deer, hares, black game, grouse, ptarmigan, and partridges. Foxes and otters are by no means uncommon, while the last Scottish wolf is said to have been killed in the Lochiel country in 1680 by Sir Ewan Cameron, but this is doubtful, as many districts in Scotland seem to have possessed a veritable last wolf. At Abernethy and Rothiemurchus in Strathspey there are magnificent forests in which almost the whole wood is of natural growth. They were at one time much larger, but vast quantities of wood were cut down in the beginning of the present century. There are 8 proprietors holding each 100,000 acres and upwards, 11 between 50,000 and 100,000, 12 between 20,000 and 50,000, and 58 between 1000 and 20,000. The principal estates, most of which are separately noticed, are Abertarf, Airds, Aldourie, Ardmore, Ardverkie, Bahnaacan, Balmain, Bahnamald, Belladrum, Belleville, Bunchrew, Castle Stewart, Chisholm, Cluny, Congash, Culloden, Daviot, Dochfour, Farr, Fassfern, Fingask, Foyers, Glenmazera, Glenmoriston, Glentruim, Golanfield, Gortuleg, Invereshie, Invergarry, Inverie, Inverlochy, Invertromie, Lakefield, Leutran, Leys, Lochiel, Lovat, Moy, Ness, and Raigmore, exclusive of those in the islands noticed under **HEBRIDES** and **SKYE**. The commerce is centred at the town of Inverness, and has been noticed in our account of that place, and manufacturing industries there are practically none except a woollen manufactory and a distillery in Skye, and another distillery at Glennevis. The mainland fishery centre is at Fort William, and is noticed in that article. The island fisheries are noticed in the articles **Hebrides** and **Skye**. A large proportion of the inhabitants of Inverness and its neighbourhood speak English, but in other districts Gaelic is mostly spoken.

Communications, etc.—For its first respectable roads Inverness-shire is indebted to the rebellions of 1715 and 1745, which otherwise cost it so dear. Immediately after that outbreak Fort George, Fort Augustus, and Fort William were erected as a chain of forts across the country, and detachments were sent thence to Inverness, to Bernera, opposite Skye, and to Castle Duart in Mull, while detachments under the direction of General Wade were, between 1726 and 1737, set to work on the construction of those military roads which used to excite the astonishment and gratitude of travellers, and which gave rise to the complet somewhat Hibernian in expression whatever its sentiment—

‘Had you seen these roads before they were made,
You would hold up your hands and bless General Wade.’

Still farther progress took place in the beginning of the present century, when the Parliamentary Commission roads were made. Between 1804 and 1820, 875 miles of roadway were made through the Highlands, and principally in Inverness-shire, at a cost to the country of £267,000, to the counties concerned of £214,000, and to the proprietors of neighbouring estates of £60,000. These were added to from time to time till 1845, when the present fully adequate system was pretty nearly completed. The main lines of communication follow the old military roads which were, first, from Inverness through Badenoch on by Dalwhinnie to the borders of Perthshire (52 miles); second, the Boleskine road from Inverness to Fort Augustus by the SE side of the Great Glen from which a road passed by Glen Tarff, Corrieyairack, and the upper waters of the Spey, till it reached the Perth road at Dalwhinnie (30); third, the road from Fort Augustus to Fort William and on to Ballachulish (45); and fourth, the S road by Fort George, Nairn, etc. Of the new lines of communication the Great North road from Inverness passes along the shore of the Beaully

Firth to Beaully, and thence into Ross. There is a good road along the NW side of the Great Glen sending off branches to the smaller side glens. A cross road leaves the Fort William road at Kilmonivaig, and passes, by Glen Spean, Loch Laggan, and upper Strathspey, to Dalwhinnie, where it joins the Perth road, and a branch striking off at Roy Bridge proceeds by Glen Roy to join the road already mentioned as passing over Corrieyairack. Another main line of road passes from Glen Foyers by Strathnairn to Daviot. The ground on the S side of Corrieyairack is so steep that the road had to be carried up by a series of seventeen zigzag traverses; this is now used only as a drove road, and here, as well as along the higher portion of the Perth road, lines of posts stand by the wayside short distances apart, so that the road may be ascertained during heavy snowstorms. The minor district roads are all excellent. The Caledonian Canal along the Great Glen is described in a separate article. The Forres and Perth section of the Highland Railway system passes through the county for a distance of 41 miles from the Dulnan river near its mouth on the N to the borders of Perthshire at the pass of Drumochter on the S. The Inverness and Keith section of the same system enters the county 2 miles E of Fort George station, and passes through it for 10 miles to Inverness, whence it is continued northward by the Dingwall section which passes round the border of the Beaully Firth, and quits the county after 13 miles at Muir of Ord station. The Speyside section of the Great North of Scotland railway passes through the Strathspey district from Boat of Garten to the boundary near Cromdale after a run of 12 miles.

The only royal burgh in the county is Inverness. Fort William is a police burgh with over 1500 inhabitants, Beaully a burgh of barony with about 900, and Kingussie—the chief place in the upper district—a police burgh with over 600. Villages with more than 300 inhabitants are Campbellton, Clachnaharry, Newtonmore, and Portree; and villages of smaller size are Balloch, Broadford, Connage, Culcabock, Fort Augustus, Glenelg, Hilton, Invermoriston, Kyle-Akin, Lewiston, Lochmaddy, Lynchat, Petty, Resaudrie, Smithtown, Stein, and Stuarton. Markets are held at Muir of Ord, Inverness, Strathdearn (Freeburn), Newtonmore, Kingussie, Fort Augustus, Fort William, Urquhart, and Bridge of Spean.

The civil county contains the twenty-seven entire *quoad civilia* parishes of Abernethy, Alvie, Ardersier, Boleskine and Abertarf, Dores, Duthil, Glenelg, Inverness, Kilmonivaig, Kilmorack, Kiltarlity, Kingussie, Kirkhill, Laggan, Urquhart, Urray, all on the mainland; and Barra, Braeacdale, Duirinish, Harris, Kilmuir, North Uist, Portree, Sleat, Suizort, South Uist, and Strath, in the islands; and nine parts of parishes, viz., Ardnamurchan, Kilmalie, and Small Isles, all shared with Argyll; Cromdale, shared with Elgin; and Cawdor, Croy, Daviot, Moy, and Petty, all shared with Nairn. The *quoad sacra* parishes of Bernera, Duncansburgh, Glengarry, Wateruish, Insh, Knoydart, Rothiemurchus, Stenscholl, and Trunnsigarry, and parts of the similar parishes of Aharacle, Ballachulish, and Inverallan, are also included. A few of these lie ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Dingwall and the synod of Ross; the others are divided among the presbyteries of Inverness and Nairn in the synod of Moray, and the presbyteries of Abertarf, Lochcarron, Skye, and Uist in the synod of Glenelg. The church services are conducted in Gaelic, except in one or two cases. There are also 45 places of worship connected with the Free Church, 3 in connection with the U.P. Church, 2 in connection with the Baptist Church, 1 in connection with the Wesleyan Methodist Church, 6 in connection with the Episcopal Church, and 21 in connection with the Roman Catholic Church. In the year ending Sept. 1882 there were in the county 162 schools, of which 140 were public, with accommodation for 17,788 children. These had 12,704 on the rolls, and an average attendance of 8658. The staff consisted of 183 certificated, 11 assistant, and 50 pupil teachers. Inverness-shire, with a constituency (1882-83)

of 2112, returns one member to parliament. It is governed by a lord-lieutenant, 53 deputy-lieutenants, and 250 justices of the peace. It forms a division of the sheriffdom of Inverness, Elgin, and Nairn, with resident sheriff-substitutes for the Inverness, Fort William, Skye, and Long Island districts. Ordinary courts are held every Thursday and Friday from 1 Oct. to 31 March and from 1 May to 31 July. There is a small debt court every Friday during session, and circuit small debt courts at Kingussie on the Tuesday preceding the first Wednesday after 16 Jan., and on the Tuesday preceding the first Wednesday in May and September; on days not fixed at Fort Augustus and Beaully; and at Grantown for the adjoining Inverness-shire districts on the first Wednesday after the 16 Jan. and the first Wednesdays in May and September. Quarter sessions are held on the first Tuesdays of March, May, and August, and the last Tuesday of October; and monthly justice of peace courts are held at Grantown, Kingussie, Fort William, Portree, Dunvegan, Long Island, Lochmaddy, Barra, and Harris. The police force, exclusive of the burgh of Inverness, consists of 40 men (1 to each 1826 of the population), under a chief constable, with a salary of £250 a year. In 1881 the number of persons tried at the instance of the police was 217, convicted 200, committed for trial 82, not dealt with 33. The number of registered poor in 1881 was 3094, of dependants on these 1054; of casual poor 458, of dependants on these 329. The receipts were £28,106, and the expenditure £27,314. All the parishes are assessed for the poor except Small Isles. Inverness has a poorhouse and a combination, noticed in that article; three parishes belong to the poor-law combination of Nairn, and seven to the poor-law combination of Skye. The proportion of illegitimate births averages about 8 per cent., the average death-rate about 17 per 1000. Connected with the county are the 2d battalion Cameron Highlanders (Militia); the 1st Inverness-shire Artillery Volunteers, with 6 batteries at Inverness, and outside the county batteries at Burghead, Cromarty, Stornoway, Loch Carron, and Nairn (2); and the 1st Inverness Highland Rifle Volunteers, with companies at Inverness (4), Fort William, Kingussie, Beaully, Portree, Ardersier, and Roy Bridge. Valuation (1674) £6099, (1815) £185,565, (1843) £182,064, (1865) £237,348 (1871) £271,912, (1876) £293,250—all exclusive of burgh, railways, and canal,—and (1883) £329,807, Highland railway £16,679, Great North of Scotland railway £2039, and Caledonian Canal £110, or a total of £348,635, exclusive of the burgh. Pop. of registration county, which takes in the whole of the parishes of Cromdale, Croy, Daviot, Moy, Petty, and Small Isles, but gives off its parts of Abernethy, Ardnachurchan, Cawdor, Cromdale, Duthill, Kilmalie, and Urray (1871) 84,258, (1881) 86,389; civil county (1801) 72,672, (1811) 77,671, (1821) 89,961, (1831) 94,797, (1841) 97,799, (1851) 96,500, (1861) 88,261, (1871) 87,531, (1881) 90,454, of whom 43,852 were males and 46,602 were females. In 1881 the number of families was 19,836, the number of houses 17,215, and the number of rooms 63,097.

The territory now forming the mainland parts of Inverness-shire anciently belonged to the Vacomagi, and was afterwards the centre of the territory inhabited by the Northern Piets. After the seat of Pictish power passed further S, we find the northern part of the county forming part of the great division of Morevia (see MORAY), while the southern part belonged to Argathelia, which extended to the Mull of Kintyre. The northern part was for long debatable ground between the Kings of Alban and the Norwegian Earls of Orkney, and it was not till the time of Malcolm III. that it passed firmly into the possession of the Scottish kings. In the Acts of David I. about the middle of the 12th century, the sheriffdom of Inverness is mentioned as comprehending the whole of the kingdom N of the Grampians. An Act in relation to it allowing any man accused of theft a certain period within which to produce the alleged vendor of what he was accused of having stolen, says:—‘Aif ane dwellis

bezond Drum Albin in Moray, Ross, Caithness, Argyle, or in Kintyre, he sall have fyfteen daies and eke ane month to produce his warrand before the *Schiref*; and gif he goes for his warrand dwelland in Moray, Ross, or in any of the Steids or Places pertaining to Moray, and can nocht find nor apprehend his warrand, he sall pass to the *Schiref* of Inverness, wha sall, etc. The shires of Elgin, Nairn, and Cromarty were constituted in the second half of the 13th century; those of Argyll, Sutherland, and Caithness were constituted in 1633; and Ross in 1661, at which time Inverness-shire took nearly its present limits, except for the small interchange of territory with Elginshire in 1870. The principal antiquities are noticed in the separate parishes. We may here mention the vitrified forts at Craig Phadrick close to Inverness and others in Boleskine and in Kiltarlity. There are Caledonian remains in the form of tumuli, cairns, and stone pillars and circles in almost every parish in the county. The duns or Pictish towers in Glenelg, and the remains of circles, etc., at Clava, are particularly worthy of notice. Besides the antiquities noticed in the article on the burgh of Inverness, there is an old castle at Urquhart on Loch Ness, Ruthven Barracks at Kingussie, the ruins of the chapel of the chiefs of Clan Chattan in Moy, ruins of Beaully Priory, the castle at Castle Stuart, another at Daleros in Daviot, a building at Ardersier said to have belonged to the Knights Templars, and an old church at Laggan.

The lands in possession of the clans varied from time to time, though to a very slight degree. The following was the general distribution. The district about Beaully and along by the Aird and Belladrum belonged to the Frasers, as did also Strathairie and Glen Cannich and all Strath Erriek N to Culduthel near Inverness. Strathfarer and Strathglass were in the hands of the Chisholms. All the country along the NW side of Loch Ness from the N side of Glen Urquhart to beyond Glen Moriston, and about half way along Loch Oich belonged to the Grants, as did also the lower waters of the Spey, from Upper Craigellaachie, near Aviemore, down to the boundary of the county and beyond it. The Clan Ranald Macdonalds held the district about Glen Garry, and all westward to the Sound of Sleat, except a small corner between Loch Hourm and Glenelg Bay, which was in the possession of the MacLeods of Harris. Along the valleys of Loch Eil and Loch Arkaig were the Camerons, whose domains also crossed the line of the Great Glen and extended along Glennevis. In Glen Spean, and particularly on the S side, were the Macdonalds of Keppoch, and N of them up to Corryarrick were Clan Ranald of Lochaber. The Forest of Gaick and Glen Feshie were included in the lands of the Earl of Huntly, while the flat country from Inverness to Fort George belonged to the Earl of Moray. Between Upper Craigellaachie and Kinrara, and extending E to the Cairngorm Mountains, were the Shaws of Rothiemurchus or Clan Quhele; while the whole of the rest of the county by Strathnairn, Strathdearn, Laggan, Loch Erieh, and down the river Spey to Kinrara, was in the hands of the great and powerful Clan Chattan, the two principal septis of which were the Mackintoshes and Macphersons. The former occupied the region N of the Monadhliath Mountains and the latter the track to the S. The clans of the island districts are given under the article Hebrides.

Invernettie or **Brickwork Bay**, a bay of Peterhead parish, NE Aberdeenshire, between Peterhead town and Burnhaven village. Crescental in form, it measures 9 furlongs across the entrance, and 6 thence to its innermost recess. A brick-work adjoining the bay, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSW of Peterhead, has been in operation since the latter part of last century; produces tiles and bricks of excellent quality, from a bed of clay worked to a great depth; and exports large quantities of the bricks from a small contiguous harbour. The Mills of Invernettie and Invernettie Distillery stand $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of the town; and the mills have such a number of wheels of various shapes and sizes as to form a striking scene.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1876.

Invernochty, Doune of. See DOUNE.

Inveroran, an inn in Glenorchy parish, Argyllshire, on the road from Loch Lomond to Glenece, at the SW end of Loch Tolla, 10 miles NNW of Tyndrum station.

Inveroy, a village in Kilmomivaig parish, SW Inverness-shire, on the right bank of the Spean, 12 miles ENE of Fort William.

Inverquharity, a barony, with an old castle, in the lower section of Kirriemuir parish, Forfarshire, near the South Esk's left bank, 3½ miles NNE of the town. It belonged for fourteen generations, from 1420 till the latter half of last century, to a branch of the Ogilvies, who received a baronetcy in 1626, and still are designated of Inverquharity or Baldovan. Members of this family were Alexander, who is said to have been smothered at FINHAVEN (1446); another Alexander, who was captured on the battlefield of Philiphaugh and executed at Glasgow (1646); and a Captain Ogilvy, who followed James VII. to the battle of the Boyne, and wrote the song *It was a' for our rightful King*. One of the finest and most entire baronial buildings in the shire, Inverquharity Castle stands near the confluence of Carity Burn and the South Esk, and belongs perhaps to the 15th century. It is a four-story structure of strong ashlar work, in pointed architecture; has walls about 9 feet thick, projecting considerably near the top, and terminating in a parapet; is machicolated over the gateway; and continues in a state of good preservation. Its heavy door of grated iron, similar to that of Invermark, dates from either 1444 or 1467.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870. See chap. vii. of Andrew Jervise's *Land of the Lindsays* (2d ed. 1882).

Inverquhomery, an estate, with a mansion, in Longside parish. NE Aberdeenshire, 1½ mile SW of Longside station. Its owner, James Bruce, Esq., holds 1300 acres in the shire, valued at £1650 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876.

Invershin, a hamlet in Creich parish, S Sutherland, at the confluence of the rivers Shin and Oikell, with a station on the Sutherland railway, 3½ miles NNW of Bonar-Bridge. It has a public school.

Inverskinnerton. See INVER, Ross-shire.

Inversnaid, a hamlet in Buchanan parish, NW Stirlingshire, situated at the mouth of Arklet Water, on the E shore of Loch Lomond, 4½ miles SSE of Ardlui, 3 NNE of Tarbet, 18 N by W of Balloch, and 5 by road WSW of Stronachlachar Hotel on Loch Katrine. The point of communication between the two lakes, it has a steamboat pier and a good hotel, beside which Arklet Water forms a pretty waterfall of 30 feet, spanned by a narrow footbridge. Inversnaid was the place where, on 28 Aug. 1803, Wordsworth saw the 'sweet Highland girl,' the ferryman's sister, whom he celebrates in song, and whose beauty and kindness are described in Dorothy Wordsworth's *Journal*. The ruined Garrison of Inversnaid, 7 furlongs NE of the hamlet, was erected in 1713 to check the depredations of the Macgregors; and was for some time commanded by General Wolfe, when he was an officer in the Buffs. See CRAIGROYSTON.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Invertiel, a *quoad sacra* parish in Abbotshall and Kinghorn parishes, Fife, comprising part of the southern or Linktown extremity of Kirkealdy. Constituted in 1869, it is in the presbytery of Kirkealdy and synod of Fife. The church was built before 1843 as a chapel of ease at a cost of £1400, and contains 800 sittings. Pop. (1871) 1828, (1881) 2023, of whom 904 were in Kinghorn parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Invertrosachs, a mansion in Port of Monteith parish, SW Perthshire, near the southern shore of Loch Venachar, 5 miles WSW of Callander. Built about 1841, it was the residence for some weeks during the autumn of 1869 of Queen Victoria.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Inverurie, a small village in St Fergus parish, Banffshire (detached), on the left bank of the Ugie, 1½ mile above its mouth, 3 miles NW of Peterhead, and ¾ mile N by E of Inverurie station on the Peterhead branch of the Great North of Scotland railway. The lands of

Inverurie were granted by William the Lyon (1165-1214) to Bernard le Cheyne, of whose descendants Reginald was chamberlain of Scotland from 1267 to 1269, whilst Henry, his brother, was Bishop of Aberdeen from 1281 to 1333. Reginald's granddaughter conveyed them by marriage about 1350 to a younger branch of the Keith family, which in 1538 became united to the main stem by the marriage of William, fourth Earl Marischal, and Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Keith of Inverurie; and, forfeited by their sixth descendant, the tenth Earl Marischal, for his share in the '15, since 1764 they have belonged to the Fergusons of Pitfour. The Cheynes' original castle stood on the coast, at the influx of the Ugie to the ocean, opposite Buchanhaven; and is now represented by only faint vestiges; but seems from these to have been a structure of considerable extent. It is said to have been visited by True Thomas of Ercildoune, who prophesied concerning it—

'Inverurie by the sea,
Lordless shall thy landis be.'

The subsequent castle, close to the village, was founded about 1380 by Sir John de Keith, though 'Cheyne's Tower' is probably of earlier date; but it was mainly erected, about the close of the 16th century, by the fifth Earl Marischal, who founded Marischal College in Aberdeen. Exhibiting features and styles distinctly indicative of its various dates, it was, next to Dunnottar Castle, the principal seat of the Earls Marischal, and forms the theme of many traditions respecting their bygone magnificence. In the latter half of last century the main building was floored, roofed in, and surmounted by an observatory; but the next proprietor stripped it of these modernisings, and suffered ruin to resume her sway. On the N it is screened by a rising-ground, the Castle Hill, where the Earls once exercised 'the power of pit and gallows;' and it now exhibits a picturesque appearance, with the river winding between its wooded banks around three sides of it.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876.

Inverurie, a handsome modern mansion in Duffus parish, Elginshire, within 1 mile of the Moray Firth, and 3 miles E by S of Burchhead. Purchased by his father in 1852, the estate is the property of Edward Mortimer, Esq., who holds 673 acres in the shire, valued at £973 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 95, 1876.

Inverugas, a hamlet in Luss parish, Dumbartonshire, on the W shore of Loch Lomond, at the S side of the mouth of Douglas Water, 3½ miles NNW of Luss village. It has an inn, and maintains a ferry (5½ furlongs wide) across the lake to Rowardennan.

Inverurie, a town and a parish in Garioch district, Aberdeenshire. The town, standing 195 feet above sea-level at the confluence of the rivers Ury and Don, has a station on the Great North of Scotland railway, 4¼ miles SE of Inveramsay Junction, 3 N by W of Kintore, and 16¼ NW of Aberdeen. It occupies the low peninsula between the confluence of the two rivers, and includes the suburb of Port Elphinstone on the right or Kintore bank of the Don, with which it is connected by a three-arch bridge erected in 1791 at a cost of £2000, whilst three bridges over the Ury were built between 1809 and 1839. So straggling is its alignment, that it looks more like a village than a town; yet it possesses far greater importance than many a place of more pretentious appearance, and it dates from remote antiquity. Robert Bruce lay sick here on the eve of his victory of Barra in BOURTIE parish, 22 May 1308; and here, on 23 Dec. 1745, Lord Lewis Gordon, with 1200 Jacobites, surprised and defeated 700 loyalists under the Laird of Macleod. The importance, however, of the place originated in the opening (1807) of the quondam Aberdeen Canal, whose terminus here presented scenes not dissimilar to those of the quays of Aberdeen, with sometimes hundreds of carts in a day delivering grain, and carrying away coals, lime, bones, iron, timber, and building materials. Now, since the canal was superseded by the railway (1854), Inverurie serves as a point of concentration and a seat

of miscellaneous trade for a pretty wide extent of surrounding country; and it has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Union, Aberdeen Town and County, and North of Scotland Banks, a National Security savings' bank (1837), 11 insurance agencies, 2 hotels, a gas-light company, a water supply of 1876, a masonic lodge, a Young Men's Christian Association, a temperance society, a Bible association, a volunteer corps, a curling club, a tannery, a brewery, meal and paper mills, Tuesday cattle-markets once or twice a month, and feeing-markets in May, July, and November. The town hall was built in 1863 at a cost of £2500, and is a neat Italian edifice with a clock-tower. The parish church (1842; 1330 sittings) is a beautiful Gothic granite structure, repaired and altered in 1876; and the Free church (1876; 800 sittings) is an Early English building, with a NE spire 107 feet high. Other places of worship are a Congregational church (1822; 360 sittings), a Wesleyan chapel (1819; 200 sittings), St Mary's Episcopal church (1843-57; 200 sittings), and the Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception (1852; 200 sittings). A conical mound, the Bass of Inverurie, at the S end of the town, has been noticed separately; another smaller one, to the W of the main street, bears the name of Coning Hillock, and is supposed to mark the grave of Aedh, King of the Picts, who 'in 878 was slain at Nrrurim by his own people.' William Thom (1799-1848), the 'weaver poet of Inverurie,' was for nearly ten years a resident; and the memoir prefixed to the Paisley edition of his *Poems* (1880) has much of interest relating to the place. Inverurie claims to have been made a royal burgh by William the Lyon or Robert Bruce; and under a charter of *novodamus*, granted by Queen Mary in 1558, is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 3 common councillors, who also act as police commissioners. With ELGIN, Kintore, Peterhead, Banff, and Cullen, it unites to send a member to parliament. The municipal and the parliamentary constituency numbered 490 and 429 in 1883, when the annual value of real property amounted to £9055 (£7712 in 1873), whilst the corporation revenue was £384. Pop. of parliamentary burgh (1841) 1731, (1861) 2520, (1871) 2556, (1881) 2931; of royal burgh (1881) 2669; of police burgh (1881) 2575; and of entire town (1871) 2959, (1881) 3048, of whom 473 were in Port Elphinstone, and 1614 were females. Houses (1881) 566 inhabited, 18 vacant, 4 building.

The parish of Inverurie is bounded E by Keithhall, S by Kintore and Kemnay, and W and N by Chapel of Garioch. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 4½ miles; its utmost breadth is 2¾ miles; and its area is 4925½ acres, of which 49 are water. The Don winds 4 miles north-by-eastward along all the southern border, and the URY 5½ south-eastward along the northern and eastern. At their confluence the surface declines to 170 feet above sea-level, thence rising westward to 524 feet at Ardtannies Hill, 400 at Dilly Hill, and 780 at Knockinglew Hill. The tract around the town, to the extent of 850 acres, is low and flat; and the Ury's valley is broader than the Don's. Granite prevails in the S, trap in the W; and the soil of the low ground is light yellow fertile loam, mostly incumbent on sand, whilst that of the high grounds is various, and shades away into moor. About three-fifths of the entire area are in tillage, one-fifth is under wood, and the rest is pastoral or waste. Antiquities are two stone circles, the supposed site of a 'Roman road,' and remains of St Apollinaris' chapel. The principal mansion is Manar, situated among well-wooded grounds on the southern slope of a hill, 3½ miles W by S of the town. Its owner, Henry Gordon, Esq. (b. 1848; suc. 1874), holds 2260 acres in the shire, valued at £2115 per annum. Aquhorthies, 1 mile further W, was from 1799 till 1829 the seat of the Roman Catholic college, transferred in the latter year to BLAIRS. Four proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 5 of between £100 and £500, 18 of from £50 to £100, and 53 of from £20 to £50. Inverurie is in the presbytery of Garioch and

synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £430. Market Place public, West High Street public, a Free Church infant, and an Episcopal school, with respective accommodation for 317, 200, 102, and 82 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 222, 136, 61, and 59, and grants of £191, 1s., £130, 3s., £45, 6s., and £41, 9s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £8169, (1883) £11,466, plus £1237 for railway. Pop. (1801) 783, (1831) 1419, (1861) 2668, (1871) 2970, (1881) 3038.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874. See John Davidson's *Inverurie and the Earldom of the Garioch* (Edinb. 1878).

Inverwick. See GLENLYON.
Inzievar, an estate, with a modern mansion, in the detached portion of Saline parish, SW Fife, 5 miles W of Dunfermline. Its owner, Archibald Vincent Smith-Sligo, Esq. (b. 1815), holds 2323 acres in Fife and Perth shires, valued at £3594 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Iona, an island and *quoad sacra* parish at the SW corner of the island of Mull, and separated from the long promontory known as the Ross of Mull by a channel about a mile wide, deep enough for the passage of the heaviest ships, but dangerous on account of the sunk rocks. For *quoad civilia* purposes the island belongs to the parish of Kilfinichen and Kilviekeon, one of those into which the island of Mull was divided in 1730. The date of junction is not known, but at the period of the Reformation Iona was still a distinct parish. The island lies NE and SW, and is about 3½ miles long and 1½ mile wide. The area is about 2000 acres, of which 600 are under occasional cultivation, the rest being pasture or waste. In the centre, at the narrowest part, a plain extends across from side to side, with a small green hillock in the centre. Here the soil is fairly good; but to the N the surface is rougher, and shows grassy hollows and rocky rising-grounds, terminating in Dun-i (327 feet). To the N a strip of low land extends to the shore, and terminates in a stretch of white sand, chiefly composed of broken shells. Along the E the ground is flat and fertile. To the S of the central plain the surface is irregular, with rocky heights and grassy hollows, but affording fair pasture. The underlying rocks are entirely Laurentian, with a dip nearly vertical, the strike being from NE to SW. There are beds of slate, quartz, marble with serpentine, and a mixture of felspar, quartz, and hornblende passing sometimes into a sort of granite. Among other minerals epidote may be found. The coast has a number of small rocky bays and headlands. It is by no means such a bleak and dismal place as it is sometimes represented to be, and there is some truth in the Gaelic proverb that asserts that if a man goes once to Iona he will go three times. The name of the island has a very large number of varieties, and, according to Dr Reeves, in his edition of Adamnan's *Life of St Columba*, Iona is a mistake for Ioua, the root being Iou. The following are some of the names it has had at different dates:—Hyona (A.D. 657), Hii (730), Columkill (730), Ii (900), Hi (11th century), I-cholainchille and Ieoa (late 11th century), Yona and Iona (*circa* 1251), Icolmkill (*circa* 1400), Yensis. The old derivations *I-thona*, 'the island of waves,' and *I-shona*, 'the blessed island,' are now abandoned. Y, I, or Ii is the island, while Columkill is the cell of Columba, and Icolmkill or Ioumkill is the island of the cell of Columba.

The chief interest of the island lies in its historical associations with St Columba and the introduction of Christianity into Scotland; and so powerful are these associations that, though Dr Johnson on his visit in 1773 had to be carried ashore on the back of a Highlander, and had to sleep in a barn among straw, with a portmanteau for a pillow, he had yet no thought of grumbling, but instead burst out into high praise. 'We were now treading that illustrious island which was once the luminary of the Caledonian regions, whence savage clans and roving barbarians derived the benefits of knowledge and the blessings of religion. To abstract the mind from all local emotion would be impossible if it were endeavoured, and would be foolish if it were

possible. Whatever withdraws us from the power of our senses; whatever makes the past, the distant, or the future predominate over the present, advances us in the dignity of thinking beings. Far from me and from my friends be such frigid philosophy as may conduct us, indifferent and unmoved, over any ground which has been dignified by wisdom, bravery, or virtue. That man is little to be envied whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plain of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona.' Wordsworth has devoted four sonnets to the same subject—

'Isle of Columba's Cell,
Where Christian piety's soul-cheering spark
(Kindled from Heaven between the light and dark
Of time) shone like the morning star.'

And again—

'On to Iona!—What can she afford
To us save matter for a thoughtful sigh,
Heaved over ruin with stability
In urgent contrast? To diffuse the Word
(Thy Paramount, mighty Nature! and Time's Lord)
Her Temples rose, 'mid pagan gloom: but why,
Even for a moment, has our verse deplored
Their wrongs, since they fulfilled their destiny?
And when, subjected to a common doom
Of mutability, those far-famed Piles
Shall disappear from both the sister Isles,
Iona's Saints, forgetting not past days,
Garlands shall wear of amaranthine bloom,
While heaven's vast sea of voices chants their praise.

'How sad a welcome! To each voyager
Some ragged child holds up for sale a store
Of wave-worn pebbles, pleading on the shore
Where once came monk and nun with gentle stir,
Blessings to give, news ask, or suit prefer.
Yet is yon neat trim church a grateful speck
Of novelty amid the sacred wreck
Strewn far and wide. Think, proud Philosopher!
Fallen though she be, this Glory of the west,
Still on her sons the beams of mercy shine;
And "hopes, perhaps more heavenly bright than thine,
A grace by thee unsought and unposset,
A faith more fixed, a rapture more divine,
Shall gild their passage to eternal rest."

In Aug. 1847 the island was visited by the Queen and Prince Albert during their tour in the west and their progress northward to Ardverikie. Prince Albert, the Prince of Leiningen, the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Grey, and Sir James Clark landed, while the Queen remained in the yacht and sketched. They had a very primitive and decorous reception. A few plainly-dressed islanders stood on the shore, carrying tufted willow-wands, and prepared to act as an escort; the body of the people stood behind at a respectful distance looking eagerly on; while a few children, in the usual fashion of the island, offered pebbles and shells for sale.

St Columba.—Columba or Colm or Colum was born in Ireland A.D. 521, and was from his boyhood noted for his piety and devotion to wisdom. Even when a young deacon his power was wonderful. Adamnan tells how, when he was in Leinster acquiring divine wisdom, a young girl fled to his master Gemman for protection. Her pursuer, 'an unfeeling and pitiless oppressor of the innocent,' without any regard for the presence of the holy men, 'stabbed the girl with his lance under their very cloaks, and, leaving her lying dead at their feet, turned to go away back. Then the old man, in great affliction, turning to Columba, said, "How long, holy youth Columba, shall God, the just judge, allow this horrid crime and this insult to us to go unpunished?" Then the saint at once pronounced this sentence on the perpetrator of the deed, "At the very instant the soul of this girl whom he hath murdered ascendeth into heaven shall the soul of the murderer go down into hell;" and scarcely had he spoken the words when the murderer of the innocent, like Ananias before Peter, fell down dead on the spot before the eyes of the holy youth.' About 545 he is said to have founded a large monastery in Ireland, in a place called, from the number of its oaks, Dearnagh, identified with Durrow in King's County, and his character for sanctity must have made him a man of considerable power and influence. About

560 Carnan, the son of the King of Connaught, who had taken refuge with the saint, was forcibly carried off by Diarmaid, King of Ireland, and the latter is said to have given further offence by deciding against Columba in a dispute with Finnian of Moville about a MS. psalter. The second incident is probably false (for there is no trace of a quarrel between Columba and Bishop Finnian), but the first seems to have led to the great battle fought at Culdremhne in Connaught in A.D. 561, in which the northern Hy Neill defeated the southern Hy Neill, under King Diarmaid, with great slaughter. Columba sprang from the tribe of Ginel Conaill, a branch of the northern Hy Neill, and is traditionally credited with having incited his kinsmen to make war on King Diarmaid, in order to avenge the violated right of sanctuary, and to have contributed to their success by means of his prayers. He was in consequence held responsible for the bloodshed, and was summoned before a synod of the saints of Ireland, who decided that he must quit Ireland in perpetual exile, and neither again gaze on its shores or tread its soil, but must go to a distant land and win back from paganism as many souls as there had been persons killed in the battle of Culdremhne. Leaving Ireland he sailed for the Western Isles, and after in vain trying Islay, Jura, and Colonsay (from all of which Ireland was still visible), he finally landed at the S end of Iona, and finding that Ireland was no longer to be seen (*Cairn Cul-ri-Erin* being his point of view), he settled there, and began his work among the heathen. The part of the story regarding his perpetual exile seems to be a fable, for Adamnan speaks of him as exercising constant supervision over the Irish monasteries with which he was connected, and records a large number of visits he is said to have paid to Ireland, while he attributes the saint's desire to go forth as a missionary merely to his love for Christ. 'His real motives,' says Dr Skene, 'for undertaking this mission seem therefore to have been partly religious and partly political. He was one of the twelve apostles of Ireland who had emerged from the school of Finnian of Clonard, and he no doubt shared the missionary spirit which so deeply characterised the Monastic Church of Ireland at this period. He was also closely connected through his grandmother with the line of the Dalriadic kings, and as an Irishman must have been interested in the maintenance of the Irish colony in the West of Scotland. Separated from him by the Irish Channel was the great pagan nation of the Northern Picts, who, under a powerful king, had just inflicted a crushing defeat upon the Scots of Dalriada, and threatened their expulsion from the country; and while his missionary zeal impelled him to attempt the conversion of the Picts, he must have felt that, if he succeeded in winning a pagan people to the religion of Christ, he would at the same time rescue the Irish colony of Dalriada from a great danger, and render them an important service by establishing peaceable relations between them and their greatly more numerous and powerful neighbours, and replacing them in the more secure possession of the western districts they had colonised.'

He set out from Ireland in 563 at the age of 42, and, according to a quatrain at least as old as the beginning of the 12th century—

'His company was forty priests,
Twenty bishops of noble worth;
For the psalm-singing, without dispute,
Thirty deacons, fifty youths.'

He seems first to have visited Conall, King of Dalriada, and then to have passed on to Iona, where, according to the old Irish life, he found 'two bishops,' who 'came to receive his submission from him. But God manifested to Colum Cille that they were not in truth bishops; wherefore it was that they left the island to him when he exposed their real history and career.' This story of the monks is probably founded on fact, and Dr Skene is of opinion that not only was there 'an earlier Christian establishment on the island,' but that it belonged to that peculiar development of the Irish church which was known as the Church of the Seven Bishops. Bede

tells us that the island of Hii 'had been by the donation of the Picts who inhabit these districts of Britain given over long before to Scottish monks, from whose preaching they had received the faith of Christ,' and possibly the donation may have been to the earlier settlement to which Columba succeeded. However that may be, and whether he received the right from the Picts or from the Dalriads, his claim to the island seems to have been fully recognised and admitted. His landing took place probably on the 12 May 563, and traditionally at the bay now known as *Port-a-churaich*, and he must at once have proceeded to found the monastery and establish the 'church which not only embraced within its fold the whole of Scotland N of the Firths of Forth and Clyde, and was for a century and a half the national church of Scotland, but was destined to give to the Angles of Northumbria the same form of Christianity for a period of thirty years.' The buildings that now remain are of course of much later date than Columba's time. Dr Skene, who has carefully and patiently investigated the matter, is indeed quite positive that the first erections were on a site about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the N of the present cathedral, between Dun-i on the W, and the old burying-ground called *Cladh-andiscart* on the E. From the lives of St Columba written by Cummin (the white abbot, 657-669) and Adamnan (abbot 679-704), the original structures were (1) a monastery with a small court, on one side of which was the church, with a small side chamber, on a second side the guest chamber, on the third a refectory, and on the fourth dwellings of the monks; a little way off on the highest part of the ground (2) the cell of St Columba, where he sat and read or wrote during the day, and slept at night on the bare ground with a stone for his pillow; (3) various subsidiary buildings, including a kiln, a mill, a barn, and a cowhouse, which latter was, however, outside the rampart. Not far off was a sequestered hollow (identified by Dr Skene with *Cubhan cuildeach*), to which Columba retired when he wished to pray in solitude. The whole was bounded by a *vallum* or rampart, the course of which may still be traced. The site of the monastery has already been noted, and St Columba's cell seems to have been within the rampart immediately to the E of the mound known as *Cnoc-na-bristeachd clach*, close to the house at present called Clachanach. The kiln was probably about 100 yards NW of Torr-abb, and the mill was in the same neighbourhood. It has left its traces in the small stream to the N of the present cathedral ruins which bears the name of *Struth-a-nhuiltan* or the mill stream. Remains of old causeways may be traced from the landing places of *Port-na-martir*, *Port Roman*, and *Port-na-muirtir*. All the early buildings, except the kiln, were of wood, the guest chamber was wattle, the church was of oak, and the cell of Columba was made of planks. The monks were divided into three classes, the older brethren, who devoted themselves to the religious services of the church, and to reading and transcribing the Scriptures; second, the younger and stronger working brothers, who devoted themselves to agriculture and the service of the monastery; and third, the *alumni* or youth under instruction. They took a solemn vow at the altar, were tonsured from ear to ear, and wore white robes with over bodies and hoods of the natural colour of the wool.

After he had set matters in order, the Saint seems to have made frequent journeys to the mainland, probably for missionary purposes, and in 565 he even made his way across Drumalban, and along the Great Glen to the court of the Pictish King Brude, which was somewhere in the neighbourhood of Inverness. Here, after certain miraculous occurrences, he converted Brude, and thus prepared the way for the establishment of missions all through the territories of the Picts, and for the more rapid conversion of the whole Pictish nation. In 574, on the death of King Conall, he consecrated his successor Aidan, and in the following year, at the synod of Drumceatt, he was able to obtain concessions which practically established Dalriada as a kingdom indepen-

dent of the Irish *Ard-ri*. The death of Brude in 584 deprived Columba of his powerful friend and patron, but it opened up new fields of labour. Brude's successor was Gartnaidh, a southern Pict, whose seat was at Abernethy on the Tay, and though the southern Picts had been converted by Ninian in the beginning of the 6th century, they had lapsed, until the labours of Columba restored them again to the true faith. Adamnan tells us that four years before his death he had a vision that angels had been sent to bear his soul on high, but they were stayed by the prayers of his churches. When the four years were nearly finished he set everything in order for his departure. The day before 'he ascended the hill that overlooketh the monastery, and stood for some little time on its summit, and as he stood there with both hands uplifted, he blessed his monastery, saying: "Small and mean though this place is, yet it shall be held in great and unusual honour, not only by Scotic kings and people, but also by the rulers of foreign and barbarous nations, and by their subjects; the saints also, even of other churches, shall regard it with no common reverence." On the following day at nocturnal vigils he went into the church and knelt down in prayer beside the altar, and 'his attendant Diormit, who more slowly followed him, saw from a distance that the whole interior of the church was filled with a heavenly light in the direction of the saint,' which, as he drew near, quickly disappeared. 'Feeling his way in the darkness, as the brethren had not yet brought in the lights, he found the saint lying before the altar,' and all the monks coming in, Columba moved his hand to give them his benediction, and so breathed his last on the 9 June 597, while 'the whole church resounded with loud lamentations of grief.' His body, 'wrapped in a clean shroud of fine linen, and, being placed in the coffin prepared for it, was buried with all due veneration,' with no one present but his faithful monks, for all the three days and nights of his obsequies there was such a storm that no one could cross the sound.

After Columba's death, the monastery continued its career, but under harassing conditions, for under the abbot second in succession to the founder began that controversy concerning Easter, which was destined to work such harm to the Columban Church. In this early stage, however, the interference was from without, and did not as yet disturb the harmony of the brethren, who went on teaching and preaching and spreading themselves still farther to the north. When Edwin, King of Deira, conquered Bernicia, many of the young nobles of the latter country seem to have, in 617, taken refuge at Iona, among them being Oswald, who afterwards, in 634, invaded Northumbria, and won back the kingdom from Penda of Mercia and Caedwalla of Wales. As soon as he began to set things in order, mindful of his hosts and entertainers, he sent to Iona where he had been baptized, and asked for 'a bishop, by whose instructions and ministry the Anglie nation which he governed might be taught the advantages of faith in the Lord, and receive its sacraments;' and in response to this Aidan was sent. The Columban church flourished in Northumbria for thirty years, but the Easter difficulty and question about coronal tonsure then proved fatal to its further existence, and the Northumbrian church conformed to the usages enjoined from Rome. The influence of Iona was no sooner lost, however, to the south, than it made fresh conquests in the north over all that wild district along the W coast from Ardnamurchan to Loch Broom, but the parent monastery seems to have been in a decaying condition, for when Adamnan came into office as abbot, in 679, he found it necessary to execute very extensive repairs, and sent twelve vessels to Lorn for timber. He tried to introduce the Roman calculation as to the time of Easter, but his efforts led only to schism, which he himself, however, did not live to see. About 717 the continued resistance of the community to the cycles of nineteen years, 'sent throughout all the provinces of the Picts,' caused them to be driven across Drumalban,

and entirely out of the dominions of King Naiton; and at this time, therefore, the sway of Iona over the monasteries and churches in Picland entirely ceased while the controversy of the styles does not seem finally to have ended till about 772. In 749 there was a storm in which a great number of the community of Iona perished, and in 795 the island was plundered by Danish sea-rovers, and this happened again in 798. In 802 the island was again plundered, and the buildings of the original monastery, as repaired by Adamnan, were burned, while in a subsequent attack, in 806, sixty-eight members of the community were slain. These visits seem to have caused so much alarm as to inspire the churchmen with an intention of removing from the western islands altogether, and before 807 the remains of St Columba were carried away to Ireland and there enshrined: Kells was erected, and to it passed the primacy over the Columban monasteries in Ireland. The relics were brought back in 818, and at that time the monastery was rebuilt, and now of stone as affording greater safety. The buildings were probably at the same time changed to their present site as from its natural features offering greater security. The Danes granted the monks but a short respite, for in 825 the abbot, and probably a number of the community were slain for refusing to disclose where the rich shrine of St Columba had been concealed. In 878 it was again necessary to remove the shrine and relics of Columba 'to Ireland to escape the foreigners,' but they must have been brought back about the close of the century. According to the *Annals of Ulster*, Iona was once more plundered by the Danes in 986 on Christmas eve, and the abbot and fifteen of the monks were slain, while in the following year 360 of these plunderers were slain 'by a miracle of God and of Cholaimhille.' Traditionally, the martyrdom of these sixteen took place at a bay at the N end of the island, and known as *Tráith bhán na manach*, or the White bay of the monks. This was the last occasion on which Iona suffered from the Danes, but the buildings seem to have remained in a ruined state thereafter till about 1074, when Queen Margaret 'restored the monastery, . . . rebuilt it, and furnished it with monks, with an endowment for performing the Lord's work;' but the island passed very shortly after into the rule of Magnus Barefoot, King of Norway, and in 1099 the old order came to an end with the death of the last of the old abbots. Under the bishopric of Man and the Isles the monastery now became subject to the bishopric of Dronheim, to which Man and the Isles was suffragan, and probably fell into a state of decay, till in 1156 Somerled won the Sudrejar, including Iona, and once more restored the connection between Iona and Ireland by placing the monastery under the care of the Abbot of Derry. In or about 1203 Reginald, Lord of the Isles, founded in the island a monastery of Benedictine Friars formerly thought to be of the Cluniac order, but now considered by Dr Skene to have been rather a branch of those introduced by David I. in 1113 from Tyron in Chartres, and settled by him first at Selkirk, and subsequently at Kelso. At the same time there was founded a nunnery for Benedictine nuns, of which Beatrice, the sister of Reginald, was first prioress. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The nuns seem at a later date to have been Augustinian. The deed of confirmation of the monastery, dated 9 Dec. 1203, still exists in the Vatican, and most of the ruins that now exist are those of this monastery and nunnery. When the Benedictine monastery was established the abbot 'appears to have attempted to thrust out the prior Celtic community and place them in a separate building near the town, for we are told in the *Ulster Annals* that in 1203 "a monastery was erected by Cellach in the middle of the Cro of Iona (*Croi Io*) without any legal right, and in despite of the family of Iona, so that he did considerable damage to the town (*Bailc*)."^{*} The Irish clergy, however, brought aid to their brethren, and, 'in obedience to the law of the church, pulled down the monastery.' A compromise seems, however, to have been arranged, for from this time onward the

old monks of Iona disappear from its history, and the Benedictines were supreme. Dr Reeves identifies the site of this monastery with the *Gleann-an-Teampull*, but Dr Skene thinks it was near the parish church.

In a valuable paper read to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in 1873, and published in their *Proceedings*, and subsequently in the 1874 edition of Adamnan's *Life of St Columba*, Dr Skene indicated the opinion that none of the buildings that remained were of older date than the 12th century, being the remains of the building founded by Reginald, Lord of the Isles, between 1106 and 1207, while the capital of one of the columns in the tower has sculptured on it, '*Donaldus O'Brolchain fecit hoc opus*,' and the Ulster Annals record the death of *Domhnall Ua Brolchain* (who was probably prior of Iona) in 1203.* Remains that came to light during operations undertaken for the partial restoration of the buildings in 1874-75 have led him since then to modify his opinion, and in a subsequent paper read in the end of 1875, and published in the Scottish Society of Antiquaries' *Proceedings* for 1875-76, he points out that the little chapel N of the Abbey Church of St Mary (it was not a cathedral till near the Reformation), and at a little distance from it, had an entirely different orientation pointing more to the N, and that alongside it some foundations were exposed with a similar orientation. To the W of the ruins a small building known as St Columba's house was similar in orientation, and, therefore, these are probably all remains of the establishment that preceded the Benedictine monastery.

At the instance of the Duke of Argyll, the ruins were in 1873 visited by Mr Robert Anderson, architect, Edinburgh, who drew up a report with suggestions for their repair and partial restoration. These were carried out in the autumn of 1874 and the spring of 1875 with most excellent taste and judgment, the stone for the repairs being all brought from Carsaig Quarry in Mull, whence the original materials had been obtained. During the operations the foundations of the chapels and cloisters, which were formerly mere green mounds, have been plainly marked out in order to give a clear and accurate idea of the original plan of the Abbey. On the N side a great deal was done, the chapel and refectory having had walls, doorways, and windows restored, and even reconstructed in exact imitation of the style of the old architecture. In excavations in the cloister court several beautifully carved pillars were exposed. They formed the sides of little doors that led from the court into the square. The foundation of a cross was exposed on the mound known as Torr-Abb (the Abbot's Mound) opposite the W front of the church, and from which there is a magnificent view. This is probably the little hill on which, according to Adamnan, Columba stood when he gave utterance to the prophecy, already quoted, as to the homage that should yet be paid to the island. The excavations carried on at the nunnery have shown the foundation lines of the buildings, and both here and at the cathedral numerous stones were brought to light. A short distance NE of the Abbey Church, at Cladh-andisart, there was found in 1872 a heart-shaped stone 1 ft. 7 in. long, 1 ft. 3 in. wide, and 4½ in. thick, with an incised cross on it. Dr Skene is inclined to think it is the stone used by Columba as a pillow, and the late James Drummond, R.S.A., has suggested that besides 'when the remains of St Columba were enshrined this stone, with the sacred emblem carved upon it, was put in the place where the saint's body had lain' (See Dr Mitchell's *Vacation Notes in Cromar, Burghhead, and Strathpey*, Edinb. 1875, reprinted from the *Proceedings of the Soc. Antiq. of Scot.*). The church, which was dedicated to St Mary, though begun in the 12th century, was probably built bit by bit for a considerable time after, as was then quite customary. It is cruciform in shape, consisting of nave, transepts, and choir, with a sacristy on the N side of the choir and side

* This was the inscription as it existed in 1818. Between that and 1850 it was damaged probably by some reckless relic hunter. See Reeves' *Adamnan's Life of St Columba*, Ed. 1874, p. 247.

chapels on the S. Near the W entrance was a small chamber called St Columba's Tomb. The length, from E to W, is 160 feet, and the width 24. The width across the transepts is about 70 feet. Over the crossing is a square tower 70 feet high, and supported by arches resting on four pillars. The tower itself is plain, but it is lighted on one side by a window formed by a slab with quatrefoil openings, and on the other by a marigold or Catherine wheel window with spiral mullions. The capitals of the columns are of sandstone, carved with very grotesque figures, still sharp and well defined. One shows the sacrifice of an ox, another the temptation of Adam and Eve, another the fall, another the crucifixion, another Peter cutting off Malchus' ear, another an angel weighing the good and evil deeds of a man, with the devil trying to depress the side of the evil deeds. There are three sedilia 'formed with trefoil ogee arches under connected dripstones, which run out afterwards into a horizontal tablet, and have at each apex the remains of what seems to have been a sculptured head.' The high altar seems to have been of marble, and measured 6 feet by 4. Dr Sacheverell mentions it in 1688, and Martin, in his *Description of the Western Islands* in 1702, speaks of the beauty of its marble. Before 1772 it had got much destroyed, and Pennant, who visited the place in that year, and who describes it minutely in his *Tour*, confesses that he and his companions carried pieces of it away. It has since vanished entirely. On the N side of the chancel is the tomb of Abbot Mackinnon who died in 1500, and opposite it is that of Abbot Kenneth Mackenzie. Both are much defaced. In the centre of the chancel is the monument of Macleod of Macleod, the largest in the island. To the N and E of the cloisters are the refectory and chapter-house. The latter is a gloomy vaulted chamber, with the roof still entire; the building over it is said to have been the library. The library was traditionally very large and valuable, but was entirely dispersed at the Reformation, a number of the MSS. passing to the Scotch College at Douay. The *Relig Oran* or *Roilig Odhrain*, i.e., the burial-place of Oran, to the SW of the Abbey, is the ancient burial place of the monastery. The name is very old, and the account of its origin given in the old Irish life of St Columba is somewhat peculiar, and shows trace of a custom seemingly of wide extent. After he had landed at Hy, 'Columbkille said to his people . . . it is permitted to you that some one of you go under the earth of this island to consecrate it. Odhran arose quickly, and thus spake: If you accept me, said he, I am ready for that. O Odhran, said Columbkille, you shall receive the reward of this: no request shall be granted to any one at my tomb, unless he first ask of thee. Odhrain then went to heaven.' Tradition has considerably amplified this, and makes St Oran be buried *alive*, to appease some fiend who undid at night all Columba's work by day at the first occupation of the island. Oran was dug up at the end of three days, and began immediately to assure the bystanders that there was neither deity nor devil, neither future happiness nor future punishment, statements which so utterly shocked St Columba that he ordered Oran to be at once reinterred, and hence has come the Gaelic proverb, 'Earth to earth on the mouth of Oran, that he may blab no more.' Dr Reeves supposes that the place received its present name from the first of St Columba's fraternity who was buried in it. It contains a chapel called St Oran's Chapel, a plain oblong building of 40 feet by 20, and dating from the close of the 11th century. There is no E window, but in the sides near the E end are two narrow openings for light. At the W end is a circular-headed doorway, with beak-head ornament. Dr Reeves supposes this to be the building resulting from the liberality of Queen Margaret. The oldest tombstones in the cemetery are two with Irish inscriptions, requesting prayer for the souls of Eogan and of Maelpatrick. Here, it is said, were buried the Scottish kings prior to Malcolm Ceanmor, Egfrid the Northumbrian king (684), Godfred (1188), and

Haco Ospac (1228). According to Donald Munro, Dean of the Isles, who visited the place in the 16th century, and left an account of his visit, there were three tombs formed like chapels, in which were laid 'the kings of three fair realms.' The first, which contained the kings from Fergus II. to Macbeth, was inscribed, *Tumulus Regum Scotiae*; the second, which contained the remains of four Irish kings, had the inscription, *Tumulus Regum Hiberniae*; the third, with eight Norwegian kings, was marked, *Tumulus Regum Norvegiae*. An effigy of a man in armour is the monument of Macquarrie of Ulva. According to Dr Skene, a stone of the early part of the 13th century, with a sword, a small cross in a corner, and a treasure box (marking the founder of a church), is the tomb of Reginald, the founder of the monastery. That of Angus, Lord of the Isles in Bruce's time, who was interred at Iona in 1306, has a galley on it. There is also a portion of a monument to Abbot Mackinnon, already mentioned. The reason of the place having such sanctity as a burying-ground, is said to be the Gaelic prophecy thus paraphrased by the late Dr Smith of Campbeltown:—

'Seven years before that awful day,
When time shall be no more,
A watery deluge will o'ersweep
Hibernia's mossy shore.

'The green-clad Islay, too, shall sink,
While with the great and good
Columba's happy isle shall rear
Her towers above the flood.'

There is a chapel at the nunnery still farther to the S with late Norman features passing into Early English. It is now partially restored. Here is the monument of the last prioress, much injured by the fall of the roof. It bears the inscription 'Hic jacet Domina Anna Donaldi Terletti quondam Prioressa de Iona quae obiit anno MDXLIII^{to} ejus animam Altissimo Commendamus.' It has a figure of the prioress with the symbols of the mirror and the comb. It was asserted by the older writers that the island at one time contained 360 crosses, and that the synod of Argyll ordered these to be destroyed shortly after the Reformation, but this is plainly a very strong case of travellers' stories. There are now two entire crosses, traces of other nine or ten in the shape of fragments, and of three or four from the names of places. The entire ones are St Martin's Cross, opposite the W door of the Abbey Church, and Maclean's Cross, on the wayside between the nunnery and the cathedral. The name of the latter is evidently due to some popular mistake; it is 10 ft. 4 in. high, while the former is 14 feet high. There was a parish church at an early date, and, according to the *Old Statistical Account*, it was distinct from the nunnery church, and is there described in 1795 as 'entire, but tottering.' It is mentioned in 1561 by the name of Teampul Ronain—the church of Ronan. In the 14th and 15th centuries Iona was under the Bishop of Dunkeld, but in 1506 it passed back to the care of the Bishop of the Isles, and from this date till the Reformation it was the Cathedral Church of the diocese. In 1648 Charles I. granted the island to Archibald, Marquis of Argyll, and it still belongs to his descendant, the present Duke of Argyll. A golden chalice belonging to the Abbey was in the possession of the Glegarry family, and from them passed to the service of the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Glasgow. From the sacristy of that church it was stolen in 1845, and by the thieves consigned to the melting-pot.

At Port-a-Churaich, where Columba first landed on Iona, is a ship-barrow. It is about 50 feet in length, and is traditionally the model of St Columba's *currach* or boat. Dr Wilson in the *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland* is of opinion that it is a sepulchral barrow of some fierce Viking, erected during the period when the island was so frequently ravaged by the Northmen. There were formerly two standing stones at the same place. There are also cairns on the W side of the bay, and at Sithean Mor (the great fairy mount) there is also a

tumulus on which Pennant says at the time of his visit (1772) there was a circle of stones.

The parish of Iona contains also five farms in the Ross district of Mull. It was erected in 1845, and is in the presbytery of Mull and the synod of Argyll. The village is to the E of the ruins of the nunnery, and there are a few houses in the northern district, but the southern part is uninhabited. The parish church is in the village; the stipend is £120, and there is a manse and glebe. There is also a Free church, the minister of which resides in Mull, and the old Free church manse is now used as a hotel. The post-town is Aros in Mull. Pop. (1782) 277, (1841) 1084, (1871) 865, (1881) 713, of whom 645 were Gaelic-speaking.

See Monro's account in 1549 in the Macfarlane MS. in the Advocates Library, and particulars supplied to Sacheverell, Governor of Man, by Dean Fraser in 1658 in the same MS.: Martin's *Description of the Western Islands* (Lond. 1703); Pennant's *Tour* (Chester, 1774); Maclean's *Historical Account of Iona* (Edinb. 1833-41); *Transactions of the Iona Club, Collectanea de rebus Albanicis*—Edited by the Iona Club [Edited by Donald Gregory and W. F. Skene] (Edinb. 1834); Graham's *Antiquities of Iona* (Lond. 1850); C. A. Buckler's *Cathedral or Abbey Church of Iona* (Lond. 1866); Duke of Argyll's *Iona* (Lond. 1870; reprinted from the vol. of *Good Words* for 1869); *Adamnan's Life of St. Columba* Scottish Historian Series, Edinb. 1874; and Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, vol. ii. (Edinb. 1877).

Iorsa Water, a stream in Kilmorie parish, Arran island, Buteshire, issuing from tiny Loch na Davie (1182 feet above sea-level), and running $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-westward to the N side of Maehrie Bay. It has been widened, 2 miles above its mouth, into artificial Loch Iorsa ($3 \times \frac{3}{4}$ furl., 146 feet), which, like the stream, yields sea and river trout, with occasional salmon. See GLENIORSA.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870.

Irongath Hill. See BORROWSTOWNNESS.

Irongray. See KIRKPATRICK-IRONGRAY.

Irvine, *The* (Gael. *ir-an*, 'westward-flowing river'), a river of Ayrshire, rising on the Lanarkshire border, at an altitude of 510 feet above sea-level, near Drumclog, and 7 miles SW by W of Strathaven. Thence it winds 29½ miles westward, dividing Cunninghame from Kyle, till it falls into the Firth of Clyde at Irvine town. Its principal affluents are Glen Water, Polbaith Burn, Kilmarnock Water, Carmel Water, Annick Water, and the Garrock; and it bounds the parishes of Galston, Loudoun, Kilmarnock, Riccarton, Kilmaurs, Dregghorn, Dundonald, and Irvine, under which full details are given as to the town, villages, mansions, and other features of its course. If the beauty of the stream, gliding slowly over its pebbly bed, the richness and verdure of its haughs, the openness of its course, the array of mansions looking down upon its meanderings, the displays of industry and wealth which salute it on its progress, are taken into view, the Irvine will be pronounced one of the most pleasing rivers of Scotland, more grateful to the eye of combined patriotism and taste, than not a few of the highly picturesque streams which have drawn music from a hundred harps, and poetry from a cluster of the most gifted bards. The Irvine used to yield tolerable sport, and down to Kilmarnock the trout-fishing still is fair, but lower down its waters are poisoned by the refuse of public works and by town sewage. A few salmon ascend as far as Shewalton.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 23, 22, 1865.

Irvine, a town and a parish in Cunninghame district, Ayrshire. A seaport and a royal and parliamentary burgh, the town lies on the right bank of the river Irvine, immediately above a northward loop in the river's course, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile in a direct line E by N of its mouth, but $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles following the winding of its channel. The parliamentary burgh includes the large suburb of FULLARTON, on the left bank of the river, within Dundonald parish; and here stands Irvine Junction on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles N by W of Ayr, $7\frac{1}{4}$ W of Kilmarnock, $3\frac{1}{4}$ SSE of Kilwinning, $29\frac{1}{4}$ SW of Glasgow, and 77 WSW of

Edinburgh. The site of its main body is a rising-ground, with sandy soil, extending parallel to the river; and the site of its suburbs, and of buildings on the outskirts, is low and flat. Sir William Brereton described it in 1634 as 'daintily situate both upon a navigable arm of the sea and in a dainty, pleasant, level champaign country. Excellent good corn there is near unto it, where the ground is enriched or made fruitful with the sea-weed or lime.' The principal street, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long, runs through it from end to end, and is mostly spacious and airy, presenting an appearance superior to that of the main street of most of our second-rate towns. Some of the other streets, in whole or in part, are well-built; and the outskirts and environs contain a number of villas. The town has been lighted with gas since 1827, and in 1878 a gravitation water-supply was introduced from a distance of 6 miles at a cost of £40,000. The old Town Hall, in the middle of the High Street, was built in 1745; the new Town Hall, on the E side of the High Street, adjacent to its predecessor's site, is an Italian edifice of 1859, erected at a cost of £4000. It has a fine tower 120 feet high, and contains council chambers, a court hall, a library, and other apartments. The royal Bank (1858) and the Union Bank (1859) are also striking buildings, the latter being in the Venetian variety of the Italian style. A four-arch carriage bridge over the river was built in 1746, and, as widened and improved in 1837, is one of the handsomest bridges in Ayrshire; while the railway viaduct, on the line from Glasgow to Ayr, is an elegant six-arch structure. A magnificent market-cross, in the centre of the town, was taken down in 1694, and used for the erection of the meal market; and two gateways stood formerly at the principal entrances from the country, the one across High Street, the other across Eglinton Street. In 1867 was erected a statue of Lord Justice-General Boyle, by Sir John Steell, R.S.A. The parish church, built in 1774, on a rising-ground in the Golf-fields, to the S of the foot of High Street, is an oblong edifice, with 1800 sittings and a beautiful spire, which figures conspicuously in a great extent of landscape. Fullarton 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. Other places of worship are Irvine and Fullarton Free churches, both erected soon after the Disruption; two U.P. churches, Trinity (1810; 800 sittings) and Relief (1773; 856 sittings), a Baptist chapel (1839; 600 sittings), and St. Mary's new Roman Catholic chapel school (1883; 400 sittings). A pre-Reformation chapel, dedicated to the Virgin, stood on the bank of the river near the parish church; and at the S corner of the churchyard was a monastery of Carmelite or White Friars, founded in the 14th century by Fullarton of Fullarton. Irvine Academy, in an airy situation, a little W of the N end of High Street, is surrounded by an enclosed playground of 2 acres, and, representing a public school of 1572, was erected in 1814 at a cost of £2250. It presents a handsome appearance, contains eight class rooms, with accommodation for 514 scholars, has two bursaries of £42 annual value, and gives education in English, writing, arithmetic, geography, drawing, book-keeping, mathematics, Latin, Greek, French, German, and Italian.

Irvine has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Royal, Union, Clydesdale, and British Linen Co.'s Banks, a National Security Savings' Bank (1815), 27 insurance agencies, 2 hotels, a British public house (1881), with hot and cold baths, a Gladstone club (1883), a horticultural society, a literary institute, Good Templar and Orange halls, a fever hospital, and 3 weekly newspapers—the *Saturday Herald* (1871), the *Saturday Times* (1873), and the *Friday Express* (1880). A weekly grain market is held on Monday; fairs are held on the first Tuesday of May and the third Monday of August; and there are May and August race-meetings. Manufacturing industry, both on the town's own enterprise and in connection with Glasgow and Kilmarnock is extensively carried on. Hand-sewing, introduced about 1790,

eventually rose to such importance as to employ nearly 2000 females; in the town and neighbourhood, nearly 2000 females; whilst hand-loom weaving, particularly in the departments of book-muslins and checks, engaged 400 weavers and 200 winders. At present employment is afforded by four large chemical works, a dynamite factory, the Irvine Forge Co., and two iron foundries, as well as by ship-building, rope-making, and all the ordinary kinds of artificership. Here also are large grain stores and the workshops of the Glasgow and South-Western railway. The traffic in connection with the railways, and in the interchange of general merchandise for country produce, is considerable. The port now ranks as a creek or sub-port of Troon; but, till a recent period, it was a head port, with full customs establishment, and with jurisdiction from Troon to Largs and round Arran, in 1760 having more vessels than any other port in Scotland, with the exception of Leith and of the Upper Clyde ports, then all comprised in Port Glasgow. The exports are coal, carpeting, tanned leather, tree plants, and miscellaneous articles; the imports are timber, oats, butter, fruits, raw hides, linen cloth, and limestone. The mouth of the harbour was formerly so encumbered by a bar that, notwithstanding extensive operations to clear and deepen the entrance, vessels of over 80 or 100 tons burden were obliged to take in or deliver part of their cargoes outside, although from the bar to the quay there was generally a depth of from 9 to 11 feet at spring tides, and occasionally of 16 during strong southerly or south-westerly winds. A great improvement, however, has been effected by the extension of the wharf in 1873 and other works; and the trade, which had fallen off, has since revived.

Irvine is one of the most ancient royal burghs of Scotland, having received a charter from Alexander II. (1214-49). Another, still extant, was granted by King Robert Bruce in 1308 for services rendered during the Wars of the Succession, and has been twelve times renewed and confirmed by subsequent monarchs. For some time the burgh exercised jurisdiction over the whole of Cunningham, but this it lost by encroachments of the barons; and it now is governed by a

provost, 4 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 12 councillors. The royal burgh is limited to Irvine proper; the parliamentary, including Fullarton, unites with AYR, Campbeltown, Inveraray, and Oban in sending a member to parliament. A burgh court and a justice of peace court is held every Monday; a sheriff small debt court on the first



Seal of Irvine.

Thursday of February, April, June, August, October, and December; and a dean of guild court is held as occasion requires. The six incorporated trades—squar-men, hammermen, coopers, tailors, shoemakers, and weavers—early and voluntarily renounced their exclusive privileges, in advance of most similar bodies in Scotland. The corporation property, comprising 422 acres of arable land, the town hall, the town's mills, the meal market, the shambles and washing-houses, etc., yielded a revenue of £1498 in 1832, of £1980 in 1862, of £2939 in 1875, and of £2539 in 1882. The municipal and the parliamentary constituency numbered 1232 and 1009 in 1883, when the annual value of real property within the parliamentary burgh amounted to £32,641, 15s. 2d., against £13,854 in 1866, £10,424 in 1875, and £25,941, 13s. in 1882. Pop of parliamentary burgh (1841) 4594, (1851) 7534, (1861) 7060, (1871) 6866, (1881) 8498, of whom 4166 were males and 4508—4209 in 1871

—were in the royal or police burgh. Houses (1881) 1878 inhabited, 252 vacant, 9 building.

The original church belonged till the Reformation to the monks of Kilwinning; later it was served from 1618 to 1640 by David Dickson (1583-1663), hymn-writer and commentator. In 1546 the town suffered much from the plague; in 1640 twelve women were executed at it for the crime of witchcraft; and it bore a considerable share in the struggles of the Covenanters. In 1783, in connection with the Rev. Hugh White, second minister of the Relief congregation, and with several other influential townfolk, Elizabeth Buchan (1738-91) here founded the fanatical sect of the Buchanites. Expelled in the following year by the magistrates, and pelted out of the town, she was joined at Kilmaurs by 45 of her disciples, and thence proceeded in a kind of exultant march to CLOSEBURN in Dumfriesshire (Joseph Train's *Buchanites from First to Last*, Edinb. 1846). In Aug. 1839 Irvine was temporarily crowded with strangers, pouring in from sea and highway to witness the fêtes of the EGLINTON Tournament. Robert Burns was sent hither at midsummer 1781 to learn the trade of a flax-dresser under one Peacock, kinsman to his mother. He had one small room for a lodging, for which he gave a shilling a week; meat he seldom tasted, and his food consisted chiefly of oatmeal and potatoes sent from his father's house. 'As we gave,' he tells us, 'a welcome carousal to the New Year, the shop took fire, and burned to ashes, and I was left, like a true poet, not worth a sixpence.' The Irvine Burns Club possesses the MS. from which the first edition of his poems was printed. Another poet, James Montgomery (1771-1854), was born in a small back dwelling in the street that leads to the station; the room where his father, a Moravian missionary, preached, is now a bonnet factory. The novelist, John Galt (1779-1839), was born in a house on the site of the Union Bank; and other natives were Robert Blair (1593-1666), a noted Presbyterian divine, and Lord-Justice-General David Boyle (1772-1853). A Viscounty of Irvine, in the peerage of Scotland, was given in 1661 to Henry, the eldest surviving son of Sir Arthur Ingram of Temple-Newsum in Yorkshire; it became extinct in 1778 at the death of the ninth Viscount. The ruinous Seagate Castle, belonging to the Earls of Eglinton, is supposed to have been the jointure house of the Montgomeries, and to have been built soon after 1361. Dr Hill Burton, however, has a note on 'the Normandish tone of its gateway. . . . A visit to the spot rather confirmed the notion that some of the features of the building were of the later Norman. There is a round arch, with thinnish rounded mouldings, and small round pillars with square or bevelled bases and capitals, with the tooth or star decoration in the hollows of the mouldings. The doorway has more of an ecclesiastical than a baronial look, although the building it belongs to is baronial' (*Hist. Scott.*, ii. 98, ed. 1876).

The parish of Irvine is bounded N by Kilwinning, NE by Stewarton, E by Dreghorn, S by Dreghorn and Dundonald, and W by the Firth of Clyde and Stevenston. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is 4½ miles; its utmost breadth is 3¾ miles; and its area is 4191½ acres, of which 182½ are foreshore and 78¾ water. The river IRVINE curves 3¾ miles west-by-northward on or close to all the Dundonald border; ANNICK Water, its affluent, winds 7 miles south-westward along all the boundary with Dreghorn; and GARNOCK Water flows 3¾ miles southward along that with Kilwinning and Stevenston, till it falls into the Irvine just above the latter's influx to the Firth of Clyde. The south-western district is low and flat; the north-eastern ascends very gradually till it attains 183 feet above sea-level near Muirhead, whence a beautiful view is obtained of an extensive seaboard, of a great reach of the Firth of Clyde, and of the mountains of Arran and parts of Argyllshire. The rocks are carboniferous, and abound in seams of coal and in good building stone. The soil of the SW district is partly a light loam, but mostly of a sandy character, and yields heavy grain and green

crops; that of the NE is mainly a stiffish clay. With the exception of some 300 acres of drifting sand, the entire parish is capable of cultivation; only a very small portion of it is let exclusively for pasture; but a considerable aggregate, including part of Eglinton Park and numerous clumps of plantation on the north-eastern eminences, is under wood. Stane Castle, near Bourtreehill, remains, it is said, of an ancient nunnery, is the chief antiquity. The only mansion is Bourtreehill, 2 miles E of the town; its owner, Geoffrey-Dominick-Angustus-Frederick Guthrie, second Baron Oranmore and Browne since 1836 (b. 1819; suc. 1860), holds 2720 acres in the shire, valued at £4737 per annum. Three other proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 19 of between £100 and £500. 35 of from £50 to £100, and 50 of from £20 to £50. Irvine is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £550. Five public schools—Bank Street, Fullarton, Loudoun Street, the Industrial, and Annick Lodge—with respective accommodation for 500, 206, 312, 294, and 165 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 286, 207, 311, 286, and 95, and grants of £204, 12s., £180, 13s., £288, 6s. 6d., £249, 7s. 6d., and £82, 17s. Valuation, inclusive of burgh, (1860) £16,059, (1883) £46,264. Pop. (1801) 4584, (1831) 5200, (1861) 5695, (1871) 5875, (1881) 6013.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

The presbytery of Irvine comprehends the old parishes of Ardrossan, Beith, Dalry, Dregghorn, Dunlop, Fenwick, Irvine, Kilbirnie, West Kilbride, Kilmarnock-Laigh, Kilmarnock-High, Kilmaurs, Kilwinning, Loudoun, Stevenston, and Stewarton; the *quoad sacra* parishes of New Ardrossan, Crosshouse, Hurlford, Kilmarnock-St Andrews, and Kilmarnock-St Marnock's; and the chapelries of Dalry-West, Kersland, Fergushill, and Saltcoats. Pop. (1871) 96,695, (1881) 100,244, of whom 13,326 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—The Free Church also has a presbytery of Irvine, with 5 churches in Kilmarnock, 2 in Kilbirnie, 2 in Saltcoats, and 20 in Ardrossan, Beith, Catrine, Dalry, Darvel, Dunlop, Fenwick, Fullarton, Galston, Hurlford, Irvine, Kilmaurs, Kilwinning, Loudoun, Mauchline, Muirkirk, Perceiton, Stevenston, Stewarton, and West Kilbride, which 29 churches together had 7323 members in 1883.

Irvine or **Irving**, an ancient parish in Annandale, SE Dumfriesshire, now forming the middle part of Kirkpatrick-Fleming parish. The Irvings, who either took name from it or gave it name, held large possessions here, and had their chief seat at Bonshaw Tower on Kirtle Water. They multiplied into an important clan; signalised themselves on many occasions by patriotism and valour; numbered among their daughters 'Fair Helen of KIRKCONNEL LEE,' and sent off a distinguished and flourishing branch to Nithsdale.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Isbister, a fine mansion of recent erection in the Rendall portion of Evie parish, Orkney.

Isla, a beautiful river of Forfar and Perth shires, rising among the Grampians, at an altitude of 3100 feet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of the meeting-point of Forfar, Perth, and Aberdeen shires, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Lochnagar. Thence it winds $29\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward, then $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward, till, after a total descent of 3000 feet, it falls into the Tay at a point 3 furlongs NNW of Cargill station, this being $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Perth, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Coupar-Angus. Its chief tributaries are Melgam Water, the Burn of Alyth, Dean Water, the Ericht, and Lunan Water, all noticed separately; and it traverses or bounds the parishes of Glenisla, Lintrathen, Airlie, Ruthven, Meigle, Bendochy, Blairgowrie, Coupar-Angus, Cargill, and Caputh, under which, the REKIE LINN, and the Slugs of ACH-RANNIE, are described the mansions, towns, villages, and other features of its course. That course is Highland in Forfarshire, but in Perthshire assumes a Lowland character. It is liable to great freshets; and, on occasion of the thunderstorm of 17 July 1880, the water rushed down it in the form of a moving embankment

10 feet high, and, spreading over the valley, buried crops of all kinds in sand, and swept away sheep and lambs. The damage caused by another flood, in Sept. 1881, was estimated at £10,000, including £2000 for renewal of embankments. Salmon ascend as high as the Slugs of Achranie, and heavy pike lurk in the deep still pools above the river's mouth, whilst its upper waters yield capital trout fishing. One sorrowful memory the Isla has, that on 16 Oct. 1861 the Queen and Prince Consort made their 'last expedition' to Cairnlochan or Canlochan Glen, immediately below the Isla's source. The Queen describes it as 'a narrow valley, the river Isla winding through it like a silver ribbon, with trees at the bottom. The hills are green and steep, but towards the head of the valley there are fine precipices. To the S is Glenisla, another glen, but wider, and not with the same high mountains. Cairnlochan, indeed, is "a bonnie place." Still, it was somewhat paradoxical of Dr Macculloch to say that 'three yards of the Isla and its tributaries are worth all the Tweed put together.'—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 65, 56, 48, 1868-70.

Isla, a small river of Banff and Aberdeen shires, rising on Carran Hill at an altitude of 1200 feet above sea-level, and running $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward through or along the borders of Mortlach, Botriphnie, Keith, Grange, Rothiemay, and Cairnie parishes, till, after a total descent of 1000 feet, it falls into the Deveron at a point $\frac{2}{3}$ mile ESE of Grange Junction. Its scenery is diversified, but generally pleasing, and occasionally very beautiful; and its waters are well stocked with trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 85, 86, 1876.

Island Glass. See GLASS-ELLAN.

Islay, an island in Argyllshire, the chief one of the southernmost group of the Hebrides. Its NE coast is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant from Jura at Feolin Ferry; and its E coast is $13\frac{1}{4}$ miles distant from the nearest point of Kintyre. Its utmost length, from N by E to S by W, is $25\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, in the opposite direction, is 19 miles; and its area is 235 square miles, or 150,355 acres. Its southern part is cleft by Loch Indal into two peninsulas; and its northern part converges to a point somewhat in the manner of two sides of an equilateral triangle, whose apex is Rudha Mhail, in the extreme N. The Sound of Islay, commencing opposite Rudha Mhail, and curving $14\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-eastward, separates all the NE coast from Jura; contracts from $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and thence again broadens to 6; has abrupt shores, rarely exceeding 100 feet in height; and is swept by such rapid tidal currents, with short cross billows, as to be very dangerous to navigators. A crescental curve, with convexity to the E, and slightly diversified by a series of small headlands and bays, defines the coast from the SE end of the Sound onward to the island's southern extremity, the Mull of Islay, or Mull na Ifo, which rises in cliffs to the height of 750 feet, and contains a cavern. Loch Indal, opening with a width of 8 miles, penetrates 12 miles north-north-eastward; forms the expansion of Laggan Bay at the middle of its E side; narrows to a width of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 miles in its upper part; and is all comparatively shallow. Rhyms Point, with small islands adjacent to it, flanks the W side of the entrance of Loch Indal, and forms the extremity of the south-western peninsula. A line running 13 miles north-by-eastward from Rhyms Point, and then 15 miles north-eastward to Rudha Mhail, defines all the rest of the coast; is cut about midway by Loch Gruinnard, penetrating $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles southward to within 3 miles of Loch Indal; and has elsewhere very trivial diversity of either bay or headland. The entire coast, in a general view, is bounded either by low rocks or by flat shores and sandy beaches; but at the Mull of Islay, as already noticed, it soars in cliffs to a commanding height; and about Sanaig, on the NW side, it is pierced with several large caves, one of which ramifies into a labyrinth. A number of islets lie off the coast, particularly on the E, and on the middle of the W side. The interior differs much in character from most of the Hebrides and the

Highlands, exhibiting no assemblage of mountain and glen, yet displaying considerable diversity of structure and of contour, and containing a fair amount of pleasing landscape. Chief elevations, from N to S, to the E of Lochs Grunnard and Indal, are Scaribh Hill (1197 feet), Beinn Dubh (974), Sgorr na Faoileann (1444), and Sgorr Voucharan (1157); to the W, Rock Side Hill (575), and Beinn Tartabhaile (755).

Harbours, with quay or pier, are at Port Askaig, on the Sound of Islay; Port Ellen, on the SE coast; Bowmore, near the head of the E side of Loch Indal; Port Charlotte, on the W side of Loch Indal; and Portnahaven, to the N of Rhyms Point. The small bays on the E coast are, for the most part, dangerous of approach, on account of sunken rocks; and Loch Grunnard is almost the only place on the W coast which affords any anchorage. Numerous streamlets rise on the heights, run in all directions to the sea, afford plenty of water-power for any kind of machinery, and abound with trout and salmon. Of several small fresh-water lakes dotted over the interior, the largest are Loch Guirm ($\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile), 7 miles WNW of Bridgend, and Loch Finlagan ($\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile), 3 miles WSW of Port Askaig. Quartz rocks prevail in the principal hill ridge; a fine limestone prevails in the northern central district; and a strip of clay slate borders the W side of Loch Indal. Beds of excellent slate are plentiful, and have been largely worked; good marble has been quarried; beds of fine silicious sand, suitable for the manufacture of glass, are so extensive as to have furnished many cargoes for exportation; lime and shell sand, for mixture with neighbouring sea-weed and moss into composts, are inexhaustibly abundant; iron ore has been worked of prime quality; lead ore and silver are mined; and copper, manganese, graphite, and other metallic minerals have been discovered. The average rainfall in eight years ending with 1875 was 48½ inches, or 14 below that of Greenock; and the average temperature was very nearly the same as that of Edinburgh—the mean in Islay being 47° 1', in Edinburgh 47° 4'.

'Of late years,' writes Mr Duncan Clerk, 'the lands have passed into new hands, the new proprietors being Morrison of Islay (67,000 acres, valued at £16,440 per annum), Ramsay of Kildalton (54,250 acres, £8226), Finlay of Dunlosit (17,676 acres, £2882), and Campbell of Ballinaby (1800 acres, £378). The larger portion of the old native race tenantry has also passed away, and their holdings are now mostly occupied by tenants from Ayrshire and the Lowland districts, who turn their attention principally to dairy-farming, and find that Ayrshire stocks thrive exceedingly well. They also rear a considerable number of cross lambs, which are sent fat to Glasgow early in the season. The hill districts, which were formerly only partially stocked, are now covered with thriving flocks of black-faced and Cheviot sheep, which help to supply the Glasgow market. West Highland cattle are still reared to a large extent, and the number is likely to increase under the stimulus of the high price of beef, which Islay supplies in perfection. . . . The area of arable land, though considerably increased, has not been so rapidly extended as might have been anticipated. However, the cultivation of land has been very much improved, so that the production of food for cattle and sheep is very much larger per acre than it was thirty years ago. Many fields carry heavier crops of turnips, potatoes, and corn than are usual even in the Lowlands. The improved culture, and the general rise in the value of farm produce, stimulated by the landlords' large expenditure on houses, fences, etc., has caused the rental of the island to be nearly doubled within the last thirty years. So much room for improvements still remains, however, that, with a judicious outlay of capital, it might be doubled again in the same number of years. The principal exports from Islay are horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry, cheese, butter, eggs, and, some years, a large quantity of potatoes. Whisky is largely produced; and the seven distilleries afford a valuable help in the supply of manure, while they also assist in maintaining

prices of stock in the local markets, many cattle being fattened off in connection with them' (*Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1878). The arable soils are very various, but generally fertile and well cultivated. More than one-half of all the island's surface might be advantageously subjected to regular tillage; and much that was formerly heathy, pastoral, or badly cultivated is now reclaimed, well-worked, and very productive. Enclosing, draining, judicious manuring, skilful cropping, and good road-making were commenced not long after the era of general agricultural improvement in Great Britain, and went on with such steadiness as to render great part of the island, many years ago, as well dressed as many an equal extent of country in the Scottish Lowlands. The roads are everywhere excellent, and have good bridges; and a very important one, 15 miles long, from Bridgend to Port Ellen, opening up a district of previously little value, was begun to be formed so late as 1841. Drainage operations were facilitated by a very large grant under the Government Drainage Act, and by the produce of a local brick and tile work. Farming traffic is facilitated by abundance of local meal mills, by regular markets and fairs at Bowmore, Port Ellen, Bridgend, and Ballygrant, and by steamboat communication with Glasgow daily during summer, and twice a week in the winter. The spinning of yarn was formerly carried on to the value of £10,000 a-year, but suffered extinction through the action of the Glasgow factories. Telegraphic communication with the mainland was established in the autumn of 1871.

The island comprises the parishes of Kilehoman, Kildalton, and Killarrow, with the *quoad sacra* parishes of Kilmeny, Oa, and Portnahaven; and contains the villages of Bowmore, Bridgend, Port Charlotte, Portnahaven, Port Ellen, and Port Askaig, all twelve of which are noticed separately. A sheriff small debt court sits at Bowmore four times a year; and a justice of peace small debt court is held on the first Wednesday of every month. Islay has a combination poorhouse at Bowmore, with accommodation for 48 inmates, a branch of the National Bank at Bridgend, a branch of the Royal Bank at Port Ellen, 6 Established churches, 5 Free churches, an Episcopal mission chapel at Ballygrant, a Baptist chapel at Bowmore, and 16 schools, with total accommodation for 1650 children. Valuation (1860) £20,805, (1883) £38,270. Pop. (1801) 6821, (1831) 14,982, (1851) 12,334, (1861) 10,345, (1871) 8143, (1881) 7559, of whom 3766 were males, and 6673 were Gaelic-speaking.

Islay was early and long in the possession of the Scandinavians; and it retains memorials of their sway in the remains of many duns and castles, and in such topographical names as Kennibus, Assibus, Torribolse, and Torrisdale. It passed from them to the kings of Man, or sovereigns of the Hebrides; and it is said to have been, while in their possession, the place of their receiving rents and dues from large portions of their dominions. Two rocks lying near each other, in a harbour on the S side of the island, are called respectively Craig-a-neone and Craig-a-nairgid, signifying the 'Rock of the silver rent' and the 'Rock of the rent in kind'; and these are supposed to have got their names from being the payment-scene of the Scandinavian royal rents. The island next became the residence of the Macdonalds, Lords of the Isles, the seat of their court, the sphere of their pompous rule over their insular dominion; and it retains the ruin of their castle on an islet in Loch Finlagan, the ruin of one of their fortalices at the SE entrance of the Sound of Islay, the vestiges of another of their fortalices on an islet in Loch Guirm, and the ruin of a famous church of their period, surrounded with an extensive cemetery, containing curious ancient grave-stones, on Island-Nave, adjacent to the NW coast. The lands of Islay, along with those of Jura, Scarba, and Muckairn, continued to be held, for several generations, by the descendants of the Macdonalds; but they were transferred, in the reign of James VI., to Sir John Campbell of Calder for an annual feu-duty, the proportion of which for Islay was £500; and they all were

afterwards sold to Campbell of Shawfield for £12,000. The emigrant ship, the *Exmouth*, in May 1847 struck on an iron-bound part of the NW coast of Islay, and went almost instantly to pieces, when 220 persons were drowned.

The six parishes of Islay, the parish of Jura, and that of Colonsay and Oronsay, constitute the presbytery of Islay and Jura in the synod of Argyll, which meets at Bridgend on the last Wednesday of each month. Pop. (1871) 9564, (1881) 8917, of whom 655 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—A Free Church presbytery of Islay comprises the 5 charges of Bowmore, Kilchoman, Kildalton and Oa, Killarrow and Kilmory, and Portnahaven, with the mission station of Jura, which together had 931 members and adherents in 1883.

Islay, Rhinns of. See ISLAY and ORSAY.

Isle. See ISLE-TOLL.

Isle Ewe. See EWE.

Isle Maree. See ELLAN-MAREE.

Isle-Martin, a triangular island of Lochbroom parish, NW Ross and Cromarty shires. It lies in the fifth or elongated bay of Loch Broom, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Ullapool. Separated from the coast of Coigach district by a strait $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide at the narrowest, it measures $9\frac{1}{4}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, rises to 397 feet above sea-level, and is used as a fishing station. Pop. (1861) 51, (1871) 42, (1881) 42.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 101, 1882.

Isle of May. See MAY.

Isle of Oransay. See ORANSAY.

Isle of Whithorn, a seaport village in Whithorn parish, SE Wigtonshire, at the head of a small bay, 2 miles NE of Burrow Head, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ SE of Whithorn town. The most southerly village in Scotland, it stands upon what was once a rocky islet, and conducts some commerce with Whitehaven and other English ports, having a well-sheltered harbour, with a pier erected about 1790, and with capacity and external advantages sufficient to invite extensive commerce. It contains remains of a Scandinavian fort or camp and the roofless ruin of 'St Ninian's Kirk,' which has been falsely identified with the *Candida Casa* (397 A.D.), and so believed to represent the earliest place of Christian worship in Scotland, but which was probably merely a

chapel attached to the priory of WHITHORN. The village has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, an inn, some tasteful villas, a lifeboat, a public school, and a neat Free church. Pop. (1831) 697, (1861) 458, (1871) 459, (1881) 352.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 2, 1856.

Isle Ornsay, a village and an islet in Sleat parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. The village stands on the W side of the Sound of Sleat, near the mouth of Loch na Daal, opposite the mouth of Loch Houran, 14 miles by steamboat route S by W of Kyle-Akin, and 11 by road SSE of Broadford, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. Possessing also an inn and an excellent natural harbour, thoroughly sheltered, commodious, and much frequented by shipping, it is regularly visited by the Glasgow steamers to the north on their way through the Sound of Sleat, and commands the nearest route for tourists, by walking and by boat, to Loch Scauaig and the Cuchullin Mountains. The islet is small ($\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile), but serves to protect the entrance to the harbour. It is crowned with a lighthouse, erected in 1857 at a cost of £4527, and showing a fixed white light, visible at a distance of 13 nautical miles.

Isles, North. See NORTH ISLES.

Isles, The. See HEBRIDES.

Isle-Tanera or Taneramore. See SUMMER ISLANDS.

Isle-Toll, a place with a post office under Dumfries, in Kirkmahoe parish, Dumfriesshire, near the right bank of the Nith, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Auldgirith. Isle or Isle Tower, near it, is a modern mansion, whose owner, Joseph Gillon-Fergusson, Esq. (b. 1848; suc. 1879), holds 1009 acres in the shire, valued at £1119 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Issay, a fertile island ($1 \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile) of Duirinish parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, in Dunvegan Bay, opposite the middle of Vaternish. It is called also Ellan-Issa or the Island of Jesus.

Ithan. See YTHAN.

Itlaw, a hamlet in Alvah parish, Banffshire, 5 miles SSW of Banff, under which it has a post office.

Ively. See EVELAW.

Ivybank, an estate, with a mansion, in Nairn parish, Nairnshire, close to the town.

J

JACKTON, a village in East Kilbride parish, Lanarkshire, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles WSW of East Kilbride village.

Jamaica, a village in Auchtermuchty parish, Fife, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of the town.

Jameston, a village in Coulin parish, SE Ross-shire, 1 mile S by W of Strathpeffer.

Jamestown, a village in Inverkeithing parish, Fife, 5 furlongs SSW of Inverkeithing town.

Jamestown, a small town in Bonhill parish, Dumbartonshire, on the left bank of the river Leven, $6\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs N of Bonhill town. It shares in the busy industry of the Vale of Leven, and has a post office, a station on the Forth and Clyde Junction section of the North British, a *quoad sacra* parochial church, and a public school. The church, erected in 1869 at a cost of £3000, in the Early English style, after designs by Clark & Bell of Glasgow, has a nave and aisles, 800 sittings, a spire 130 feet high, and a large W window, with mullions and elaborate tracery. The *quoad sacra* parish, constituted in 1873, is in the presbytery of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; its minister's stipend is £330. Pop. of town (1861) 869, (1871) 1163, (1881) 2171; of *q. s.* parish (1881) 2925.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Jamima. See JEMIMAVILLE.

Janefield, an estate, with a mansion, in Kirkeudbright parish, Kirkeudbrightshire, on the left bank of the Dee, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile N by E of the town.

Janetown. See JEANTOWN.

Janetstown, a village in Wick parish, Caithness, 5 furlongs W of the station.

Jardine Hall, an elegant mansion, with pleasant grounds, in Applegarth parish, Dumfriesshire, on the left bank of the river Annan, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Nethercleuch station and $5\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Lockerbie. Built in 1814, it is the seat of Sir Alexander Jardine, eighth Bart. since 1672 (b. 1829; suc. 1874), who holds 5538 acres in the shire, valued at £5813 per annum. His father, Sir William (1800-74), was a well-known ornithologist. Spedlins Tower, the seat of Sir Alexander's ancestors, stands on the opposite bank of the river, within Lochmaben parish; and is a strong, turreted, ivy-clad structure, bearing date 1605. Within its dungeon one Porteous, a miller, was imprisoned by the first Baronet, who, being called away to Edinburgh, rode off with the key in his pocket, and never once thought of his prisoner until he had reached the city. Then he sent back, but all too late; for the miller had died of hunger, after gnawing his hands and his feet. So the household was vexed by his ghost, until it was laid in the dungeon by means of a black-letter Bible.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Jeantown or Lochcarron, a fishing village in Lochcarron parish, SW Ross-shire, on the northern shore of Loch Carron, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Strathearn station, and 16 SSE of Shieldaig. Consisting chiefly of a straggling

row of poor dwellings, nearly a mile in length, but containing a few pretty good shops and cottages, it has a post office (Lochcarron), with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Caledonian Bank, and a good inn. It suffered great damage from a gale in November 1881. A rising-ground behind it is crowned with a Scandinavian dune; and a road westward from it to Applecross traverses a picturesque defile to the head of Loch Kishorn, and then, in a series of traverses, ascends a steep mountain corrie to the height of 1409 feet, amid stupendous precipices, similar to those of Glencoe.—*Ordn. Sur.*, sh. 82, 1882.

Jedburgh (*Jed-worth*, 'town on the Jed'), the county town of Roxburghshire, a royal, parliamentary, and police burgh, the seat of the circuit court for the counties of Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Berwick, the seat of a presbytery, a post and market town, and the centre of traffic to a large extent of country, is situated on the left bank of Jed Water, in the SE of Teviotdale. It lies 49 miles SE from Edinburgh by road, but 56½ by rail; from Kelso 10 miles SSW by road, but 10¾ by rail; from Hawick 10 miles NE by road, but 18½ by rail; and 12 miles NNW from the English border. A branch line of railway, 7¼ miles long, and opened in 1856, connects at Roxburgh with the North British line from St Boswells to Kelso; the station, to which the chief hotels run omnibuses, being nearly ¾ mile NNE of the market-place, beyond the suburb of Bongate. Between Jedburgh and Kelso, Hawick, Selkirk, Ancrum, Otterburn, Oxnam, Denholm, etc., carriers' carts go regularly.

Jedburgh proper, built on a spur of the Dunian ridge, may be described as cruciform, the High Street and Castle-gate cutting at right angles the Canon-gate and Burn-wynd, now Exchange Street, with the market-place at the point of intersection. The High Street and Castle-gate, the best streets in the town, lying from NE to SW, and almost ½ mile long, are well paved, lighted with gas, and contain many of the chief buildings. Charles Stuart (the Pretender) lodged at No. 9 Castle-gate in 1745. The Canon-gate, which stretches eastward from the market-place to the Jed, contains the house (No. 27) in which Burns lodged in 1787. Queen Street or Back-gate, which runs nearly parallel to the High Street, contains the house Sir David Brewster was born in (11 Dec. 1781); and that inhabited by Mary Queen of Scots in 1566, when detained in Jedburgh by severe illness. The latter, with thick walls and small windows, is large. It is described in the records of the Privy Council as 'the house of the Lord Compositor,' and seems, from the arms upon it, to have been the property of Wigmore of that ilk. Wordsworth visited Jedburgh in the autumn of 1803, and, owing to the inns being full, took up his abode at 5 Abbey Close. The attention and willing service of his hostess are referred to in the well-known lines:

'I praise thee, matron! and thy due
Is praise, heroic praise, and true.
With admiration I behold
Thy gladness, unsubdued and bold;
Thy looks, thy gestures, all present
The picture of a life well spent.'

Besides the town of Jedburgh proper, there are two suburbs—Richmond Row and Bongate. The former, purchased by the town in 1669 from the Marquis of Lothian, lies on the E side of the Jed; the latter, extending N of Richmond Row, belonged at one time to the monks, and was bought from Lord Jedburgh. These, however, do not belong to the royalty, though included within the municipal burgh. Bongate is built on level ground, and from it the town gradually rises from an elevation of 253 feet above sea-level to one of 388 feet. This rise, which culminates at the Town-head, where are the abbey and the building called Jedburgh Castle, now the jail, makes the town more beautiful and more healthy. The river Jed, upon which the town stands, is crossed by 7 bridges.

The County Buildings, situated near the market-place, in which the different courts meet, and in which

the head officials of the town and county transact their business, were erected in 1812. They are built of polished free-stone, but present no special architectural features. The prison occupies the site of the old castle of Jedburgh at the top of the town, was built in 1823, and is conspicuous, owing to the castellated style of its architecture. It has ample cell accommodation, as well as courts for ventilation and exercise. Jedburgh Castle, of which no trace now remains, is inseparably connected with the history of the town, to which, from its size, position, and strength, it lent protection. Built about the 12th century, it was a favourite residence of many of the Scottish kings, as David I., Malcolm IV., William the Lyon, Alexander II., and Alexander III. Within its walls the last-named was living when he married Yolande, daughter of the Count of Dreux, in 1285; and here took place the banquet which followed the marriage ceremony in the abbey. On the same occasion it was the scene of the well-known incident, the appearance in the hall of the figure of Death, supposed to presage the calamity which befell the country by the king's death at Kinghorn in 1286. In the troubled times of the Wars of the Succession, Jedburgh Castle changed hands more than once—now held by the Scotch, then by the English, until in 1409 when the men of Teviotdale rose and ejected the English, who had held it for sixty-three years. To prevent it from again falling into hostile hands, the castle was then destroyed, the money for the work of destruction being paid out of the royal revenue, after the first proposal to raise it by a tax of twopence upon each hearth in Scotland had been rejected. A part of the foundation was removed when the prison was built. After the castle was demolished, the town was defended by six bastille towers, which have also disappeared. Other public buildings are the Corn Exchange, built in 1860 by a company who hold £2500 worth of stock, and used for sales, concerts, lectures, exhibitions, etc.; the Museum, which occupies part of the Corn Exchange, and contains two pennons said to have been captured by the weavers of Jedburgh at Bannoekburn and Killiecrankie, some pieces of the old burgh cross, the iron ladle which the town hangman was allowed at one time to dip into every sack of meal or corn that came into the market, and a good collection of fossils. A Maison-Dieu which once existed in Jedburgh has disappeared altogether, though it has left traces of its existence in the name of the 'Maison-Dieu acres,' given to a stretch of land, and in that of the 'Sick man's path,' as a steep road is called which leads from Friars-gate to Jedbank. The public park of Jedburgh, formerly part of the Virgin's glebe, is called the Lothian Park, after the Marquis of Lothian, who charges a merely nominal rent for the use of it. It is situated between the Jed and the parish church.

The chief attraction of Jedburgh, however, is its ruined abbey. In 1118 David I. founded a priory on the banks of the Jed, and placed it in possession of canons regular from the Abbey of St Quentin at Beauvais in France. In 1147 this priory was raised to the dignity of an abbey, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and the smaller building that had served for the former became the nucleus of a more stately structure. The abbey, from its size and wealth, was able to rank with the great abbeys of the period, and formed a suitable pendant to the castle which stood near it. Its first abbot, Osbert, died in 1174. The abbey was endowed by David I. with the tithes of the two Jedworths, of Langton, Nisbet, Crailing, etc.; by Malcolm IV. with the churches of Brandon and Grendon in Northamptonshire, with some land and a fishery on the Tweed; by Ranulph de Soulis with the church of Doddington near Brandon, and with the church in the vale of Liddel; and by William the Lyon and various barons with lands, churches, houses, both in England and Scotland. In 1220 a dispute that had lasted for twenty years between the canons of Jedburgh and the Bishop of Glasgow was ended in favour of the latter by an arbitration given in the chapel at Nisbet. The cause of the quarrel was the prerogative which the bishop sought to exercise over the

canons, who resisted, but unsuccessfully. When John Morel was abbot in 1285, Alexander III. was married to Yolande, daughter of the Count of Dreux, in the Abbey of Jedburgh, then probably almost entirely built. In the wars between England and Scotland (1297-1300) it suffered so severely, that the monks were unable to inhabit it, and had to be billeted on other religious houses. The disasters with which the 14th century opened were made up for by a season of prosperity, which extended onwards from 1360. By that time at least the canons must have regained their ground, as they are discovered a few years later exporting wool into England that had come from their own flocks. In 1377 Robert III. added to their possessions the hospital of St Mary Magdalene at Rutherford, a few miles distant, under the condition that the canons should have service regularly performed in the hospital chapel. The order of Edward III. in 1328 to restore all the lands in England belonging to Jedburgh Abbey may be noticed, as one of its results was to compass the death of certain canons who had gone south to claim lands belonging to them. This order was, at the best, only partially obeyed. In these years of border warfare no place was more sacred than another—all suffered equally; and Jedburgh Abbey, from its proximity to England and its own commanding situation, had to bear the brunt of many an onslaught. In 1410, 1416, 1464, it was damaged by repeated attacks of the English, though to what extent is not known; but in 1523 both town and abbey fell before the forces of the Earl of Surrey on 23 Sept. The abbey was especially difficult to capture. When surrendered, it was stripped of everything valuable, and then set on fire. In 1544-45 the process of destruction was twice repeated under Sir Ralph Eure (or Evers) and the Earl of Hertford respectively. In 1559 Jedburgh Abbey was suppressed, and its revenues went to the Crown. For some years it was left almost a roofless ruin. A building, designed for the parish church, was afterwards erected within the nave, roofed over at the level of the triforium, and used as a place of worship up to 1875, when a new church, built in excavation by the Marquis of Lothian, was opened for public worship, and the edifice within the abbey walls dispensed with. Steps were forthwith taken to have it removed, so that the ruin of the abbey can now be viewed 'clear of that incubus upon its lovely proportions.'

In spite of its somewhat chequered fortune, Jedburgh Abbey Church is still wonderfully entire. The out-buildings, such as the treasury, library, scriptorium, refectory, common hall, etc., have disappeared, as well as part of the aisles, the eastern termination of the choir, and the S transept; but the centre of the nave, central tower, N transept, and the two western bays of the choir still remain to furnish a fair idea of the proportions of the church. It has been declared 'the most perfect and beautiful example of the Saxon and Early Gothic in Scotland,' but, like most buildings that have been added to from time to time, it shows different styles of architecture. The choir, which is Early Norman, is undoubtedly the oldest part. In it, the lower arches spring from corbels in the sides of the round pillars, and not from capitals, an arrangement followed also in Oxford Cathedral. Jedburgh Abbey may be said to resemble those of Dryburgh and Kelso in the shortness of its transepts. The present N transept, 68 feet in length, extended in the 14th century, furnishes a good example of Decorated work, and was for long used as the burial-place of the Kerrs of Fernicherst, a family once famous in Border history, and now represented by the House of Lothian. The great N window is divided by three mullions, and shows some fine tracery. At the point where the nave and choir intersect the transepts, rises a tower, 33 feet square and 86 high, though loftier at one time. It was divided into two stories, the upper of which once contained a clock and peal of bells. The oldest part of the tower, the N piers, is Early Norman. It was restored at the end of the 15th century. The nave, 129 feet long, and 27½ broad, is a fine specimen of 'the transition from the Transition to the developed Early

English.' 'There are on each side three tiers of arches possessing a grace and lightness and beauty of general outline much and deservedly admired. The basement storey consists of clustered pillars, which support deeply-moulded pointed arches; in the triforium are semi-circular arches, subdivided by pointed ones, whilst the clerestory is a detached arcade of thirty-six arches, also pointed, the wall behind every alternate two being pierced for windows. In the lower storeys, the abacus, with only one exception, is square, as in all the older work, but in the clerestory the square edges are cut off, indicating the desire that had set in for new forms.' The total length of the building is 235 feet over the walls, and 218 within the walls. Sir Gilbert Scott has declared the great western door and the S door, which leads from the S aisle into the cloisters, to be 'perfect gems of refined Norman of the highest class and most artistic finish.' The former, almost 14½ feet high and rather more than 6 broad, is semicircular in form, deeply recessed, and elaborately carved. Above it is a large window nearly 19 feet in height and 6 in breadth, while an exquisite wheel-window has been placed near the top of the gable. The S door, which had become rather dilapidated, was copied at the expense of Lord Lothian, and the copy, most successfully made, has been inserted in the nave not far from the original. It is adorned with human figures, grotesque animals, and foliage. This doorway is unrivalled in Scotland, so symmetrical are its proportions, so fine its workmanship, so delicate the carvings executed upon it. Jedburgh Abbey thus shows no fewer than three or four different styles of architecture, from which it is easy to refer each part to its proper period. The combination which now exists is sufficient to make it one of the most interesting and beautiful ruins in Scotland, while the care that has been expended upon it is well repaid by the improvements which have been effected. A convent of Franciscan friars, founded in 1513, but which has totally disappeared, may be mentioned, because in it lived and died Adam Bell, author of *The Wheel of Time*. As an instance of the influence of the monks may be noted the great number of places with ecclesiastical names, as Temple Gardens, Friars' Wynd, Friars-gate, Canon-gate. Considering its size, Jedburgh is well supplied with places of worship and ample school-accommodation. The parish church, as already mentioned, was erected by the Marquis of Lothian, and opened for service in April 1875. Built in the Early English style, of stone from the Eildon Hills, and having freestone facings, it is seated for 1200 persons, and was erected at a cost of £11,000. The Free church, near it, and built in the same style, has its appearance marred by the absence of a spire. It was erected in 1853, cost £3000, and holds 650 persons. St John's Episcopal church, founded in 1843, and built at a cost of £4000, can contain 200 people. It stands at the foot of Friars-gate, has a beautiful pulpit, altar, and font of Caen stone, and is one of the extremely few Episcopalian churches in Scotland with a 'lych' (corpse) gate. Besides these, there are two United Presbyterian churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, and Evangelical Union church, the two last being small and unpretentious buildings. The High Street United Presbyterian church was erected in 1818 at a cost of £3500, and with accommodation for about 850 persons; the Blackfriars United Presbyterian church was also built in 1818 at nearly the same cost, but with 800 sittings. The Grammar school of Jedburgh was founded about the middle of the 15th century by Bishop Turnbull of Glasgow. Some doubt exists as to its precise original location, which was, however, near the SE corner of the Abbey tower, from which place it was removed in 1751. James Thomson, author of the *Seasons*, and Samuel Rutherford, the well-known Scottish divine, were educated at it. It passed, in terms of the Education Act of 1872, to the landward, and was afterwards purchased by the burgh, school board; has (1883) 153 scholars on its roll, £106 of teachers' grant; and is conducted by a rector, one assistant, and a mistress. A new grammar school, to

cost from £4000 to £5000, with houses for the rector and janitor, board-room, large playground, etc., is now being built (1883). The sessional school in Castlegate, established in 1851, has (1883) an attendance of 143 children, and £111 of grant. The town also contains several private schools, as the Nest Academy, an infant school, and an Episcopalian school. The last-named has an average attendance of 163 children, and the grant earned amounted to £150. The burgh school board consists of 7 members. Jedburgh has numerous clubs and institutions, as the dispensary, museum, mechanics' institute, reading-room, young men's literary association, clubs for angling, cricket, bowling, billiards, etc. There is one public library belonging to the Mechanics' Institute and two private libraries. Two Saturday newspapers, the *Liberal Jedburgh Gazette* (1870) and the *Liberal-Conservative Teviotdale Record* (1855), are published in the town.

In the unsettled times before the union of the two crowns, Jedburgh was unable to embark upon any industry that required security for its successful prosecution. During the period that lay between the accession of James VI. of Scotland to the English throne, and the final union of the two countries under Queen Anne, Jedburgh shared in a very lucrative contraband trade, which arose from the unequal duties levied on certain goods at the custom-houses of England and Scotland. When this was done away with, its prosperity seemed almost endangered, and would, in all likelihood, have been crippled, had not the manufacture of woollen goods been introduced. In Jedburgh, which was one of the first towns to take up this industry, a spinning-mill was started in 1728, but was not successful. Others were set up in 1738, 1745, 1786, 1806; and in 1883 there are 4 mills working, which employ about 300 persons, and turn out goods worth nearly £66,000 per annum. The chief articles made are woollen tweeds and blankets. Jedburgh has also an iron-foundry, engineer-works, breweries, tanneries, and 2 auction marts. It was for a long time famous for its pears, apples, plums,—once 'cried' in the streets of London, where the 'Jethart pears' were a favourite fruit, and a source of considerable income to their growers.

Several of the chief Scottish banks have branches at Jedburgh—the Royal, British Linen, Commercial, National, and Bank of Scotland. There is also a branch of the National Security Savings' Bank, numerous agencies for fire and life insurance companies, and a head post office, with telegraph and money order office, and savings' bank attached. The best hotels in the town are the Spread Eagle and the Royal.

There is a weekly grain market at Jedburgh every Tuesday; there are cattle markets on the third Thursday of each month from January to May; and horse and cattle fairs. The Rood-day fair on 25 Sept. was formerly of great importance, but is now of little consequence. The magistrates of Jedburgh have jurisdiction over the St James' Fair, held on 5 Aug. near Kelso. Hiring fairs for servants are held shortly before Whitsunday and Martinmas, and an annual fair for the hiring of hinds and cottars is held in March.

The earliest date that can be fixed for the corporation of Jedburgh is 1296, that being the year in which the townsmen and it took the oath of allegiance to Edward I. Owing to none of the council records going further back than 1619, and the destruction of the old charters in one or other of the Border wars, it is impossible to determine the time at which the town was founded, or that at which it became a royal burgh. The evidence is in favour of an early erection, perhaps as early as the reign of David I. In 1556 Queen Mary gave a charter to the town which confirmed those that had preceded it, gave great power to the magistrates, and ample privileges to the burghesses. In 1737 and 1767 the burgh was deprived of its magistrates, at the latter date owing to misconduct at a parliamentary election. The government of Jedburgh is conducted by a provost, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 9 councillors.

The magistrates act as commissioners of police. At one time the corporation had property in lands, houses, mills, which yielded a yearly rental of £500, but which was sold in 1845, to defray the debts incurred by the burgh in a lawsuit. As a result this income has dwindled away to nearly nothing, amounting in 1882 to no more than £31. Jedburgh had at one time eight incorporated trades, with the sole right of working for the inhabitants within the burgh. These were the fleshers, gloves, hammermen, masons, shoemakers, tailors, weavers, wrights, with a deacon at the head of each.

The sheriff court meets at Jedburgh every Monday and Thursday during session, and a small debt court is held on the third Thursday of each month during session, and, in vacation, on such days as the sheriff appoints. Courts for summary and jury trials, as well as justice of the peace courts, are held as often as required. The court of general quarter sessions meets on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and on the last Tuesday of October; and the Lords of Justiciary and Lords Commissioners hold courts at Jedburgh in the spring and autumn for the south-eastern circuit, which includes the counties of Roxburgh, Berwick, and Selkirk. The police force of the burgh is amalgamated with that of the county, an arrangement which has proved satisfactory. Jedburgh unites with Haddington, Dunbar, North Berwick, and Lauder in sending a member to parliament. The parliamentary and the municipal constituency numbered 406 and 480 in 1883, when the annual value of real property amounted to £12,893, against £9303 in 1864. Pop. of the parliamentary and police burgh (1841) 3277, (1851) 3615, (1861) 3428, (1871) 3321, (1881) 3402, of whom 1800 were females, and 2432 were in the royal burgh. Houses (1881) 753 inhabited, 25 vacant, 1 building.

Jedburgh is mentioned first in the 9th century, when it formed part of a gift from Bishop Egrid to the See of Lindisfarne. Some have asserted that the original town stood $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile further up the stream than the present town does, but this is doubtful. The name Jedburgh is spelt in as many as eighty-four different ways, the oldest of which is probably Goddeurd, while Jedworth (Jed-town) is found in 1147. In common speech, the town is still called Jethart, which is less corrupt than Jedburgh. About 1097 Jedburgh became a burgh and royal domain, owing its rise to the importance which it assumed under David I., partly to its naturally strong position, and partly to the shelter afforded by its castle on the Jed. David I., Malcolm IV., William the Lyon, Alexander II., and Alexander III. resided in Jedburgh from time to time. The town suffered severely in the Wars of the Succession. In 1297, to retaliate for damages done to Hexham, Sir Richard Hastings led a force against it, and devastated the abbey. The men of Teviotdale rose in 1409, recaptured the castle which the English had held for sixty-three years, and destroyed it. The history of Jedburgh for a period of years from this point is simply a succession of attacks upon it by the English, and defences of it by the Scots, who were generally worsted in spite of the gallant resistance they always made. In 1513 the town was taken by the Earl of Surrey, and in 1547 it was occupied by part of the army, led into Scotland by the Duke of Somerset. After this last attack, Lord Dacre wrote to Wolsey in the following language which needs no comment:—'Little or nothing is left upon the frontiers of Scotland, without it be part of old houses whereof the thak and coverings are taken away, by reason whereof they cannot be brint (burned). In 1556 Queen Mary held a justice court at Jedburgh, with the object of quieting the borders by removing some of the turbulent chiefs. She was detained in it for a few



Seal of Jedburgh.

weeks by an illness which almost ended fatally, and it is said that in the after-troubles of her reign she was often heard to exclaim: 'Would that I had died at Jedburgh.' In 1571, when the country was divided into King's men and Queen's men, the citizens sided with the King, and held the town against the Lords of Buccleuch and Fernieherst, who marched upon it, desirous to chastise the burghers who had affronted a herald sent on the Queen's behalf. Thanks to the speedy action of the Regent Moray in sending Lord Ruthven with reinforcements, the citizens were able to stand out against the attack made upon them by Buccleuch and Fernieherst. The Raid of the Redeswire (1575) began in a dispute between the wardens of the middle marches about the person of Henry Robson, a noted free-lance, who, the Scottish warden demanded, should be given up for execution, while the English warden alleged that he had escaped. Such disputes seldom stopped at words, and, after an interchange of insults, the men of Tynedale began the fray by shooting their arrows at the Scots. The fighting became general, and the Scots were being worsted, when the men of Jedburgh, led by their provost, marched upon the field and turned the tide of battle. This was the occasion on which

'Bauld Rutherford, he was fu' stout,
Wi' a' his nine sons him about,
He led the town o' Jedburgh out,
All bravely fought that day.'

This was the last of the almost innumerable engagements that took place on the borders, and in it the war-cry of the burghers rose for the last time above the din of battle:—

'Then raise the slogan with ane shout,
Eyc Tynedaill to it! Jedburgh's here.'

Here too may be mentioned the burghers' favourite weapon—the 'Jeddart staff.' It was a stout pole 7 or 8 feet long, with an iron head shaped either as a hook or hatchet. The 'Jeddart axe' is also mentioned, and both must have been formidable weapons. The oldest form of the townsmen's war-cry is 'A Jedworth, a Jedworth;' but the form 'Jethart's here' also existed, while that of 'A Jeddart, a Jeddart' is probably corrupt. 'Jeddart Justice' is in Scotland what 'Lidford Justice' is in England. It means 'hanging first and trying afterwards,' and arose first in 1608 from the summary way in which Lord Home disposed of a number of captured freebooters. When Charles Stuart (The Pretender) was marching to England in 1745, he, along with part of his army, passed through Jedburgh, where he lodged in a house in Castlegate, as noted above. At the time of the Reform agitation, a meeting was held at Jedburgh in 1831, at which Sir Walter Scott, who was present, spoke against the projected reform, and in consequence met with a most unfavourable reception. Jeffrey, however, explains that it was the opinions and not the man that met with disapproval. On the 23 Aug. 1869 Queen Victoria visited the town.

Could those who inhabited Jedburgh in the 14th and 15th centuries observe their town and its present occupants, they would be unable to recognise the former, and the latter would seem strangely different from themselves. The Jedburgh that was pillaged and burned again and again during the Middle Ages (though said by the Earl of Surrey in 1523 to have been well built and to contain many fair houses) must have seemed insignificant and mean when compared with the present town, in spite of its noble abbey and almost impregnable castle. Its then inhabitants were almost as much men of war as of peace, ready to share in every foray, so that it was commonly said that no border skirmish ever took place without the cry of 'A Jedworth, a Jedworth' being heard in it. The present town is neat, clean, and thriving, and its inhabitants prosperous and quiet.

Jedburgh has furnished its quota of famous men and women to the bead-roll of distinguished Scotsmen and Scotswomen. The chief of these are Mary Somerville, Sir David Brewster, Dr Somerville, and James

Bell. Mary Somerville, 'The Rose of Jedwood,' was born at Jedburgh Manse on 26 Dec. 1780, and died at Naples in 1872. She wrote *The Connection of the Physical Sciences, Physical Geography, Microscopic and Molecular Science*, etc. Thomas Somerville, D.D., uncle and father-in-law of the above, was born at Hawick in 1741, and died at Jedburgh 1830. He was the author of a *History of Great Britain in the reign of Queen Anne*, and a work entitled *My own Life and Times*. Sir David Brewster, born in 1781, died in 1868, published many scientific treatises, and invented the kaleidoscope and lenticular stereoscope. James Bell (1769-1833) wrote books on history and geography.

The parish of Jedburgh contains also the villages or hamlets of Bonjedward, 2 miles N of the town; Ulston, 1½ NE; Lanton, 3 WNW; and Edgerston, 7¼ SSE. It comprises the ancient parishes of Jedworth, Old Jedworth, and Upper Crailing; and consists of two sections, southern and northern, separated by a strip of Southdean, 5½ furlongs broad at the narrowest. The southern or Old Jedworth section, containing Edgerston hamlet, is bounded NE and E by Oxnam, S by Northumberland, and SW and W by Southdean; and, having an utmost length and breadth of 6¾ and 4¾ miles, contains 6604½ acres. The northern section, consisting of Jedworth in the W and Upper Crailing in the E, is bounded N by Crailing and Eekford, E by Honnam, SE by Oxnam, S by Southdean, SW by Hobkirk, W by Bedrule, and NW by Anerum. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is 7¼ miles; and its width varies between ½ mile and 6½ miles. The area of the entire parish is 22,670½ acres, of which 135½ are water. JED WATER, after tracing 6¾ miles of the Southdean and Oxnam boundaries, winds 5½ miles northward through the interior till it falls into the TEVIOT, which itself meanders 4¾ miles east-north-eastward on or close to the Anerum and Crailing border. Along the Teviot, in the extreme N, the surface declines to 170 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 523 feet near Monkclaw, 705 near Tudhope, 923 at Lanton Hill, 1095 at *DUNIAN HILL, 1110 at *Black Law, 957 at *Watch Knowe, 700 near West Cottage, and 741 near Kersheugh, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate just within Bedrule parish. The southern or detached section, which sinks along Jed Water to from 530 to 480 feet, attains 829 near Edgerston church, 985 at Hareshaw Knowe, 1358 at Browndean Laws, 1173 at Hophills Nob, 1469 at Arks Edge, and 1542 at Leap Hill—green summits these of the CHEVIOTS. The rocks include much trap, both in mountain masses and in valley-dykes; but they mainly consist of the stratified orders, from the Silurian to carboniferous, and in many parts exhibit such interpositions as have furnished subject of interesting study to both geologists and economists. White and red sandstone, of excellent quality, has been worked in several quarries; good limestone is pretty plentiful; coal has been bored for at various periods from 1660 to 1798; and a bed of iron ore, 3 feet thick, occurs not far from the town, near which are also two chalybeate springs. Of these Tudhope Well has been successfully tried for scorbutic and rheumatic disorders. The soil, in some places a stiffish clay, in others a mixture of clay with sand or gravel, in the valley of the Teviot and along the lower reaches of the Jed is a fertile loam, and on the higher grounds is very various. A great natural forest, called Jed Forest, formerly covered nearly all the surface of both sections of the parish, together with all Southdean, and parts of contiguous parishes; and remains of it, to the extent of many hundred acres, were cut down only in the course of last century. Two survivors are one beautiful and vigorous oak, the 'King of the Woods,' near Fernieherst Castle, with a trunk 43 feet high and 17 in girth at 4 feet above ground; and another, the 'Capon Tree,' 1 mile nearer Jedburgh, 'a short-stemmed, but very wide-spreading oak, with a circumference at the base of 24½ feet' (*Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1881, pp. 206, 207). Fully a tenth of the entire area is still occupied by orchards, groves, and plantations; a large proportion of the uplands, especi-

ally in the southern section, is disposed in sheepwalks; and the rest of the land is all in a state of high cultivation. An ancient military road goes over the Dunian from Ancrum Bridge towards the town, 2 miles from which a Roman causeway, paved with whinstone, and almost entire, passes along the north-eastern district. A Roman camp, seemingly about 160 yards each way, is near Monklay; a well-defined circular camp, 180 feet in diameter, with ramparts nearly 20 feet high, is at Scarsburgh; remains of a famous camp, formed by Douglas for the defence of the Borders during Bruce's absence in Ireland, crown the top of a bank at Lintalee; and vestiges of other camps are at Fernieherst, Howdean, Camptown, and Swinnie. Peel-houses, towers, and other minor military strengths, appear to have been numerous; but only one at Lanton, and the ruins of another at Timpandean, are now extant. Of several artificial caves, excavated in rock, on the banks of the Jed, the two largest, those of Lintalee and Hundalee, disappeared through landslips of 1866 and 1881. Vestiges of a chapel, founded in 845, are at Old Jedward, 5 miles SSE of the town; and verdant mounds indicate the sites or the graveyards of others in various places. Coins of Canute, Edred, Edwy, Ethelred, Edward I., Edward III., and later kings, both Scottish and English, together with ancient medals, have been found, in almost incredible numbers, at Stewartfield, at Bongate, at Swinnie, near the abbey, and in other localities. A chief antiquity, FERNIEHERST CASTLE, is noticed separately, as also are the mansions of BONJEDWARD, EDGERSTON, HARRIGGE, HUNTHILL, LANGLEE, and LINTALEE. Eight proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 21 of between £100 and £500, 35 of from £50 to £100, and 80 of from £20 to £50. Including most of Edgerston *quoad sacra* parish, Jedburgh is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £523. Two landward public schools, Lanton and Pleasants, with respective accommodation for 100 and 80 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 53 and 49, and grants of £37, 19s. and £48, 8s. 6d. Landward valuation (1864) £22,108, 15s. 10d., (1882) £24,753, 13s. Pop. of entire parish (1801) 3834, (1831) 5647, (1861) 5263, (1871) 5214, (1881) 5147, of whom 4917 were in Jedburgh ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

The presbytery of Jedburgh comprises the civil parishes of Ancrum, Bedrule, Cavers, Crailing, Eckford, Hawick, Hobkirk, Hounam, Jedburgh, Kirkton, Minto, Oxnam, Southdean, Teviothead, and Wilton, and the *quoad sacra* parishes of Edgerston, Hawick St Mary's, and Hawick St John's. Pop. (1871) 26,267, (1881) 30,769, of whom 5202 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—There is also a Free Church presbytery of Jedburgh, with 3 churches at Hawick, and 6 at Ancrum, Castleton, Crailing, Denholm, Jedburgh, and Wolflee, which 9 churches together had 2253 members in 1883.

See pp. 260-268 of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland* (ed. by Princ. Shairp, 1874); James Watson's *Jedburgh Abbey* (Edinb. 1877); and an article in the *Saturday Review* (1882).

Jedfoot Bridge, a railway station in the N of Jedburgh parish, Roxburghshire, 1½ mile N by E of the Jedburgh terminus.

Jed Forest. See JEDBURGH.

Jed Water, a small river of Southdean, Oxnam, and Jedburgh parishes, Roxburghshire. It rises, as Raven Burn, at an altitude of 1500 feet, on the western slope of Carlin Tooth (1801 feet), one of the Cheviots, 1 mile from the English Border; and thence winds 21½ miles north-by-eastward, till, after a descent of 1325 feet, it falls into the Teviot, at a point ¾ mile below Mounteviot House. Its tributaries are numerous but small. Its basin or vale is a kind of broad tumulated plain, half engirdled by the Cheviots and their offsets; looks, in the view from Carter Fell, surpassingly beautiful; and, even as seen in detail, exhibits many a close scene, so full of character, as to have fired the muse of Thomson, Burns, Leyden, and many a minor poet. An intelligent

observer, indeed, sees little in it to compete with the basins of the Tweed, the Tay, and some other large picturesque Scottish rivers; yet within the brief distance of 2 or 3 miles, especially in the parts immediately above the town of Jedburgh, he will survey, though on a small scale, more of the elements of fine landscape than during a whole day's ride in the most favourite Scottish haunts of tourists. The rockiness of the river's bed, the briskness of its current, the pureness of its waters, the endless combinations of slope and precipice, of haugh and hillock, of verdure and escarpment, of copse and crag, along and around its banks, produce many a scene of picturesqueness and romance. Its waters are well stocked with trout of good size and high character; but, in consequence of the intricacy and woodedness of the banks, they can rarely be angled without much skill and patience.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Jemimaville or **Jamima**, a village at the mutual border of the Resolis and Cromarty parishes, Cromartyshire, on the southern shore of the Cromarty Firth, 3 miles SSE of Invergordon and 4½ WSW of Cromarty. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday of April, the first Wednesday of August, and the last Tuesday of October. An urn of very antique form was found, about 1830, in a neighbouring earthen tumulus.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 94, 1878.

Jerviston, an estate, with a mansion, in Bothwell parish, Lanarkshire, on the right bank of South Calder Water, 1¼ mile NNE of Motherwell.

Jerviswood, an estate in Lanark parish, Lanarkshire, on the left bank of Mouse Water, 1½ mile N by E of the town. By the Livingstons it was sold in the middle of the 17th century to George Baillie, whose son, Robert Baillie of Jerviswood, entitled sometimes the 'Scottish Sydney,' was hanged at Edinburgh for alleged high-treason in 1684, and whose sixth descendant, George Baillie of Jerviswood and Mellerstain, in 1858 succeeded his second cousin as tenth Earl of Haddington.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865. See TYNINGHAME.

Jesus, Island of. See ISSAY.

Jock's Lodge, a village in South Leith parish, Edinburghshire, on the road from Edinburgh to Portobello, adjacent to the S side of the locomotive depot of the North British railway, 1½ mile by tram E by N of the General Post Office, Edinburgh. Standing on low ground, at the NE base of Arthur's Seat, immediately above the subsidence into meadow, and surrounded with a rich variety of pleasant scenery, it extends somewhat stragglingly ¼ mile along the road; consists chiefly of a spacious cavalry barrack and two lines of dwelling-houses; and has a post office, under Edinburgh, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a soldiers' home, and a police station. The barrack, on its N side, was built of Craigmillar stone in 1793; comprises a quadrangular, enclosed area (500 × 300 feet); contains accommodation for a regiment of cavalry; and includes a neat, comparatively recent, Episcopalian chapel. It bears the name of Piershill, after Colonel Piers, who occupied a villa on the exact site of the officers' quarters in the time of George II., and commanded a regiment of cavalry then stationed in Edinburgh. The name 'Jock's Lodge' occurs as early as 1650, but is of uncertain origin. Pop., inclusive of RESTALRIC, (1871) 1647, (1881) 1266, of whom 429 were military.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Jock's Thorn. See KILMAURS.

John o' Groat's House, a quadrang. octagonal domicile in Canisbay parish, NE Caithness, on the flat downy shore of the Pentland Firth, 1½ mile W of Duncansbay Head and 18 miles N of Wick. Its legend is told as follows:—During the reign of James IV., a Lowlander of the name of Groat—or, according to some versions, a Dutchman of the name of John de Groot—arrived along with his brother in Caithness, bearing a letter from the King, which recommended them to the gentlemen of the county. They procured land at this remote spot, settled, and became the founders of families. When the race of Groat had increased to the number of eight different branches, the amity which had hitherto

characterised them was unfortunately interrupted. One night, in the course of some festivity, a quarrel arose as to who had the best right to sit at the head of the table next the door; high words ensued, and the ruin of the whole family, by their dissension, seemed at hand. In this emergency, however, one of them, John, rose, and having stilled their wrath by soft language, assured them that at their next meeting he would settle the point at issue to the satisfaction of all. Accordingly, he erected upon the extreme point of their territory an octagonal building, having a door and window at every side, and furnished with a table of exactly the same shape; and when the next family festival was held, he desired each of his kin to enter at his own door, and take the corresponding seat at the table. The perfect equality of this arrangement satisfied all, and their former good humour was thus restored. There are many different versions of the above story, but all bearing a resemblance to the well-known legend of the Knights of the Round Table. One version represents John, the ingenious deviser of the octagonal house, to have been the ferryman from Canisbay to Orkney. The site of the house is only marked by an outline on the turf; but in 1875-76 a good hotel was built hard by, with an appropriate octagonal tower, which commands a magnificent view. The only European cowry known (*Cypræa Europæa*) is cast up here by the tide, along with quantities of other beautiful shells, and bears the name of 'John o' Groat's buckie.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 116, 1878.

Johnshaven, a fishing village in Benholm parish, Kincardineshire, with a station on the Bervie branch of the North British, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles SSW of Bervie and $9\frac{1}{4}$ NNE of Montrose. Standing upon a rocky reach of coast, it has a post office under Fordoun, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, 3 insurance agencies, 3 inns, 3 friendly societies, coastguard and police stations, 59 fishing boats and 120 fisher men and boys, a brewery, a sailcloth factory, a Free church, and a U.P. church. A public school, enlarged in 1877, with accommodation for 282 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 207, and a grant of £171, 14s. Pop. (1831) 1027, (1841) 1172, (1861) 1089, (1871) 1077, (1881) 1041. Houses (1881) 263 inhabited, 27 vacant.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Johnston. See LAURENCEKIRK.

Johnstone, a parish in Annandale, Dumfriesshire, whose church stands on the right bank of the Annan, 7 furlongs NW of Dinwoodie station on the Caledonian, this being 6 miles NNW of Lockerbie, under which there is a post office of Johnstone Bridge. Comprising the ancient parish of Johnstone and parts of those of DUMGREE and GARVALD, it is bounded N by Kirkpatrick-Juxta, E by Wamphray and Applegarth, S by Lochmaben, and SW and W by Kirkmichael. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is $13,607\frac{1}{4}$ acres, of which $116\frac{3}{4}$ are water. The ANNAN winds $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-westward along or near to all the eastern boundary; and KINNEL Water 9 miles southward along the Kirkpatrick-Juxta boundary, across the western interior, and along or near to the Kirkmichael boundary, till it passes off into Lochmaben on its way to the Annan. In the extreme S the surface declines to 195 feet above sea-level, thence rising northward to 380 feet near Blackburn, 490 near Williamson, and 749 near Hazelbank, and north-north-westward, beyond Kinnel Water, to 1076 at Hlangingshaw Hill, and 1308 at Minnygap Height. Red sandstone, prevailing for upwards of a mile from the southern boundary, has been quarried on a small scale; elsewhere eruptive rocks predominate, but have little or no economical value; and lead ore exists in circumstances to have induced a search for workable lodes, but has not answered expectations. Alluvial soil, chiefly dry loam or gravel, covers the level tract along the Annan; peat moss, extending over some hundreds of acres, occurs in other parts; and the soil of much of the arable lands on the slopes and hills is too poor to yield remunerative crops

of wheat. About three-sevenths of the entire area are in tillage; woods cover some 1550 acres; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. Dr Matthew Halliday and Dr John Rogerson (1741-1823), successively first physicians to the Empress Catherine of Russia, were natives of Johnstone. LOCHWOOD Castle, the chief antiquity, and RAERILLS, the principal mansion, are noticed separately; and J. J. Hope-Johnstone, Esq., is sole proprietor. Johnstone is in the presbytery of Lochmaben and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £210. The parish church, built in 1733 and enlarged in 1818, contains 500 sittings. Johnstone and Wamphray Free church stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E; and Johnstone public, Cogrieburn, and Goodhope schools, with respective accommodation for 110, 58, and 73 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 96, 45, and 59, and grants of £77, 12s., £46, 10s., and £53, 2s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £5807, (1883) £8380, 14s. 8d. Pop. (1801) 740, (1831) 1234, (1861) 1149, (1871) 1089, (1881) 1002.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Johnstone, a town, *quoad sacra* parish, and registration district in the extreme W of the Abbey parish of Paisley, and near the centre of the county of Renfrew. The parish was not erected till 1834, when there was a population of over 5000; but as early as 1792 a church had been built, and in 1794 (when the population was only about 1500) the building was ready for use, and bounds were perambulated and assigned, within which the minister of the Johnstone church had ecclesiastical charge. The town, which is a police burgh, and has now slightly outgrown the limits of the original parish, stands on the E bank of the Black Cart, and a short distance W of the road from Glasgow to Ayr by Paisley. It is by rail $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Paisley, $10\frac{1}{4}$ W by S of Glasgow, 14 SE by E of Greenock, and $25\frac{1}{4}$ N by E of Ayr. It has a station on the Glasgow and Ayr section of the Glasgow and South-Western railway system, close to the point where the branch turns off north-westward to Greenock, and here was also formerly the western terminus of the Glasgow, Paisley, and Ardrossan Canal, which is now, however, in process of conversion into a railway. The town was founded in 1781, the site at the E end of a bridge over the Cart, known as 'the Brig o' Johnstone,' having been previously occupied by a small hamlet of only ten houses. The first houses afforded accommodation to the hands employed at a large cotton-mill, erected close by, and since then the place has, in virtue of its position in the middle of a large mining district, become a considerable industrial centre. The mill was built, and the plan of the town laid out by the proprietor of the estate of Johnstone, who was also superior of the ground on which it stands, and it is to his influence that the place owes its first start in prosperity and its rapid rise, for in the first ten years of its existence the population increased from about 50 to about 1500. The plan was a regular one, the main street (High Street) running almost E and W, and being crossed at right angles by numerous minor streets, while there are two squares—one Houston Square near the centre of the town, and another, Ludovic Square, to the S. The houses are substantial stone buildings, and viewed from a distance the place has a remarkably airy appearance, due in part to the spaciousness of the streets, and in part to the number of pieces of open garden-ground attached to the houses; but on closer inspection a good deal of the dinginess always associated with manufactures becomes at once apparent. It includes the village suburbs of Thorn and Overton to the E. The principal industries in the burgh are extensive foundries and machine works, a paper mill, and linen thread works, while round it are scattered a large number of cotton mills, giving employment to from 3000 to 4000 hands. The police act has been adopted, and the affairs of the burgh are managed by a senior magistrate, 2 junior magistrates, and 8 police commissioners. The police force consists of 6 men, and a police court is held on the first Monday of every month. The commissioners have also had, since 1881, the charge of the gas supply, as in that year the property and plant of

the Gas Company were acquired by them at a cost of £22,000. The works are at the N side of the burgh. The parish church on the S side at the S end of Church Street was built, as already noticed, between 1792 and 1794 as a chapel of ease at a cost of about £1400. It contains 995 sittings. The spire was added in 1823, and extensive repairs were made in 1877. The Free church in William Street was built soon after the Disruption. There are two United Presbyterian churches, the one built in 1791 at a cost of about £900 and containing 616 sittings, and the other in 1829 at a cost of about £1500 and containing 810 sittings. The Episcopal church, dedicated to St John the Evangelist, is a cruciform building with transepts and chancel. It was erected in 1874 and enlarged in 1878, and contains 400 sittings. The Roman Catholic church, dedicated to St Margaret, was originally erected in 1852, but previous to 1882 underwent great alteration and reconstruction after designs by Messrs Pugin & Pugin. It has now a fine ceiling, handsome transept piers, a magnificent chancel arch, and good stained glass windows. It was reopened on 6 Nov. 1882, and has now 800 sittings. Educational affairs are managed by a committee of the Abbey Parish School Board, and the schools are Johnstone, Ludovic Square, Nethercraigs, M'Dowall Street, Inkermann, and Cardonald Street public schools, with accommodation respectively for 600, 250, 140, 182, 210, and 135 scholars. A school is also carried on in connection with St Margaret's Roman Catholic church. Johnstone has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the National, Royal, and Union Banks, a National Security Savings' Bank, and agencies of 28 insurance offices. The Royal Bank occupies a handsome three-story block erected in 1873-74. There are 3 inns. The newspapers are the *Johnstone Gleaner*, the *Observer*, and the *Johnstone Herald*, all three published on Saturday. There is a Public Hall and Working Men's Institute, with a news-room and a hall, with accommodation for 1000, and containing a fine organ presented by Mr Bousfield. There are also Assembly Rooms, a temperance hall, a Mechanics Institute, a friendly society, a branch of the Bible society, a missionary society, a Young Men's Christian Association, a volunteer corps (9th coy. 2d battalion Renfrewshire), and an Agricultural Society which holds a cattle show annually on the Friday of Glasgow Fair week (see GLASGOW). A horse fair is held on the first Friday of January, and a general fair on the Thursday after the second Monday of July. The fast days fall on the Fridays before the first Saturday in April and in October. Johnstone Castle, an elegant modern mansion, stands within a large well-wooded park, 1 mile S by E of the town. Its owner, George Ludovic Houston, Esq. (b. 1846; suc. 1862), holds 1841 acres in the shire, valued at £2898 per annum. MILLIKEN HOUSE, a building in the Grecian style, is $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the W. The parish is in the presbytery of Paisley and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; its minister's stipend is £400. The municipal constituency numbered 2000 in 1883, when the annual value of real property within the burgh was £27,150, whilst the revenue, including assessments, amounted to £1633 in 1882. Pop. of town (1811) 3647, (1831) 5617, (1861) 6404, (1871) 7538, (1881) 9267, of whom 4846 were females; of parish (1871) 8588, (1881) 9201. Houses in town (1881) 1872 inhabited, 121 vacant, 25 building.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Johnstone Bridge. See JOHNSTONE, Dumfriesshire.

Johnstounburn, a mansion in Humble parish, SW Haddingtonshire, on the left bank of Humble Water, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Blackshies. Its owner, Archibald Brown, Esq. (b. 1816; suc. 1830), holds 456 acres in the shire, valued at £828 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Joppa. See PORTOBELLO.

Joppa, a village in Coynton parish, Ayrshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Ayr.

Jordan or Pow Burn, a rivulet of St Cuthbert's and Duddingston parishes, Edinburghshire, rising upon the

northern slope of Craiglockhart Hill, and running $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-northward, along the valley immediately S of Morningside, Grange, and Newington, to a confluence with the Braid Burn at a point $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by E of Duddingston village. At Newington its channel was bricked over in 1882; but the Jordan should ever be kept in memory by the charming chapter concerning it in Sir Thomas Dick Lauder's *Scottish Rivers* (1874).

Jordanhill, a village near the NE border of Renfrew parish, Renfrewshire, within 9 furlongs of the N bank of the Clyde, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Maryhill. The Jordanhill estate, extending into the Lanarkshire section of Govan parish, comprises only 293 acres, but has a value of £4220 per annum, including £3000 for its abundant coal, which is worked by the Monkland Iron and Steel Co.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Jordanstone House. See ALYTH.

Juniper Green, a village in Colinton parish, Edinburghshire, on a high bank above the left side of the Water of Leith, with a station on the Balerno loop-line (1874) of the Caledonian railway, 1 mile ENE of Currie and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Edinburgh. It has a post office under Currie, and two public schools; consists in great measure of villas and pretty cottages; and, with charming environs, including a long reach of the picturesque dell of the Water of Leith, is a favourite summer retreat of families from Edinburgh. A new Free church, erected in 1880 at a cost of £3000, is in the Gothic style of the 13th century, and contains 620 sittings. Pop. (1831) 338, (1861) 531, (1871) 716, (1881) 1018.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Jura (Scand. *door-oe*, 'deer island'), an island and a parish in Argyllshire. One of the southern or Islay group of the Hebrides, the island extends north-north-eastward, from within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of Islay to within $\frac{3}{4}$ mile of Scarba, and lies opposite Knapdale and the southern extremity of Lorn, at distances decreasing from 12 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, being separated from Islay by the Sound of Islay, from Knapdale and Lorn by the Sound of Jura, and from Scarba by the Gulf of Corrievrechan. Its utmost length is 28 miles; and its width increases generally south-south-westward from less than 3 to $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles; but towards the middle it contracts to $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, being all but bisected by Loch Tarbert, a long narrow arm of the sea, which opens from the W. It communicates with other Hebrides and with the mainland by the Clyde steamers to Islay and to Oban; maintains ferries from Feolin in the S to Islay, from Lagg near the middle of the E coast to Keills in Knapdale, and from a place in the N to Craignish in Lorn; and at Craighouse has a post office under Greenock, with money order and savings' bank departments, at Lagg another post office, an inn, and a cattle fair on the last Friday of July, and at Small Isles another fair on the Friday after the last Tuesday of June. From end to end extends a ridge of bleak and rugged mountains, summits of which to the N of Loch Tarbert are Clachbhein (912 feet), Ben Garrisdale (1210), Ben Breac (1482), Meall Alt Dubh (794), Rainberg (1495), and Na Ursainge (580); to the S, Sprinnaldale (1653), Beinn an Oir (2569), Beinn a Chaolais (2412), Dubh Beinn (1735), Brat Beinn (1123), and Cnoc Reumer (595). The two highest of these, Beinn an Oir (Gael. 'mountain of gold') and Beinn a Chaolais ('mountain of the sound'), are the conical Paps of Jura, which figure conspicuously in a multitude of views both near and far. The western declivities of the island are abrupt, rugged, wild, intersected by numerous torrents, and almost destitute of verdure; and they approach so closely to the shore, in skirts as rocky and barren as their shoulders, that very scanty space is left for culture or inhabitation. The eastern declivities, descending more smoothly and gradually, have their lower slopes clothed with vegetation, leave a belt of plain between their skirts and the beach, and present on the whole a pleasing appearance. Several anchoring places are on the W coast; and two good roadsteads, called Small Isles Harbour and Lowlandman's Bay, besides several landing-places, are on the E coast. The Sound of Jura, contracting north-north-

eastward, sends off from its mainland side Lochs Caolisport, Sween, and Crinan; contains a good many islets; and merges at its northern extremity into the tumultuous waters of the Gulf of CORRIEVRECHAN. A principal rock of Jura is white or red quartz, some of it brecciated; other rocks are micaceous granite, micaceous sandstone, and a bluish red-veined slate, so fine as to be used as a whetstone. Its minerals include iron ore, a vein of black oxide of manganese, and a fine silicious sand suitable for the manufacture of glass. The micaceous granite is quarried, and the silicious sand has been used in glass-making. The soil along the shore is thin and stony; on the slopes is partly moorish, partly improvable moss; and along the foot of the mountains is so beset with springs, or otherwise so spouty, as to be wholly unworkable. A dozen small upland lakes lie in the hollows among the hills; and several considerable burns, well stocked with trout and salmon, descend to the coast. Cattle and sheep farming is carried on; but much the greater part of the island is deer-forest, the head of deer being estimated at 2000. Little comparatively of the land is arable, though much that was formerly waste has been reclaimed for either tillage or pasture. The cattle are a good strong Highland breed; and black-faced and Cheviot sheep were introduced in the first two decades of the present century. Several barrows and duns are on the hills; and near Small Isles Harbour are remains of an ancient camp, with a triple line of defence. Jura House, near the southern coast,

is the seat of James Campbell, Esq. of Jura (b. 1818; suc. 1878), who holds 55,000 acres, valued at nearly £4000 per annum. The other proprietor is Walter Macfarlane, Esq. of ARDLUSSA, which has been noticed separately. In 1877, Henry Evans, Esq., lessee of Jura Forest, built a fine large shooting-lodge near Small Isles. Pop. (1811) 1157, (1831) 1312, (1851) 1064, (1861) 858, (1871) 761, (1881) 773.

The parish of JURA, anciently comprehending the islands of Gigha, Cara, Colonsay, and Oronsay, was designated Kilearnadale and Kilchattan. Gigha and Cara were disjoined about 1729, Colonsay and Oronsay in 1861; but it still comprises the islands of Belnahua, Garvelloch, Lunga, and Scarba, all of which are noticed separately. Its present total area is 93,799 acres, or 146½ square miles. This parish is in the presbytery of Islay and Jura and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £186. The parish church was built in 1776, and, as enlarged and improved in 1842, contains 249 sittings. There is a Free Church preaching station; and five schools, all of them public but the last—Ardlussa, Belnahua, Knockrome, Small Isles, and New Brodsdale—with respective accommodation for 30, 41, 68, 56, and 38 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 12, 17, 29, 39, and 25, and grants of £24, 11s., £29, 4s., £39, 14s., £45, 3s., and £32, 5s. Valuation (1883) £5568, 8s. Pop. (1861) 1052, (1871) 952, (1881) 946, of whom 819 were Gaelic-speaking.

Juxta-Kirkpatrick. See KIRKPATRICK-JUXTA.

K

KAIL. See KALE.

Kailzie (anciently *Hopkailzie*), a former parish of Peebleshire, bisected by the Tweed, and suppressed in 1674, when about two-thirds of it, on the right bank of the Tweed, were annexed to Traquair; whilst the rest, on the left bank, was annexed to Innerleithen. The ruins of its church stand, in the midst of an old burying-ground, on a burn running northward to the Tweed; and near them, 2½ miles ESE of Peebles, is Kailzie House, a plain, two-storied mansion of the early part of the present century. Its owner, William Connel Black, Esq. (b. 1839), holds 1460 acres in the shire, valued at £1441 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Kaimes. See KAMES.

Kair House, a neat modern mansion in Arbutnott parish, Kincardineshire, near the left bank of Bervie Water, 1½ mile NE of Fordoun station. It is the seat of David Johnston, Esq., M.D. (b. 1814), who purchased the estate from the Kinlochs in 1867, and holds 571 acres in the shire, valued at £1315 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 66, 1871.

Kale Water, a stream of NE Roxburghshire, rising, as Long Burn, on Leap Hill, one of the central Cheviots, near the English Border, at an altitude of 1230 feet above sea-level. Thence it runs 14¾ miles north-by-eastward, through Oxnam, Hounam, and Morebattle parishes, to a point 7 furlongs ENE of Morebattle village; proceeds thence 5½ miles west-north-westward, chiefly on the boundary between Morebattle and Linton parishes, and through Eekford parish; and, after a total descent of 1135 feet, falls into the Teviot at Kalemouth, 4¾ miles S by W of Kelso. Its upper basin consists of beautiful, verdant, upland pastures, long noted for their excellence, and famous for an esteemed variety of the Cheviot sheep, called Kale Water sheep; its middle and lower reaches lie through charming dells, across 'ferny knowes,' along a lovely vale, and athwart rich fields of 'silvery wheat and golden oats;' and its lowest reach runs partly down a deep ravine, in bygone days a retreat and meeting-place of Covenanters. Miss Baillie, supplementing a fragment of a fine old Scottish

song beginning 'O the ewe-bughting's bonny, baith c'euing and morn,' sings—

'O the sheep-herding's lightsome among the green braes,
Where Kale wimples clear 'neath the white-blossomed slae—
Where the wild thyme and meadow-queen scent the saft gale,
And the cushat croods leesomey doon in the dale!
There the lintwhite and mavis sing sweet frae the thorn,
And blithe lills the laverock aboon the green corn;
And a' things rejoice in the simmer's glad prime—
But my heart 's wi' my love in the far foreign clime.'

The Kale still yields capital sport, its trout ranging between ¼ and 3 lbs.; though no longer may two rods expect to kill over 400 fish in a single day, as fifty years since, in the youth of the late Mr Stoddart.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 17, 18, 26, 25, 1863-64.

Kalligray. See CALLIGRAY.

Kames, a hamlet in Liberton parish, Edinburghshire, 3½ miles S by E of Edinburgh.

Kames, a straggling village in Killinan parish, Argyllshire, on the W side of the Kyles of Bute, 1½ to 2¼ miles SSW of Tighmabruaich. It has a post office under Greenock, a steamboat pier, an inn, powder works, and an artillery volunteer battery.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Kames, a mansion in Eccles parish, S Berwickshire, 6 miles E of Greenlaw, and 6½ NNW of Coldstream. A gabled edifice in the old Scottish style, surrounded by fine old trees, it was the birthplace, property, and residence of the distinguished judge and philosopher, Henry Home (1696-1782)—the place whence, as Lord of Session, he took the title of Lord Kames, and where he wrote many of his works, and entertained Dr Benjamin Franklin in 1759.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 26, 1864.

Kames, a bay, a hill, and a castellated mansion in North Bute parish, Buteshire. The bay, indenting the E side of Bute island, measures 9½ furlongs across the entrance, and 7½ thence to its inmost recess. It sweeps round in half-moon form, and has a good bathing beach. The hill overlooks the bay, rises to an altitude of 875 feet above sea-level, and commands a magnificent view. Kames Castle stands at the SE base of the hill, within ¼ mile of the bay, and 2¾ miles NNW of Rothesay, in the low fertile dingle which extends across the island

to Etterick Bay. Long the seat of the Bannatyues of Kames, it comprises a 14th century tower, with a house built on it by Sir William Macleod Bannatyne, Knt. (1743-1834), who, on his elevation to the bench in 1799, assumed the title of Lord Bannatyne, and from whom it passed to the Marquis of Bute. Kames Castle was the birthplace, and for three years the home, of the critic and essayist John Sterling (1806-44), whose biographer, Carlyle, describes it as 'a kind of dilapidated baronial residence, to which a small farm, rented by his father, was then attached.' Wester Kames Castle, once the seat of the Spences, 3 furlongs NNW of Kames Castle, was mainly a small tower of no great antiquity, and is now a ruin.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Kamesburgh or Port Bannatyne, a village in North Bute parish, Buteshire, on Kames Bay, 2½ miles NNW of Rothesay, with which it was connected by a tramway in 1882. Curving round the southern shore of the bay, and containing some good houses, let for summer quarters, it presents a clean and tidy aspect, and looks out upon the beauty of the E end of Kyles of Bute. It maintains a herring fishery; communicates with steamers plying between Rothesay and places within or beyond the Kyles; and has a post and telegraph office (Port Bannatyne) under Rothesay, a quay and a steamboat pier, an excellent hotel, a hydropathic establishment, and North Bute Free church (1843). Pop. (1861) 504, (1871) 575, (1881) 651.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Kannor. See CANNOR.

Katerine, Ayrshire. See CATRINE.

Katrine, Loch, a lake, the western shore of whose upper 2½ miles belongs to Buchanan parish, Stirlingshire, but which elsewhere extends along the mutual border of Callander and Aberfoyle parishes, SW Perthshire. Lying 364 feet above sea-level, it curves 8 miles east-south-eastward, and, opposite Letter farm, has an utmost width of 7¼ furlongs, with a maximum depth of 78 fathoms. GLENGYLE Water flows 3¾ miles south-eastward to its head, and from its foot it sends off Achray Water 1¾ mile east-by-southward to Loch ACHRAY, belonging thus to the basin of the TETH; whilst forty-eight rivulets leap down the hill-sides to its shores. Chief elevations to the N of the lake, from head to foot, are Meall Mor (2451 feet), An Garadh (2347), Stob a Choin (2839), Cruinn Bheinn (1787), Meall Gaothach (1981), Bealach-na-h Imriche (1592), Ben A'an (1500), Meall Gaimnheich (1851), and BEN VANE (2635); to the S, Maol Mor (2249), Meall Meadhonach (893), Beinn Uaimhe (1962), BEN LOMOND (3192), Druim nan Carn (1495), and BEN VENUE (2393). A small iron steamer was launched on its waters in 1843; and the *Rob Roy* now plies to and fro from Stronachlachar Hotel, 2¾ miles SE of the head of the lake and 5 ENE of Inversnaid on Loch Lomond, to a pier at the foot, 1¼ mile W of the TROSSACHS Hotel and 9½ miles W by S of Callander. On board of her the Queen, with the Princesses Louise and Beatrice, sailed up the lake, 6 Sept. 1869. Loch Katrine belongs to the Duke of Montrose and Lady Willoughby de Eresby; it contains some char, abundance of good trout, and pike running up to 20 lbs. Its waterworks have been fully described under GLASGOW. See also BEALACH-NAM-BO, ELLEN'S ISLE, and other articles already indicated.

Scott visited the Trossachs and Loch Katrine on several occasions during 1790-1809, the year before the publication of the *Lady of the Lake*; and, as Principal Shairp remarks, 'the world believes, and will continue to believe, that he was the first Sassenach who discovered the Trossachs, as it was his poem which gave them world-wide celebrity.' In 1790, however, and 1800 the Rev. James Robertson, minister of Callander, had described them in the *Old Statistical* and his *Sketch of the most remarkable Scenery near Callander*; and in 1804 we find William Wordsworth endeavouring to make his visit hither 'appear not so very foolish, by informing the dwellers by the lakeside that this was a place much celebrated in England, though perhaps little thought of by them.' No better description exists of Loch Katrine than that which is given by his sister

Dorothy, the more so as it depicts it in its twofold aspect—dreary and naked at the head, wooded and ever more beautiful towards the foot. 'Coleridge and I,' she writes, 'as we sate [near Stronachlachar], had what seemed but a dreary prospect—a waste of unknown ground which we guessed we must travel over before it was possible to find a shelter. We saw a long way down the lake; it was all moor on the near side; on the other the hills were steep from the water, and there were large coppice-woods, but no cheerful green fields, and no road that we could see; we knew, however, that there must be a road from house to house; but the whole lake appeared a solitude—neither boats, islands, nor houses, no grandeur in the hills, nor any loveliness in the shores. When we first came in view of it we had said it was like a barren Ulswater—Ulswater dismantled of its grandeur, and cropped of its lesser beauties. When I had swallowed my dinner I hastened after William, and Coleridge followed me. Walked through the heather with some labour for perhaps half a mile, and found William sitting on the top of a small eminence, whence we saw the real head of the lake, which was pushed up into the vale a considerable way beyond the promontory where we now sate. The view up the lake was very pleasing, resembling Thirlmere below Armath. There were rocky promontories and woody islands, and, what was most cheering to us, a neat white house on the opposite shore. . . . We were rowing down that side of the lake which had hitherto been little else than a moorish ridge. After turning a rocky point we came to a bay closed in by rocks and steep woods, chiefly of full-grown birch. The lake was elsewhere ruffled, but at the entrance of this bay the breezes sunk, and it was calm: a small island was near, and the opposite shore, covered with wood, looked soft through the misty rain. William, rubbing his eyes, for he had been asleep, called out that he hoped I had not let him pass by anything that was so beautiful as this; and I was glad to tell him that it was but the beginning of a new land. After we had left this bay we saw before us a long reach of woods and rocks and rocky points, that promised other bays more beautiful than what we had passed. The ferryman was a good-natured fellow, and rowed very industriously, following the ins and outs of the shore; he was delighted with the pleasure we expressed, continually repeating how pleasant it would have been on a fine day. I believe he was attached to the lake by some sentiment of pride, as his own domain—his being almost the only boat upon it—which made him, seeing we were willing gazers, take far more pains than an ordinary boatman; he would often say, after he had compassed the turning of a point, "This is a bonny part," and he always chose the bonniest, with greater skill than our prospect-hunters and "picturesque travellers;" places screened from the winds—that was the first point; the rest followed of course,—richer growing trees, rocks and banks, and curves which the eye delights in. The second bay we came to differed from the rest; the hills retired a short space from the lake, leaving a few level fields between, on which was a cottage embosomed in trees: the bay was defended by rocks at each end, and the hills behind made a shelter for the cottage, the only dwelling, I believe, except one, on this side of Loch Ketterine. We now came to steeps that rose directly from the lake, and passed by a place called in the Gaelic the Den of the Ghosts,* which reminded us of Lodore; it is a rock, or mass of rock, with a stream of large black stones like the naked or dried-up bed of a torrent down the side of it; birch-trees start out of the rock in every direction, and cover the hill above, further than we could see. The water of the lake below was very deep, black, and calm. Our delight increased as we advanced, till we came in view of the termination of the lake, seeing where the river issues out of it through a narrow chasm between the hills. Here I ought to rest, as we rested, and attempt to give utterance to our pleasure: but indeed I can impart but little of what we felt. We were still on the

* Goblins' Cave.

same side of the water, and, being immediately under the hill, within a considerable bending of the shore, we were enclosed by hills all round, as if we had been upon a smaller lake of which the whole was visible. It was an entire solitude; and all that we beheld was the perfection of loveliness and beauty. We had been through many solitary places since we came into Scotland, but this place differed as much from any we had seen before, as if there had been nothing in common between them; no thought of dreariness or desolation found entrance here; yet nothing was to be seen but water, wood, rocks, and heather, and bare mountains above. We saw the mountains by glimpses as the clouds passed by them, and were not disposed to regret, with our boatman, that it was not a fine day, for the near objects were not concealed from us, but softened by being seen through the mists. The lake is not very wide here, but appeared to be much narrower than it really is, owing to the many promontories, which are pushed so far into it that they are much more like islands than promontories. We had a longing desire to row to the outlet and look up into the narrow passage through which the river went; but the point where we were to land was on the other side, so we bent our course right across, and just as we came in sight of two huts, which have been built by Lady Perth as a shelter for those who visit the Trossachs, Coleridge hailed us with a shout of triumph from the door of one of them, exulting in the glory of Scotland. The huts stand at a small distance from each other, on a high and perpendicular rock, that rises from the bed of the lake. A road, which has a very wild appearance, has been cut through the rock; yet even here, among these bold precipices, the feeling of excessive beautifulness overcomes every other. While we were upon the lake, on every side of us were bays within bays, often more like tiny lakes or pools than bays, and these not in long succession only, but all round, some almost on the broad breast of the water, the promontories shot out so far.' See pp. 86-107, 220-235, of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland* (ed. by Princ. Shairp, Edinb. 1874); and Sir George B. Airy's *Topography of the 'Lady of the Lake'* (Lond. 1873).

Kealoch or **An Teallach**, a mountain (3483 feet) in Lochbroom parish, NW Ross-shire, rising on the S side of the upper part of Little Loch Broom, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Dundonnell. It consists entirely of sandstone, but presents an appearance as if it consisted of granite; and rises on one side right from the loch in steep and soaring acclivities, on another side from among a series of glens, ravines, and ridges, nearly all of white rock and unutterably desolate. It overtops all the neighbouring country, and looks to the eye to be higher than any single mountain in Scotland, excepting Ben Nevis; and it commands an extensive view, comprising all the details of Lochs Broom and Greinord.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 92, 1881.

Keanloch. See KINLOCH.

Keannoath. See OA.

Kearn. See AUCHINDOIR AND KEARN.

Kearvaig (Gael. *Amluinn Chearbhag*), a rivulet in Durness parish, NW Sutherland, issuing from triangular Loch na Gainmhich ($3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ furl. ; 790 feet), and running 6 miles north-north-westward to the sea, at a point $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Cape Wrath. It is ascended by sea-trout and a few grilse, but is seldom visited by anglers.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 113, 1882.

Keavil, a mansion in Dunfermline parish, Fife, on the Pitfirrane property, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of the town.

Kedslie, a farm near the S border of the detached district of Lauder parish, Berwickshire, 3 miles NW of Earlston. Here stood a pre-Reformation chapel, subordinate to Lauder church.

Keen, Mount, a conical mountain (3077 feet), one of the Central Grampians, on the mutual border of Lochlee parish, Forfarshire, and Glenmuck parish, Aberdeenshire, 7 miles SSE of Ballater by a steep rough track to Lochlee, which crosses its western shoulder at an altitude of 2500 feet, and up which the Queen rode on 20 Sept. 1861.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 65, 1870.

Keig, a parish of central Aberdeenshire, whose church stands near the left bank of the river Don, 3 miles NNW of Whitehouse station, this being $2\frac{1}{2}$ E by S of Alford and $26\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of Aberdeen, under which there is a post office of Keig. The parish, containing Whitehouse station in the extreme S, is bounded N by Leslie and Premnay, E by Oyne and Monymusk, S by Monymusk and Tough, SW by Alford, and W by Tullynessle. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between $1\frac{3}{4}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $8119\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $60\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The Don winds $5\frac{3}{8}$ miles east-north-eastward here—5 furlongs along the boundary with Alford, $3\frac{5}{8}$ miles through the interior, and 9 furlongs along the Monymusk border; and here it is fed by several little burns. Along it the surface declines to 335 feet above sea-level, thence rising northward and north-westward to 1619 feet on BENNOCHIE and 929 at the Barnkin, southward to 1250 on the western slope of Cairn William. Granite is the prevailing rock; gneiss, greenstone, and clay-slate appear in a few places; mica slate lies profusely scattered on much of the surface; and masses of porphyry and some tolerable specimens of rock crystal are found. The soil of the haugh along the Don is mostly sandy or gravelly alluvium, combined with clay; of the plain, is partly a good mould; and of the arable acclivities, is mostly reclaimed moor. Rather less than half of the entire area is arable, nearly one-third is under wood, and the rest of the land is either pasture or moor. Two Caledonian stone circles, and a ruinous circular enclosure of loose stones, called the Barnkin, are the chief antiquities. Castle-Forbes, noticed separately, is the only mansion; and Lord Forbes is the chief proprietor, but two others hold each an annual value of between £100 and £500. Keig is in the presbytery of Alford and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £216. The parish church is a neat Gothic structure of 1835, containing 450 sittings. There is also a Free church; and a public school, with accommodation for 100 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 103, and a grant of £102, 7s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £3230, (1882) £4492, plus £179 for railway. Pop. (1801) 379, (1831) 592, (1861) 811, (1871) 886, (1881) 776.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Keil, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Southend parish, Argyllshire. The mansion stands near the extremity of Kintyre, opposite Sanda island, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Campbeltown; and the estate extends a considerable distance along the coast. A ruined church, near the mansion, is traditionally alleged to occupy a spot visited by St Columba on his way from Ireland to Iona; and an ancient stone cross, supposed to have been erected to the memory of the saint, also stood here, but is now represented by only the pedestal. Several large caves are on the coast, and one of them is alleged by the native peasantry to extend 6 miles inland to Killellan Hill.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 12, 1872.

Keillour, an estate, with a mansion, in Fowlis-Wester parish, Perthshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Balgowan station.

Keills, a hamlet and a promontory in North Knapdale parish, Argyllshire. The hamlet lies on the W coast, near the southern extremity of the promontory, opposite Lagg, in Jura, and $13\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSW of Crinan Pier. The ferry station for communication from Knapdale and the central parts of Argyllshire, with the central parts of Jura, with the N of Islay, and with Oronsay and Colonsay, it has a post office under Lochgilphead, an ancient cross, and the ruins of an ancient chapel. The promontory lies between Loch Swin and the Sound of Jura; extends $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward; is comparatively narrow; and has mostly bold rocky coasts, rising murally in many places to a height of 300 feet.

Keilor Burn. See INVERKEILOR.

Keir, a Nithsdale parish of Dumfriesshire, whose church stands near the right bank of Sear Water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Penpont village and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of the post-town Thornhill. It is bounded N by Penpont, E

by Closeburn, S by Dunscore, W by Glencairn, and NW by Tynron. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is 7 miles; its utmost breadth is $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is 7890 acres, of which $84\frac{1}{2}$ are water. Shinnel Water runs 2 miles north-eastward along the western border to the Scar; Scar Water winds $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward along the northern and north-eastern border to the Nith; and the NITH itself runs $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-eastward along the Closeburn boundary to the south-eastern extremity in the vicinity of Auldgrith Bridge. The southern border is traced by Glenmids Burn; and six other rivulets, each about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, rise in the interior, and run in almost parallel lines, at nearly regular intervals, north-north-eastward to the Scar and to the Nith, one of them traversing a romantic wooded ravine, and forming in one part a very beautiful waterfall. Springs are everywhere abundant; and two small lakes, one of them containing leeches, were formerly in the W, but have been drained. Low flat alluvial land, with an elevation of from 80 to 280 feet above sea-level, lies along the Nith, the Scar, and the Shinnel; and a steep wooded bank flanks most of that land all down to the extreme southern extremity. Thence the surface rises to 604 feet near Blackwood, 1171 on the Glencairn border, and 887 at Capenoch Moor; and, as seen from the highway between Thornhill and Closeburn, presents a picture of no common beauty. Silurian rocks predominate, but newer rocks occur; and limestone and sandstone have been worked at Barjarg and Porterstown. The soil of the haugh lands is rich alluvium; of the tablelands is mostly gravelly or sandy; and of the arable portions of the hills is generally a rich loam, full of stones. About one-half of all the land is arable; a fair proportion is under wood; and the rest is variously meadow, hill pasture, and waste. Gone are a standing stone near the parish church and a 'Court Knowe' on the glebe; but a stone on Keir Hill marks the spot where James Renwick often preached in the days of the persecution, and the site of an ancient chapel is on Kilbride Hill. Mansions, noticed separately, are Barjarg, Blackwood, Capenoch, and Waterside; and the property is divided among five. Keir is in the presbytery of Penpont and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £343. The parish church (1814; renovated 1880) contains 330 sittings; and the Lower public, the Upper public, and Capenoch infant schools, with respective accommodation for 59, 100, and 75 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 62, 60, and 43, and grants of £55, 4s., £55, 7s., and £34, 9s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £5253, (1883) £6615, 12s. Pop. (1801) 771, (1831) 987, (1861) 849, (1871) 828, (1881) 745.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Keir (Celt. *caer*, 'fort'), a mansion on the mutual border of Lecropt and Dunblane parishes, S Perthshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Dunblane town and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Bridge of Allan. The lands of Keir were acquired from George Leslie of that ilk in 1448 by Lucas of Strevelyn, whose descendant, William, between 1849 and 1851 'made considerable alterations in the house, removing the entrance from the E to the N, building a new set of offices, turning the old entrance hall into a noble library, and adding a bay to the eastern front. The porch, gateway, and connecting arcade, and the terraces which surround three sides of the house, were likewise constructed by him; and he added considerably to the beautiful pleasure-grounds.' He, Sir William Stirling-Maxwell (1818-78), was author of *The Cloister Life of Charles V.* and other works, and sat for Perthshire in the Conservative interest from 1852 to 1868. In 1865 he succeeded his maternal uncle in the POLLOCK estates and baronetcy, and assumed the additional surname of Maxwell. He held 20,814 acres, valued at £34,245 per annum, viz., 8863 in Perthshire (£5732), 1487 in Stirlingshire (£2370), 4773 in Renfrewshire (£14,171), and 5691 in Lanarkshire (£11,972). His son and successor, Sir John Maxwell Stirling-Maxwell, tenth Bart. since 1682, was born in 1866.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869. See Dr William Fraser's *Stirlings of Keir* (Edinb. 1858).

Keiss, a village and a *quoad sacra* parish in the NE extremity of the parish of Wick, on the NW side of Sinclairs Bay, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles N by W of the town of Wick, under which it has a post and telegraph office. It also possesses a boat harbour, with 58 boats and 125 fisher men and boys, an Established church, a Free church, and a small Baptist chapel, the last dating from 1750. Keiss House is $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NNE of the village; Keiss Castle, the ruin of a small feudal tower, stands between it and the sea. Explorations, carried out in 1864 at Keiss Links, laid bare several cists containing human remains, and a large number of implements of the stone period, which have been described by Samuel Laing, Esq., M.P., and Professor Huxley in their *Pre-historic Remains of Caithness* (Lond. 1866). The *quoad sacra* parish, constituted by the General Assembly in 1833, and erected by the civil authorities after the Disruption, is in the presbytery of Caithness and the synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Its church, erected by Government in 1827 at a cost of £1500, contains 333 sittings. Two public schools, Aukengill and Keiss, with respective accommodation for 80 and 160 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 46 and 76, and grants of £34 and £54, 17s. Pop. of village (1871) 327, (1881) 313; of *q. s.* parish (1871) 1124, (1881) 1348, of whom 253 were in Canisbay parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 116, 1878.

Keith, a parish in the centre of the county of Banff, and occupying for some distance its whole width. It is about 5 miles from the coast. A portion near the centre of the W side crosses the county boundary, and extends into the county of Elgin. It is touched at the extreme NE corner by the parish of Deskford, and is bounded E by the parish of Grange, SE for about 2 miles by the county of Aberdeen, S by the parishes of Cairnie and Botriphnie, W by Botriphnie, Boharn, and Bellie, and NW by Bellie and by Rathven. The boundary is artificial, except for about 5 miles on the E side, between Keith and Grange parishes, where it is formed by the Altmore Burn, and for 2 miles on the W between Keith and Bellie parishes, where it is formed by Forgie Burn. Though the outline is irregular, the parish is compact. The greatest length, from N by E (at the point where it touches Deskford parish) to S by W (at a point about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Edintore House), is $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and the greatest width, from E (at the point where the Great North of Scotland railway passes into Grange parish) to W (near the Hill of Mulderie), is $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The area is 18,264·820 acres, of which 16,381·053 are in Banffshire, and 1883·767 in Elginshire. The surface is very irregular and undulating, and varies in height from 338 feet, at the bridge over the Isla to the NE of the town, to 766 feet (Garral Hill towards the NE end of the parish), 1199 (on the Meikle Balloch Hill to the SE), 967 (at Cairds Wood on the S), and 1020 (at the Hill of Mulderie on the W). The soil is in many places good clay loam, but is often hard, damp, and mossy, and somewhat unkindly. By far the larger portion is under crop or wooded, there being very little waste ground. Two of the woodland sections, one S of Keith, and the other SW of Fife-Keith, have, at the expense of the superiors of the respective villages, been laid out with walks for the use of the public. The drainage of a considerable part of the parish is effected by means of the river Isla, which enters on the SW from Botriphnie parish, and flows with a winding course N and NE, passing between Keith and Fife-Keith, and then turns eastward between Keith and Newmill, and winds E till it passes into Grange parish in its onward course to junction with the Deveron. There are a number of small burns, the principal being the Burn of Newmill, which rises in the NW, flows past the W end of the village of Newmill, and falls into the Isla; and the Burn of Tarnash, which rises in the SE, and flows E of Keith also into the Isla. On three of the streams near Keith there are waterfalls, picturesque, though of no great size; and the rocky glens through which the burns flow are rich localities for botanists, yielding, among other plants, plentiful specimens of the oak,

beech, and bladder ferns. Near the centre of the parish, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N of Keith village, is Keith Junction station on the Highland and Great North of Scotland railway systems. This is the terminus of the Forres and Keith section of the former, which passes W by S through the parish for a distance of $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Of the latter, it is the junction of the Aberdeen and Keith, and Keith and Elgin sections, of which the former passes E through the parish for $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles, while the latter follows a winding course to the SW for a distance of 4 miles, Fife-Keith being accommodated by a station at Earlsmill, and the southern part of the parish by a station at Auchindachy, in Botriphnie. A line from Keith station, at present (1883) in course of construction, will pass northward to Buckie. It will form part of the Highland system. The parish forms the connecting link between the upper and lower districts of Banffshire, and near the centre it is traversed from E to W by the great road from Aberdeen to Inverness. The underlying rocks are primary, and contain in many places beds of limestone of excellent quality, which are extensively worked at Blackhillock and Braehad. In places grey flint spar is to be found associated with green antimony, and on the bank of Tarnash Burn, SE of the village of Keith, is a small mass of alum shale. The churches and industries are connected with the villages, and most of them are noticed in the following article KEITH. Besides Keith and Fife-Keith the parish contains the village of Newmill, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile N of Keith, on a slope facing S. This is now the centre of the *quoad sacra* parish of Newmill, disjoined in 1877. The church stands at the E end. It was erected in 1870, and is a plain building containing 520 sittings. There is also a Free Church mission house. The population of Newmill village was, in 1871, 614; in 1881, 651,—of the parish in 1881, 1431. Besides the public schools at Keith village there are also board schools at Auchanacie, Fife-Keith, Glen of Newmill, Newmill, and Tarrycroys, which, with respective accommodation for 50, 50, 80, 125, and 80 pupils, had (1881) an average attendance of 26, 53, 44, 112, and 52 respectively, and grants of £39, 14s., £41, 12s. 6d., £25, 17s. 4d., £92, 6s., and £49, 10s. The chief object of antiquarian interest is the old tower of Milton near the railway station, once belonging to the family of Oliphant. Mention is made in the old *Statistical Account* of stone circles on the Caird's Hill, but these have disappeared, as have also the sanative properties of the neighbouring Tober-chalaich or Old Wife's Well. The old bridge across the Isla is noticed in the following article. The parish anciently extended from Fordyce to Mortlach, and belonged to the Abbey of Kinloss, to which it was granted by William the Lyon. James Ferguson the astronomer (1710-76), a native of the adjoining parish of Rothiemay, was educated here, and was for a time in service at the farm of Arduedlie, about 1 mile S of the town of Keith. Five proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, and 2 hold between £500 and £100. The Earl of Fife is the largest landowner, but the Earl of Seafield has the largest rental. The only mansion is Edintore House. The sum raised by the parochial board in 1882 was £2448 from assessments. The parish is in the presbytery of Strathbogie and the synod of Moray. The stipend is £352, with a manse and a glebe worth respectively £28 and £32, 10s. a year. Valuation (1883) of Banffshire section £23,275, of Elginshire section £1087. Pop. (1801) 3284, (1831) 4464, (1861) 5943, (1871) 5591, (1881) 6396, of whom 6163 were in Banffshire, and the rest in Elginshire.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 85, 86, 1876.

Keith, a post-town in Banffshire, near the centre of the parish described in the last article. It consists of the three divisions of OLD and NEW KEITH on the right bank of the Isla, and FIFE-KEITH on the left bank, but Old Keith to the NW has been swallowed up by its younger rival, and both are now collectively known as Keith. It is $\frac{3}{4}$ mile distant from the Keith station on the Highland and Great North of Scotland railways, and is by rail $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Huntly, 18 ESE of

Elgin, $20\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Banff, $53\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Aberdeen, and 170 N of Edinburgh. By road it is 9 miles SE of Fochabers, 10 NW of Huntly, and 12 SSW of Cullen. Notwithstanding the disadvantage of its distance from the station, it is a thriving place, the centre of traffic for middle Banffshire, and the centre of communication by road between the upper and lower districts of the county. Old Keith has a considerable antiquity, for it appears in the form of 'Geth' in a deed granted by William the Lyon, and in virtue of which the whole of Strathisla passed into the possession of the Abbey of Kinloss. The deed was granted at Elgin, but bears no date, though probably it was about 1177, a year established from other evidence as a time when William visited the North. It had a jurisdiction of regality, and in virtue of this and of its trade, it was, at an early period, superior in consequence to Banff, Cullen, or Fordyce, then the other towns in the county. The court of regality sat in the church and, treason excepted, judged all civil and criminal causes, even including the four Crown pleas. The panels were put for trial into a window called 'the Boss Window,' and were committed on conviction to the steeple which served as a jail. Those convicted on capital charges were executed on the hill where New Keith has since been built, the place of execution being in Mid Street, on ground now occupied by the stable-yard of the Seafield Arms Hotel. At the abolition of the regality jurisdictions in 1748 the value of this one was set down at £200. The old town seems to have extended some distance along the Isla, but being inconveniently situated it dwindled away. It used to be celebrated for the Summer Eve Fair, which was up to the beginning of the present century one of the most important fairs in Scotland. 'It lasted about a week, and was attended by people from all parts of Scotland. So great was the gathering that the town of Keith could not lodge the half of them, and they had to seek lodgings in country houses and small inns for several miles around.' It is still held, but is shorn of its former greatness. Old Keith has been the scene of several noteworthy events. On 30 June 1645, General Baillie here offered battle to Montrose, who, however, considered the position of the Covenanters too strong. Baillie seems to have been drawn up on the ground now occupied by the new town and along by Begg's Brae, while Montrose approached from Auchanacie. On this occasion Montrose was in the full flush of victory after the battle of Auldearn, but in 1650 he was destined to revisit Keith under different circumstances. He was then a captive unkempt and ragged. Keith was reached on a Sunday when for some unknown reason divine service was to be celebrated in the churchyard. The marquis was carried to the spot, and the minister of Keith—William Kininmonth, once chaplain to General David Leslie—preached at him from 1 Sam. xv. 33. Montrose 'perceiving the drift of the orator said "Rail on," and submitted in patience.' In 1667 a well-known freebooter of the day, Peter Roy Macgregor, made a descent on Old Keith, and a bloody encounter between his band and the inhabitants of the district took place in the old churchyard, with a result so little favourable to the 'caterans,' that Roy was taken prisoner and afterwards executed at Edinburgh. In 1745 Major Glasgow, an Irishman in the French service and acting with the forces of Prince Charles Edward, surprised a detachment of government troops here and carried off about eighty prisoners.

New Keith or KEITH proper was first laid out about 1750 by the then Earl of Findlater. It adjoins Old Keith on the SE, and occupies the eastern slope of what was formerly but a barren moor. It is built on a regular plan, there being a central square of large size, and three principal streets running parallel to one another in a N and S direction with cross lanes. The feus measure 15 yds. by 60, so that a large garden is provided for each. The principal inn was built in 1823 by the Earl of Seafield (in the present superior), and contains a large hall in which the district courts were formerly held. The public hall, presented to the town

by the late Mr William Longmore, banker and distiller, is at the N end of the town. It is a plain, neat building, erected in 1872-73 at a cost of £2000. It contains a portrait of Mr Longmore, presented to him in acknowledgment of his gift. The ground belonging to the hall at the W end was also laid out by Mr Longmore at his own expense, and presented by him to the town to be used as a public bowling green. To the W of New Keith and S of Old Keith, and close to the fens of the latter, is a cottage hospital named the Turner Memorial Hospital in remembrance of the late Dr Turner, Keith, who was (in conjunction with Mr Longmore) its chief promoter, though he did not live to see it finished. It is a plain building erected in 1880 at a cost of £1200, and contains 17 beds, including 1 for incurables. The endowment fund amounts to about £4000, of which £3000 were derived from the residue of the estate of the late Dr Taylor, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets—a native of Keith—who founded the Greenskares Bursaries at the University of Aberdeen. Other support is derived from church collections and voluntary subscriptions. There is in the town an abundant water supply introduced in 1879 at a cost of £5000. The source of supply is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant. The question of improved drainage is at present (1883) being agitated. The lighting is carried out by a private gas company, whose works are to the W of the Longmore Hall. The parish church, still farther to the W, is a handsome building with a square pinnacled tower 120 feet high, with clock and bell. It was erected in 1816-19 at a cost of £6220, and was repainted in 1874, while gas was introduced in 1880. There are 1661 sittings. The Free church is a plain building of Disruption date, with 700 sittings. The United Presbyterian church near the square is a plain Gothic building dating from 1853. The walls were heightened, and the interior was greatly improved in 1876. It contains 500 sittings. The Episcopal church (Trinity) was formerly a very small and plain building, built in 1803, but has been replaced (1882-83) by a fine new Geometric Gothic building, erected at a cost of £2200, to the NE of the Established church. There will be accommodation for 300 persons. The Roman Catholic church (St Thomas) in the square, with 450 sittings, was erected in 1831. It is said to be modelled after the church of St Maria-de-Vittoria at Rome, and has two gigantic statues of St Peter and St Paul at the SE and NE corners respectively. There is a fine altar-piece, illustrating the incredulity of St Thomas, presented to the church by Charles X. of France. There are three buildings used as schools, with total accommodation for 781 pupils. The three constitute the Keith combined public school working on the graded system. There are also an endowed ladies' school, with accommodation for 50, and a school in connection with the Roman Catholic Church, with accommodation for 100 pupils. In the town or its immediate neighbourhood there are a distillery, a carding mill for the manufacture of blankets, etc., a tweed manufactory, a brewery, a manure work, an agricultural implement manufactory, and grain and flour mills, and there is also a large trade in dead meat. There is a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. There are branches of the Union, Town and County, and North of Scotland Banks, and agencies of 25 insurance offices. There is a very large market stance at the S end of the town, and cattle markets are held on the first Friday of every month, except in June when the market is held on the first Wednesday *a. s.*, and in September (Summer Eve Fair) when it is on the Wednesday after the first Tuesday *o. s.* There is a feeing market for married servants on the first Friday of March, and for others on the Friday before 26 May, on the second Friday of July (for harvest), and on the Friday before 22 Nov. There is a weekly market every Saturday. Sheriff and ordinary small debt circuit courts are held in Longmore Hall on the third Saturday of every month, and justice of peace courts when required. An effort is at present being made to organise a small

provincial museum in connection with the active field club of the district. There are 5 inns, a public reading-room and library, an agricultural society, holding a spring and a summer show, a property investment company, an auxiliary to the Bible Society, and a lodge of oddfellows (Strathisla). Pop. of New Keith and Old Keith (1841) 1804, (1851) 2101, (1861) 2648, (1871) 3602, (1881) 4329. **Fife-Keith** is to the W of Keith, and is separated from it by the Isla. The river is crossed by two bridges, one now disused, except by pedestrians, built in 1609, and the other at present in use, built in 1770. A stone in the old bridge bears the inscription 'Thomas Murray. Janet Lindsay, 1609,' the names being traditionally those of a worthy couple who lived close to the ford that formerly existed, and who were so distressed by the cries of persons in danger, that they devoted their savings to the erection of a stone bridge. Close by is the churchyard with a fragment of the old church, the rest having been removed in 1819. The new bridge has a stone with the inscription 'G. III. R. R. S. 1770.' Immediately below is the pool called 'Gau'n's Pot,' where witches were drowned, and into which they were thrown from a rocky bank on the S side. The village itself has a central square with a main street passing E and W, and others diverging in different directions. The Earl of Fife is superior. It was founded in 1817, and has of late years been making more rapid progress than of yore. The rate of feu-duty is £9 per acre. Pop. (1861) 897, (1871) 945, (1881) 1196. See also Souter's *Agriculture of the County of Banff* (1812); Sim's *Legends of Strathisla* (1st ed., Keith, 1849; 2d, Keith, 1851; 3d, Elgin, 1862); *A Walk from Keith to Rothiemay* (Elgin, 1862); Sim's *Old Keith and a Stroll to Cairnie* (Keith, 1865); and Gordon's *The Book of the Chronicles of Keith, Grange, etc.* (Glasg. 1880).

Keith, an ancient parish on the SW border of Haddingtonshire, now forming the western district of Humberie parish. Keith and ancient Humberie, at the end of the 17th century, were called respectively Keith-Symmars and Keith-Hundebey. Keith Water, formed, at the boundary with Edinburghshire, by the confluence of Earl Water and Salters Burn, runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-eastward, across ancient Keith parish, to a confluence with Humberie Water, $4\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs N of the present parish church. Keith House, once a seat of the Earls Marischal, and now the property of the Earl of Hope-toun, stands a little to the left of Keith Water, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile WSW of that stream's confluence with Humberie Water and $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNE of Blackshiels. Once a fine old building, it acquired the timber used in its construction in a gift from the King of Denmark towards the close of the 16th century, and has within its grounds remains of an ancient chapel and graveyard. Places called Keith, Keith Mains, and Upper Keith are within from 3 to 10 furlongs of Keith House; and a fourth called Keith Hill lies $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles to the SSE.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Keithhall (*Monkegy* prior to 1700), a Donside parish of central Aberdeenshire, whose church stands 2 miles E by S of the post-town, Inverurie. Since 1754 comprising two-thirds of the ancient parish of Kinkell, it is bounded N by Bourtie, NE by Udny, E by the Banffshire or detached portion of New Machar and by Fintray, SE by Fintray, SW by Kintore, and W by Kintore, Inverurie, and Chapel of Garioch. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from E to W, tapering southward, varies between 1 furlong and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 7639 acres, of which $38\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The Ury winds $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-eastward along all the Inverurie boundary till it falls into the Don, which itself flows 3 miles south-south-eastward along all the Kintore boundary. Where it passes off from this parish, the surface declines to 153 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 395 feet at Cairn More near Balbithan, 458 near Cairnhill, and 616 at Selbie Hill on the northern border. The rocks include granite, trap, and gneiss; and the soil along the streams is a fertile alluvial mixture of clay, loam, and sand, but elsewhere

is mostly light and gravelly. Nearly two-thirds of the entire area are in tillage; woods and plantations cover 410 acres; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. Antiquities, other than those noticed under BALBITHAN and KINKELL, are vestiges of three large cairns and of two or more stone circles; and Kinmuck Moor, according to tradition, was the scene of a great encounter between the Scots and the Danes. Natives were Arthur Johnston (1587-1641), the eminent Latin poet, whose ancestors had held the estate of Caskieben for many generations, and Alexander Keith, D.D. (1791-1880), the well-known writer on prophecy; but the historian, Bishop Gilbert Burnet (1613-1715), was born at Edinburgh, though his father possessed the lands of Crimond. The estate of Caskieben (hereafter called Keithhall) was purchased from the Johnstons about 1662 by Sir John Keith, third son of the sixth Earl Marischal, who in 1677 was created Earl of Kintore and Baron Keith of Inverurie and Keithhall. By the addition about 1700 of a front and E wing to the older house, he rendered it a large and stately mansion, which stands near the Ury's left bank, amidst a nobly-wooded park, 1 mile E of Inverurie. His ninth descendant, Algernon-Hawkins-Thomond Keith-Falconer, tenth Earl of Kintore and thirteenth Lord Falconer of HALKERTOUN (b. 1852; suc. 1880), owns 17,021 acres in Aberdeenshire, 1053 in Forfarshire, and 17,370 in Kincardineshire, valued at £15,802, £1562, and £16,909 per annum. (See ENGLISH-MALDIE.) Two lesser proprietors hold an annual value of more, and 5 of less, than £100. Keithhall is in the presbytery of Garioch and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £348. The parish church, built in 1772, and repaired in 1875, contains 500 sittings; and the public school, with accommodation for 140 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 86, and a grant of £75, 5s. Valuation (1860) £4618, (1882) £8551, plus £59 for railway. Pop. (1801) 853, (1831) 877, (1861) 933, (1871) 874, (1881) 880.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 76, 77, 1874-73.

Keith-Hundeby. See KEITH, Haddingtonshire.

Keithick, an estate, with a mansion, in Coupar-Angus parish, Perthshire, 2 miles SW of the town. Its owner, Edward Collins Wood, Esq. (b. 1841; suc. 1877), holds 1787 acres in the shire, valued at £2827 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1863.

Keithinch. See PETERHEAD.

Keithock House. See BRECHIN.

Keithtown, a hamlet in Fodderty parish, SE Ross-shire, 1½ mile W of Maryburgh.

Kelburne Castle, a seat of the Earl of Glasgow in Largs parish, Ayrshire, within ½ mile of the Firth of Clyde, 1¼ mile N by E of Fairlie, and 2 miles SSE of Largs town. Originally a square tower, it was described by Pont in the beginning of the 17th century as 'a goodly building, well planted, having very beautiful orchards and gardens;' and a hundred years later it was enlarged by David, first Earl of Glasgow. Special features of interest are a metal finial, with the crest of the Boyles surmounted by a thistle, and 'an ingeniously ornamented sun-dial, where every inch of surface is made to tell the story of time, and where its pinnacle, by a series of grooves, imitates the crocketing of Gothic architecture.' The estate came into possession of the Earl's ancestors so early as the time of Alexander III. (1249-86), and gives the title of Viscount to George-Frederick Boyle, sixth Earl of Glasgow since 1703 (b. 1825; suc. 1869), who holds 36,879 acres, valued at £36,714 per annum, viz., 24,968 in Ayrshire (£18,359), 4453 in Renfrewshire (£7291), 5625 in Fife (£9085), and 1833 in Buteshire (£1979). The park contains many fine old trees; comprises much diversity of ground, with wooded braes and heights; and includes a dark, wooded glen, where Clea Burn, rising at an altitude of 1280 feet, and running 2¼ miles north-north-westward and westward to the Firth, forms two romantic waterfalls, the lower one 50 feet high.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870. See vol. iii. of Billings' *Baronial Antiquities* (1853).

Kelhead, a place with lime-works in Gummertrees parish, Dumfriesshire, 3½ miles WNW of Annan.

Kellas, a hamlet in Murroes parish, Forfarshire, 5 miles NNE of Dundee.

Kellas, a village in Dallas parish, Elginshire, on the left bank of the Lossie, 6½ miles SSW of Elgin.

Kellerstain, a mansion in Ratho parish, Edinburghshire, ½ mile WNW of Gogar station. Its owner, James Maitland Logan White, Esq. (b. 1848; suc. 1877), holds 357 acres in the shire, valued at £1352 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Kellie, an estate, with a decayed mansion, in Carnbee parish, Fife. The mansion, 3¼ miles NW of Pittenweem, was once a grand castellated edifice, but is now occupied by a farmer. The estate, which belongs to the Earl of Mar and Kellie (see ALLOA), contains Kellie Law (500 feet) and Kellie coal mine, comprising two main seams of cherry coal respectively 7 and 5 feet thick.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 41, 1857.

Kelloe, a mansion in Edrom parish, Berwickshire, on the left bank of Blackadder Water, 1½ mile SSE of Edrom station. Its owner, George Charles Fordyce-Buchan, Esq. (b. 1867; suc. 1871), holds 824 acres in the shire, valued at £2122 per annum. Between the mansion and the station is the hamlet of Kelloe-Bastile.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 26, 1864.

Kello Water, a mountain rivulet of Sanquhar parish, NW Dumfriesshire. Rising upon the northern slope of Blacklong Hill at an altitude of 1980 feet, it runs 2½ miles north-north-eastward along the boundary with New Cumnock in Ayrshire, and then 5¾ miles east-north-eastward along the Kirkconnel border, till, after a total descent of 1480 feet, it falls into the Nith at a point 2½ miles WNW of Sanquhar town. It is well stocked with trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864.

Kells, a parish in Glenkens district, Kirkcudbrightshire, containing the royal burgh of New GALLOWAY. It is bounded NW and N by Carsphairn, E by Dalry, Balmaclellan, and Parton, S by Balmaghie, and SW and W by Girthon and Minnigaff. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is 15½ miles; its breadth varies between 1½ and 9½ miles; and its area is 49,376¼ acres, of which 794¾ are water. The Water of KEN winds 14½ miles south-south-eastward along all the eastern boundary, broadening to 3½ furlongs in Loch Ken, below which it joins the Dee; and the DEE itself, from ¼ mile below its eflux from Loch Dee, flows 18¾ miles east-south-eastward along the south-western and southern border, and traverses triangular STROAN Loch (4 × 2¾ furl.; 225 feet). Pulmaddy Burn runs 6½ miles east-by-southward along the northern boundary to the Ken, whose principal affluent from the interior is Pulharrow Burn, running 5½ miles east-south-eastward out of Loch HARROW (3 × 1½ furl.; 850 feet). Two other lakes, communicating with Pulharrow Burn, are Lochs DUNGEON (6 × 2 furl.; 1025 feet) and Minnoch (2 × 1½ furl.; 870 feet). The surface is everywhere hilly or mountainous, sinking to close on 100 feet above sea-level at the SE corner of the parish, where the Ken falls into the Dee, and thence rising north-westward to 1066 at Cairn Edward, 1616 at Cairnmore or Blackcraig of Dee, 1248 at Bennan, 2446 at Meikle Millyea, 2350 at Millfire, and 2668 at Coserine—heathy summits these of the Rhynns of Kells that command a magnificent view. The entire tract along the Ken is eminently beautiful, exhibiting in its upper parts a reach of narrow vale, flanked and overlooked by grassy or wooded slopes, and by romantic ravines and hills, and expanding in its lower part, especially along Loch Ken, into a fertile alluvial flat, screened and overhung by parks and verdant uplands. Much of the interior, to the S of the Rhynns, is supposed to have been a hunting-ground, first of the Lords of Galloway, afterwards of the Kings of Scotland. It retains some stunted remains of an ancient and very large forest, and includes the two farms of Upper and Nether Forest, patches of wood called the King's Forest, and a large meadow, the King's Holm. Granite is a predominant rock; excellent slates were formerly quarried in the NE; iron ore abounds in one locality; and lead ore occurs on Glenlee and Kenmure estates, and was formerly mined. The

soil of the alluvial tract along the Ken is so rich, that, in the days prior to modern agricultural improvement, it bore crops for twenty-five successive years without other manure than the Ken's natural deposits, but elsewhere the soil is exceedingly various, and graduates towards the hills and mountains into worthless moor or bare rock. The chief antiquities are a large rocking stone on one of the heights of the Rhynns, vestiges of a defensive wall extending southward through great part of the parish, and a stone in the churchyard to the memory of Adam M'Whan, who was shot for his adherence to the Covenant in 1685. Natives were Thomas Gordon (1690-1750), political writer; Robert Heron (1764-1807), a calamitous author; and the Rev. William Gillespie (1776-1825), a minor poet and minister of Kells from 1801 till his death. Mansions, noticed separately, are Kenmure Castle, Glenlee, Ballingear, Garroch, Stranfasket, and Knocknalling; and 4 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 4 of between £100 and £500, 2 of from £50 to £100, and 13 of from £20 to £50. Kells is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright and synod of Galloway; the living is worth £340. The parish church, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by W of New Galloway, is a neat stone building of 1822, with a square tower and 560 sittings; and Kells public school, with accommodation for 193 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 123, and a grant of £115, 15s. Valuation (1860) £6831, (1883) £10,253, 12s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 771, (1831) 1125, (1861) 1170, (1871) 1007, (1881) 970.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 9, 8, 5, 1857-63.

Kelly, a rivulet of E Aberdeenshire, running $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward, chiefly along the boundary between Methlick and Tarves parishes, and falling into the Ythan $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile ENE of Haddo House. One of the Crown jewels, a highly valuable pearl, is said to have been found at the mouth of this stream, and presented in 1620 to James VI.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876.

Kelly Castle, a grey old tower in Arbirlot parish, Forfarshire, on a high rock above the right bank of Elliot Water, 3 miles WSW of Arbroath. Held by the Auchterlonies from 1444 till 1630, it came in 1679 to the Earl of Panmure, an ancestor of the DALHOUSIE family. Now uninhabited, yet scarcely ruinous, it presents a picturesque aspect. Near it stands modern Kelly Castle.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Kelly House, a plain, white mansion, with beautiful pleasure-grounds, in Innerkip parish, W Renfrewshire, within 3 furlongs of the Firth of Clyde and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NNE of Wemyss Bay station. The estate was held by the Bannatynes from the latter half of the 15th century till 1792, when it was purchased by John Wallace, Esq., whose son, Robert (1773-1855), represented Greenock from 1833 to 1845, and almost disputes with Rowland Hill the parentage of the penny post. Towards the close of his parliamentary career, he found himself forced to sell Kelly, which in 1867 was purchased by the eminent chemist, Dr James Young, F.R.S. (1811-83), owner in Renfrew and Ayr shires of 740 acres, valued at £993 per annum. (See also DERRIS.) He added a large picture gallery to the house, which was built by Mr John Wallace in 1793, and much enlarged by his son. One of Livingstone's early friends, Dr Young in 1875 entertained for a fortnight the two African servants of the great explorer; and in the grounds here they reared a facsimile of the hut they had built for their master to die in. Kelly Burn, rising at an altitude of 880 feet above sea-level, hurries $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-south-westward to the Firth, chiefly along the Ayrshire boundary. It flows through a narrow beautifully wooded glen, overhung by hills 700 to 900 feet high; and gives to these hills the name of Kellyburn Braes, sung in a quaint old satirical song, which was altered by Burns.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Kelso, a Border town and parish of NE Roxburghshire. The town, which lies, at an altitude of from 100 to 142 feet above sea-level, on the left or N bank of the curving Tweed, opposite the Teviot's influx, by road is $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Coldstream, 42 SE of Edinburgh, and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N by W of Kelso station on a branch of the

North British, this being 52 miles SE of Edinburgh, $11\frac{1}{2}$ E by N of St Boswells, and 23 WSW of Berwick-on-Tweed. From the station one enters across the fine five-arch bridge, erected by Rennie in 1800-3 at a cost of £17,802. This, the first bridge with the elliptic arch, may be said to have marked a new era in bridge-building, and was taken by its architect as his model for Waterloo Bridge in London. With a length of 494 feet including the approaches, it has a level roadway $23\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide and 30 feet above the ordinary level of the river. Its arches, each 72 feet in span, are separated by piers of 14 feet in thickness; and on either side it exhibits six sets of double three-quarter Roman-Doric columns, surmounted by a block cornice and balustrade. The former bridge, built in 1754 at a cost of £3000, and swept away by the great flood of 26 Oct. 1797, is alluded to in Burns's *Border Tour*, under date 9 May 1787:—'Breakfast at Kelso; charming situation; fine bridge over the Tweed; enchanting views and prospects on both sides of the river, particularly the Scotch side.' And one learns that the poet was so impressed with the scene, that he reverently uncovered, and breathed a prayer to the Almighty. Scott, too, has left on record how he could trace hither the awakening within himself 'of that love of natural scenery, more especially when combined with ancient ruins or remains of our fathers' piety or splendour, which' was in him 'an insatiable passion;' and Leyden's *Scenes of Infancy* depicts this landscape with a truth that attests the power of its charm:—

'Teviot, farewell! for now thy silver tide
Commix'd with Tweed's pellucid stream shall glide;
But all thy green and pastoral beauties fail
To match the softness of thy parting vale.
Bosom'd in woods, where mighty rivers run,
Kelso's fair vale expands before the sun:
Its rising downs in vernal beauty swell,
And, fringed with hazel, winds each flowery dell;
Green spangled plains to dimpling lawns succeed,
And Tempé rises on the banks of Tweed:
Blue o'er the river Kelso's shadow lies,
And opse-clad isles amid the waters rise;
Where Tweed her silent way majestic holds,
Float the thin gales in more transparent folds.'

Fine as the view is from Kelso Bridge, that from Chalkheugh Terrace is almost finer—the meeting of the Teviot and the Tweed; St James's Fair Green; March-mound, with the fragment of Roxburgh Castle; Springwood Park; the Abbey; Floors Castle, its lawns and woods; the Waterloo Monument on distant Penielheugh; and, further still, the triple height of Eildon. Nor is Kelso itself unworthy of its environs, comprising a spacious central square, four streets diverging thence in different ways, two smaller squares, and a number of minor cross streets, whose airiness, neatness, and well-to-do houses, roofed with blue slate, and built of a light-coloured stone, entitle it still, as in 1547, to Patten's description—'a pretty market-town.' The Kelso, however, of Patten's day extended beyond the western limits of the present town into ground included now in the park of Floors Castle, where the site of its cross may still be traced. Long a mere village, a sort of suburb to Roxburgh on the opposite side of the Tweed, it rose eventually to the condition of a small town, and came to be known as Wester Kelso. Another small town, distinguished as Easter Kelso, with Kelso Abbey for its nucleus, was gradually extended westward into junction with Wester Kelso, and, on the destruction of Roxburgh in 1460, succeeded that ancient and important burgh as a centre of trade and of political and social influence on the Eastern Border. The great conflagration of March 1684 reduced Wester Kelso to ashes; but it was at its cross, on 24 Oct. 1715, that the Old Chevalier was proclaimed, amid shouts of 'No union! no malt tax! no salt tax!'

The gas company was started in 1831; but on 5 Feb. 1818 the fishmonger's shop in Bridge Street, formerly office of the *Kelso Chronicle*, and tenanted then by an ingenious coppersmith, was lighted with gas, this being its earliest introduction to Scotland. In 1866, under the direction of Mr Brunlees, C.E., a native of Kelso,

the town was drained, and a gravitation water supply pumped by steam from the Tweed, at a cost of £7000. The Town Hall, on the E side of the Market Place, is a tetrastyle Ionic edifice of 1816, with a piazza basement and a cupola. The Corn Exchange, in the Wood Market, was built by subscription at a cost of £3000 in 1856 from designs by Mr Cousins. Tudor in style, it measures 124 by 57 feet, contains 71 stalls, and is sometimes used for lectures, concerts, and balls. The parish church, near the abbey, built in 1773, and much altered in 1823 and 1833, is an octagonal structure, containing 1314 sittings, and has 'the peculiarity of being without exception the ugliest of all the parish churches in Scotland, but an excellent model for a circus.' The North *quoad sacra* parish church, a Gothic building, with 750 sittings and a conspicuous tower, was erected in 1837 at a cost of £3460 for the Establishment, to which it reverted in 1866, after having for twenty-three years belonged to the Free Church. The present Free church, on the E side of Roxburgh Street, facing the Tweed, was built in 1865-67 at a cost of £6000 for Horatius Bonar, D.D., the well-known hymn-writer, who, ordained at Kelso in 1837, was a minister there for upwards of thirty years. Decorated in style, with 750 sittings and a lofty spire, it is not unlike the Barclay Church at Edinburgh, and forms a striking feature in the landscape. Other places of worship are East Free church (1844, remodelled in 1883; 500 sittings), the First U.P. church (1788; 950 sittings), the East U.P. church (1793, remodelled in 1877; 475 sittings), the Baptist chapel (1878; 350 sittings), St Andrew's Episcopal church (1868; 214 sittings), and the Roman Catholic church of the Immaculate Conception (1858; 230 sittings). The last succeeded a cottage chapel, burned by a mob on 6 Aug. 1856; while St Andrew's, a Geometric Gothic structure, near the Tweed's bank above the bridge, superseded a chapel of 1756, whose congregation dated from the Revolution. Kelso High School, at the E end of the town, is a handsome red sandstone edifice of 1877-78, and comprises a large hall 70 feet long, with class-rooms attached, and dormitories above for 30 boarders. It has higher-class, middle, and elementary departments, and is conducted by a rector and 6 assistants. At the old grammar school, adjoining the abbey, Sir Walter Scott in 1783 was the six months' school-fellow of James and John Ballantyne; its site is now occupied by a fine new public school (1879). There are also the Duchess of Roxburgh's school (1817), the Bowmont Street infant school (1880), and two young ladies' seminaries.

Shedden Park, at the E end of the town, was presented to the inhabitants in 1851 by the late Mrs Robertson of Ednam House, and took its name in memory of her nephew, Robert Shedden (1820-49), who perished in the search for Sir John Franklin. Comprising an area of fully 8 acres, it adds greatly to the attractions and amenity of Kelso; is maintained from the rental of a number of dwelling-houses and gardens, given by Mrs Robertson for that and for other benevolent purposes; and has a handsome entrance gateway, erected by public subscription, in gratitude for the gift. Immediately beyond is the beautiful cemetery, the ground for which was gifted to the town by the late Duke of Roxburgh. Kelso Library, a handsome edifice in Chalkhough Terrace, overlooking the Tweed, and commanding a very beautiful view, contains a valuable collection of books, first formed in 1750, and now comprising over 7000 volumes, the most interesting of which is the identical copy of *Percy's Reliques* that entranced the boyhood of Sir Walter Scott. The adjoining Tweedside Physical and Antiquarian Society's Museum (1834), with frontage towards Roxburgh Street, is a massive two-story building; contains a fine collection of stuffed birds of the district, some portraits, relics of Sir Walter Scott, etc.; and is open free to the public on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The Dispensary, occupying a healthy and airy site in Roxburgh Street, was founded in 1777, and enlarged and provided with baths in 1818. The Union Poorhouse (1853), which has had on average of 10 years

20 inmates, is a neat and spacious building, with accommodation for 70 inmates, and is situated in the 'Tannage' field, to the N of the North Parish church. The Parochial Board offices are in Bowmont Street, to the W of the Poorhouse. The number of paupers upon the roll is generally about 100, and the assessment is at present 1s. 7d. per £, raising a total of over £2000. Amongst other institutions are the Billiard and Reading-room (1855), the New Billiard and Reading-room (1852), the Mechanics Institute (1866); the Border Union Agricultural Society, established as the Border Society in 1812, united with the Tweedside Society in 1820, and yearly holding a stock and sheep show on 5 Aug., a bull show in spring, and a great sale of Border Leicester and Cheviot rams in September; an Association for the Analysing of Manures and the Testing of Seeds (among the first of the kind instituted in Scotland); the Horticultural Society, under the patronage of the Duke of Roxburgh, and holding a great show in September; the Poultry Exhibition (1881), a Dog Society (1883), a Cycling Club (1883), the Total Abstinence Society (1862), three Good Templar lodges, and a Rechabite tent; two lodges of Freemasons (1815), Foresters (1845), and Oddfellows (1841); the Choral Union (1864), the Cricket Club (1850), the Border Cricket Club (1854), the Bowling Club (1818), the Quoiting Club (1851), the Curling Club (1790), the Angling Association (1859), and the Border Racing Club (1854). The Kelso races are held annually for two days in the beginning of October on a racecourse 9 furlongs N of the town, which, formed in 1822 out of what was once a morass, is perhaps the finest in Scotland; and the Border steeplechases are run in April partly on the racecourse.

Kelso has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and railway telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland, and of the British Linen Co., Commercial, National, and Royal banks, a National Security savings' bank (1849), offices or agencies of 20 insurance companies, the Cross Keys (1760) and 5 other hotels, and 2 weekly newspapers, the Wednesday *Conservative Kelso Mail* (1797) and the Liberal Friday *Kelso Chronicle* (1832). A weekly general and corn market is held on Friday, a fortnightly auction stock sale on Monday; and the following is a list of the fairs—horses, second Friday of March; wool, second Friday of July; St James's Fair, of very ancient origin, and long of great importance, but now little else than a pleasure fair, held on the Friar's Haugh, on the right bank of the Tweed, opposite Floors Castle, 5 Aug., or if a Sunday, the Monday following; tups, second Friday of September; cattle and ewes, 24 Sept., or if a Sunday, the previous Saturday; hinds and herds hiring, first Friday of March; shearers' port, every Monday during harvest; young men's and women's hiring, first Friday of May and November. The sale of corn in the weekly market is very great; and that of Border Leicester rams at the September fair is greater than at any other mart in the kingdom, viz., from 1405 to 1873 in the four years 1879-82, when the highest price reached was £160 in 1879 for a ram of Lord Polwarth's rearing. Formerly Kelso was famous for its shoes, its leather, its blue bonnets, and the produce of its handloom-weavers; later it ranked second only to Dumfries in pork-curing; but now the town mainly depends on its coach-building establishments, fishing-tackle manufactories, cabinet and upholstery works, duty-free warehouses for wines and spirits, extensive nursery gardens, corn, manure, and saw mills, agricultural machinery, iron foundry, and Wooden woollen-mills, whose trade in tweeds, blankets, and plaidings has much revived since 1880. The original *Chronicle*, published by 'Blackneb' Palmer from 1783* to 1803, with its antidote, the existing *Mail*, started by James Ballantyne in 1797, was among the earliest Scottish newspapers, its only provincial senior being the *Aberdeen Journal* (1748). Palmer was

* Kelso can boast of having had a newspaper published in it at least weekly for upwards of a hundred years, the centenary of the founding of the newspaper press in the town having occurred in February, 1883.

printing books as early as 1782, one large volume, noteworthy for its typography, being still not seldom met with in the private libraries in the town; and from the Ballantyne press here the two first volumes of Scott's *Border Minstrelsy* came out in 1802, towards the close of which year James Ballantyne removed to Edinburgh. 'When the book appeared, the imprint "Kelso" was read with wonder by connoisseurs of typography, who had probably never heard of such a place, and were astonished at the specimen of handsome printing which so obscure a town had produced: it was received with the exclamation, "What a beautiful book!"' (*History of the Ballantyne Press*, Edinb. 1871). Kelso's printing traditions have since been worthily maintained by Messrs Rutherford, among whose publications may be noticed Hunter's *History of Coldingham* (1858), the *Southern Counties Register* (1866), the *Border Almanac* (1867, etc.), Stoddart's *Songs of the Seasons* (1874), the *Autobiography of John Younger* (1882), four or five works by the Rev. John Thomson, Hawick, and the centenary edition of the poetical works of Dr John Leyden. They also issued some of Dr Bonar's works, including the once celebrated *Kelso Tracts*, which were the first of his productions to bring him into notice as an author.

A free burgh of barony since 1634, and a police burgh under the General Police and Improvement Act (Scotland) of 1861, the town is governed by a chief magistrate, 2 junior magistrates, and 9 other police commissioners. Police courts are held as occasion requires; sheriff small debt courts on the Fridays after the second Mondays of February, April, June, and December, and after the last Monday of July and the last Tuesday of September; and justice of peace courts on the second Wednesday of every month. The police force since 1881 has been included in that of the county; and the prison was closed in 1878. The municipal voters numbered 800 in 1883, when the annual value of real property amounted to £23,580, whilst the revenue, including assessments, is £2000. Pop. (1851) 4783, (1861) 4309, (1871) 4564, (1881) 4687, of whom 2519 were females. Houses (1881) 1085 inhabited, 23 vacant, 6 building.

Of Kelso Abbey Dr Hill Burton writes, in *Billings' Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities* (1852), that 'in the rich wooded vale where the Teviot meets the Tweed, a huge ruin, partly Norman and partly of the earlier pointed Gothic, frowns over the pleasant market town, more like a fortified castle than the residence of peaceful monks, devoted to unambitious repose. The massive tower of the building, with corner projections, which are rather towers than buttresses, has a great deal of the baronial in its character, and probably has a closer resemblance to a Norman castle than any other building in Scotland; for, in the purely baronial remains in the North, there is no well-authenticated specimen of the Norman form. It will be seen that the history of this house has been too much in conformity with its warlike architecture, and that, situated so close to the dividing line between two fierce inimical nations, it had an unquiet career. One wonders, indeed, that after the perils and outrages it has incurred, so large a mass of it should still remain; and we can see that there must have been sound judgment in the Norman builder who environed the spiritual brethren with such ample means of carnal defence.' The minster, forming a Latin cross, with the head to the W, consisted of a large Galilee or ante-church, 23 feet square, in lieu of a nave; an aisleless transept, 71 by 23 feet; an aisled choir, 61 feet wide, and extending into a presbytery and Lady chapel of indeterminate length; and a central tower, 91 feet high and 23 square, surmounting the crossing. Thereof is left part of the W front, the transept, two bays of the choir, and the S and W sides of the tower. The two round-headed arches on the S side of the choir spring from massive piers with circular side pilasters and boldly projecting capitals; but the two extant tower arches, 45 feet high, are exquisite specimens of Early Pointed. The side walls have intersecting arcades, with rich ornamentation; the shallow N porch (*circa* 1150), obliquely recessed, with an interlac-

ing arcade and pediment above the arch, filled with a network pattern, has the character of a deep doorway. The western archway, half of which now is gone, is lavishly sculptured, and offers a striking example of the mixed richness and symmetry of Norman decoration. Nothing is left of the abbot's hall, the gatehouse, the dormitory, and other offices; but the extant remains are sufficient to warrant Cosmo Innes' assertion that 'the beautiful and somewhat singular architecture of the ruined church of Kelso Abbey still gives proof of taste and skill and some science in the builders, at a period which the confidence of modern times has proclaimed dark and degraded; and if we could call up to the fancy the magnificent abbey and its interior decorations, to correspond with what remains of that ruined pile, we should find works of art that might well exercise the talents of high masters. Kelso bears marks of having been a full century in building; and during all that time at least, perhaps for long afterwards, the carver of wood, the sculptor in stone and marble, the tile-worker, and the lead and iron worker, the painter (whether of Scripture stories or of heraldic blazonings), the designer, and the worker in stained glass for those gorgeous windows which we now vainly try to imitate—must each have been put in requisition, and each, in the exercise of his art, contributed to raise the taste and cultivate the minds of the inmates of the cloister. Of many of these works the monks themselves were the artists and artisans.'

In 1113 David, Earl of Huntingdon, brought thirteen reformed Benedictine monks from the newly founded abbey of Tiron in Picardy, and planted them on the banks of the Ettrick beside his Forest castle of Selkirk. In 1126, the year after David's accession to the throne, this Tironensian abbey of SS. Mary and John was translated from Selkirk to 'the place called Calkou,' and here its conventual church was founded on 3 May 1128, Roxburgh then being in the zenith of prosperity. David, and all his successors down to James V., lavished on Kelso Abbey royal favours. Whether in wealth, in political influence, or in ecclesiastical status, it maintained an eminence of grandeur which dazzles the student of history. The priory of Lesmahagow and its valuable dependencies, 33 parish churches, with their tithes and other pertinents, in nearly every district (save Galloway and East Lothian) S of the Clyde and the Forth, the parish church of Culter in Aberdeenshire, all the forfeitures within the town and county of Berwick, several manors and vast numbers of farms, granges, mills, fishings, and miscellaneous property athwart the Lowlands, so swelled its revenues as to raise them to £3716 per annum. The abbots were superiors of the regality of Kelso, Bolden, and Reverden, frequent ambassadors and special commissioners of the royal court, and the first ecclesiastics on the roll of parliament, taking precedence of all other abbots in the kingdom. Herbert, third abbot of Selkirk and first of Kelso, was celebrated for his learning and talent, and having filled the office of chamberlain of Scotland, in 1147 was translated to the see of Glasgow. Arnold, his successor, in 1160, was made bishop of St Andrews, and in 1161 the legate of the Pope in Scotland. In 1152 Henry, the only son of David, and heir-apparent of the throne, died at Roxburgh Castle, and, with pompous obsequies, was buried in the abbey. In 1160 John, precentor of the monastery, was elected abbot, and in 1165 he obtained from Rome the privilege of a mitred abbey for himself and his successors. Osbert, who succeeded him in 1180, was despatched in 1182 at the head of several influential ecclesiastics and others, to negotiate between the Pope and William the Lion, and succeeded in obtaining the removal of an excommunication which had been laid on the kingdom, and in procuring for the King expressions of papal favour. In 1215 Abbot Henry was summoned to Rome, along with three Scottish bishops, to attend the Fourth Lateran Council. In 1236 Herbert, who fifteen years before had succeeded to the abbacy, performed an act of abdication more rare by far among the wealthier wearers of mitres than among the harassed owners of

diadems; and, solemnly placing the insignia of his office on the high altar, passed into retirement. Edward I. of England, having seized all ecclesiastical property in Scotland, received in 1296 the submission of the Abbot of Kelso, and gave him letters ordering full restitution. In consequence of a treaty between Robert Bruce and Edward III., Kelso Abbey shared in 1328 mutual restitutions with the English monasteries of property which had changed owners during the international wars. In 1420 the abbot, having his right of superiority over all other abbots of Scotland, contested by the Abbot of St Andrews, by formal adjudication of the King was compelled to resign it, on the ground of the abbey of St Andrews being the first established in the kingdom. In 1493 Abbot Robert was appointed by parliament one of the auditors of causes and complaints. On the night after the battle of Flodden (1513) an emissary of Lord Hume expelled the abbot, and took possession of the abbey. In 1517 and 1521 Abbot Thomas was a plenipotentiary to the Court of England; and in 1526 he was commissioned to exchange with Henry or his commissioners ratifications of the peace of the previous year. On 20 June 1523 the English demolished the vaults of the abbey and its chapel or church of St Mary, fired all the cells and dormitories, and unroofed every part of the edifice. Other inroads of the national foe preventing immediate repair or restoration, the abbey, for a time, crumbled towards total decay; and the monks, reduced to comparative poverty, skulked among the neighbouring villages. From 1536 till his death in 1558, James Stuart, the natural son of James V., nominally filled the office of abbot, and was the last who bore the title. The abbeys of Melrose, Holyrood, St Andrews, and Coldingham were, at the same date as the abbey of Kelso, bestowed on James's illegitimate offspring; and, jointly with it, they brought the royal family an amount of revenue little inferior to that yielded by all the possessions and resources of the Crown. In 1542, under the Duke of Norfolk, and again in 1545, under the Earl of Hertford, the English renewed their spoliations on the abbey, and almost entirely destroyed it by fire. On the latter occasion, it was resolutely defended by 12 monks and 90 other Scotsmen, but, cannon being brought up, a breach was opened, apparently in the conventual buildings. 'The assault was given to the Spaniards, but, when they rushed in, they found the place cleared. The nimble garrison had run to the strong square tower of the church, and there again they held out. Night came before they could be dislodged from this their last citadel, so the besiegers had "to leave the assault till the morning, setting a good watch all night about the house, which was not so well kept but that a dozen of the Scots, in the darkness of the night, escaped by ropes out at back windows and corners, with no little danger of their lives. When the day came, and the steeple afterwards assaulted, it was immediately won, and as many Scots slain as were within"' (Hill Burton's *Hist. Scotl.*, iii. 242, ed. 1876). In 1560 the remnant of the brotherhood was expelled, and the abbey wrecked, by Reformers. Its vast possessions, becoming now Crown property, were in 1594 distributed among the favourites of James VI., who, by a charter of 1607, erected the abbacy into the lordship and barony of Halidene, comprising the town and lands of Kelso. Rudely ceiled over, with a thatched prison above, the transept served as the parish church from 1649 to 1771, when, part of the roof giving way during service one Sunday, the people ran out, expecting the fulfilment of Thomas the Rhymer's prediction that the kirk should fall at the fullest. In 1805 the ruins were cleared of unsightly additions; and in 1866 they were placed in a state of thorough repair by the late Duke of Roxburghe.

In the 12th century Kelso was known as *Calkou* or *Calchou*, a name which Chalmers identified with Chalkheugh ('chalk height'), a precipitous bank with strata of gypsum cropping to the surface; but, according to Professor Veitch, its name was *Calcheymyd* in the old Cymric times. Of events not noticed under our history

of the abbey and of Roxburgh, the earliest on record occurred in 1209, when, a Papal interdict being imposed upon England, the Bishop of Rochester left his see, and took refuge in Kelso. Ten years later William de Valoines, Lord Chamberlain of Scotland, died in the town. In 1255 Henry III. of England and his queen, during a visit to their son-in-law and daughter, Alexander III. and his royal consort, at Roxburgh Castle, were introduced with great pomp to Kelso and its abbey, and entertained, with the chief nobility of both kingdoms, at a sumptuous banquet. In 1297 Edward I., at the head of his vast army of invasion, having entered Scotland and relieved the siege of Roxburgh, passed the Tweed at Kelso on his way to seize Berwick. Truces, in the years 1380 and 1391, were made at Kelso between the Scottish and the English kings. On the death of James II. by the bursting of a cannon at the siege of Roxburgh Castle (1460), his infant son, James III., being then with his mother in the camp, was carried by the nobles, in presence of the assembled army, to the abbey, and there crowned and treated with royal honours. In 1487 commissioners met at Kelso to prolong a truce for the conservation of peace along the unsettled Border territory, and to concoct measures preliminary to a treaty of marriage between the eldest son of James III. and the eldest daughter of Edward IV. The disastrous results of the battle of Flodden, in 1513, seem—in consequence of James IV.'s death, and of the loss of the protection which his authority and presence had given—to have, in some way, temporarily enthralled the town to Lord Hume, and occasioned, as we have already seen, the expulsion of the abbot from his monastery—the first of a series of events which terminated in the ruin of the pile. In 1515 the Duke of Albany, acting as regent, visited Kelso in the course of a progress of civil pacification, and received grave depositions respecting the oppressive conduct of Lord Hume, the Earl of Angus, and other barons. In 1520 Sir James Hamilton, marching with 400 men from the Merse to the assistance of Andrew Kerr, Baron of Fernieherst, in a dispute with the Earl of Angus, was overtaken at Kelso by the Baron of Cessford, then Warden of the Marches, and defeated in a brief battle.

In 1522 Kelso, and the country between it and the German Ocean, received the first lashings of the scourge of war in the angry invasion of Scotland by the army of Henry VIII. One portion of the English forces having marched into the interior from their fleet in the Forth, and having formed a junction with another portion which hung on the Border under Lord Dacre, the united forces, among other devastations, destroyed one-half of Kelso by fire, plundered the other half, and inflicted merciless havoc upon not a few parts of the abbey. So irritating were their deeds, that the men of Merse and Teviotdale came headlong on them in a mass, and showed such inclination, accompanied with not a little power, to make reprisals, that the devastators prudently retreated within their own frontier. After the rupture between James V. and Henry VIII., the Earl of Huntly, who had been appointed guardian of the Marches, garrisoned Kelso and Jedburgh, and in August 1542 set out from these towns in search of an invading force of 3000 men under Sir Robert Bowes, fell in with them at Hadden Rig, and, after a hard contest, broke down their power and captured their chief officers. A more numerous army being sent northward by Henry, under the Duke of Norfolk, and James stationing himself with a main army of defence on Fala Moor, the Earl of Huntly received detachments which augmented his force to 10,000 men, and so checked the invaders along the Marches as to preserve the open country from devastation. In spite of his strenuous efforts, Kelso and some villages in its vicinity were entered, plundered, and given up to the flames; and they were eventually delivered from ruinous spoliation only by the foe being forced by want of provisions and the inclemency of the season to retreat into their own territory. When Henry VIII.'s fury against Scotland was kindled anew about the proposed marriage of the infant Queen Mary

and Prince Edward of England, an English army, in 1544, entered Scotland by the Eastern Marches, plundered and destroyed Kelso and Jedburgh, and ravaged and burned the villages and houses in their neighbourhood. This army having been dispersed, another 12,000 strong, specially selected for their enterprise, and led on by the Earl of Hertford, next year trod the same path as the former invaders, and inflicted fearful devastation on Merse and Teviotdale. They plundered anew the towns of Kelso and Jedburgh, wasted their abbeys, and also those of Melrose and Dryburgh, and burned 100 towns and villages. While Kelso was suffering the infliction of their rage, 100 men, as mentioned in our notice of the abbey, made bold but vain resistance within the precincts of that pile. The Scottish army shortly after came up, and took post at Maxwellhugh, intending to retaliate; but they were spared the horrors of inflicting or enduring further bloodshed by the retreat of the invaders.

In 1553 a resolution was suggested by the Queen Regent, adopted by parliament, and backed by the appointment of a tax of £20,000, leviable in equal parts from the spiritual and the temporal estates, to build a fort at Kelso for the defence of the Borders; but it appears to have soon been dropped. In 1557 the Queen Regent, having wantonly, at the instigation of the King of France, provoked a war with England, collected a numerous army for aggression and defence on the Border. Under the Earl of Arran, the army, joined by an auxiliary force from France, marched to Kelso, and encamped at Maxwellhugh; but, having made some vain efforts to act efficiently on the offensive, was all withdrawn, except a detachment left in garrison at Kelso and Roxburgh to defend the Borders. Hostilities continuing between the kingdoms, Lord James Stuart, the illegitimate son of James V., built a house of defence at Kelso, and threw up fortifications around the town. In 1558 the detachment of the army stationed at Kelso marched out to chastise an incursion, in the course of which the town of Duns was burned, came up with the English at Swinton, and were defeated. In 1561 Lord James Stuart was appointed by Queen Mary her lieutenant and judge for the suppression of banditti on the Borders, and brought upwards of twenty of the most daring freebooters to trial and execution; and, about the same time, he held a meeting at Kelso with Lord Grey of England for the pacification of the Borders. In 1566, in the course of executing the magnanimous purpose of putting down by her personal presence the Border maraudings, from which she was wiled by her romantic and nearly fatal expedition to the Earl of Bothwell at Hermitage Castle, Queen Mary visited Kelso on her way from Jedburgh to Berwick, spent two nights in the town, and held a council for the settlement of some dispute. In 1569 the Earl of Moray spent five or six weeks in Kelso, and had a meeting with Lord Hunsdon and Sir John Foster, on the part of England. In 1570 an English army entered Scotland in revenge for an incursion of the Lords of Fernieherst and Buccleuch into England, divided itself into two co-operating sections, scoured the whole of Teviotdale, levelled 50 castles and strengths and upwards of 300 villages, and rendezvoused at Kelso preparatory to its retreat. The Earl of Bothwell, grandson to James V. and commendator of Kelso, made the town his home during the concocting of his foul and numerous treasons; and during ten years succeeding 1584 deeply embroiled it in the marchings and military manœuvres of the forces with which, first his partisans, and next himself personally, attempted to damage the kingdom.

Kelso, in 1639, made a prominent figure in one of the most interesting events in Scottish history—the repulse of the armed attempt of Charles I. to force Episcopacy upon Scotland. The Covenanting army of General Leslie, numbered variously at from 12,000 to 30,000 men, rendezvoused at Duns, and, marching thence, established their quarters at Kelso. The King, at the head of his army, got intelligence at Birks, near Berwick, of the position of the Covenanters, and despatched

the Earl of Holland, with 1000 cavalry and 3000 infantry, to try their mettle. General Leslie, however, easily repelled the Earl from Kelso, made a rapid concentration of all his own forces, and next day, to the surprise of the royal camp, took up his station on Duns Law. The Covenanters of Scotland and the Parliamentarians of England having made common cause against Charles I., Kelso was made, in 1644, the dépôt of troops for reinforcing General Leslie's army in England. Next year the detachment under the Marquis of Douglas and the Earl of Airlie, sent by Montrose to oppose the operations of Leslie in the Merse, marched to Kelso on their way to the battle-field of Philiphaugh, where they were cut down and broken by the Covenanters. Two years later the town was the place of rendezvous to the whole Scottish army after their successes in England, and witnessed the disbandment of six regiments of cavalry after an oath had been exacted of continued fidelity to the Covenant.

In 1645 Kelso was visited and ravaged by the plague. In 1648 a hundred English officers arrived at Kelso and Peebles, in the vain expectation of finding employment by the breaking out of another civil war. On 22 Oct. 1715 the rebel forces of the Pretender—the Highlanders under MacIntosh of Borlum, the Northumbrians under Mr Foster and Lord Derwentwater, and the men of Nithsdale and Galloway under Lord Kenmore—rendezvoused in Kelso; and next day, being Sunday, the infamous Robert Patten preached to them at the great kirk on the text, 'The right of the first-born is his.' They formally proclaimed James VIII., and remained three days making idle demonstrations, till the approach of the royal troops under General Carpenter incited them to march on to Preston. In 1718 a general commission of Oyer and Terminer sat at Kelso, as in Perth, Cupar, and Dundee, for the trial of persons concerned in the rebellion; but here they had only one bill, and even it they ignored. In Nov. 1745 the left of the three columns of Prince Charles Edward's army, on the march from Edinburgh into England, which was headed by the Chevalier in person, spent two nights in Kelso, and while here suffered numerous desertions. From November 1810 till June 1814 Kelso was the abode of a body, never more than 230 in number, of French prisoners on parole. The only other events that need be noticed are the tremendous floods of 1782, 1797, and 1831; the bridge riots of 1854; and Queen Victoria's visit to Floors Castle, in Aug. 1867.

Illustrious natives of Kelso have been the Rev. Wm. Crawford (1676-1742), author of *Dying Thoughts*; James Brown (1709-88), linguist and traveller; the printers, James Ballantyne (1772-1833), and his brother John (1774-1821); Robert Edmonstone (1794-1834), artist; Sir William Fairbairn, LL.D., F.R.S. (1789-1874), engineer, who spent the first ten years of his boyhood here, and, beginning life as a labourer in the building of Kelso Bridge, was for weeks disabled by a stone falling on him; and Lieut. James Henry Scott Douglas (1857-79), of Springwood Park, who fell in the Zulu war. The Rev. James Melville M'Culloch, D.D., educational writer, was minister from 1832 to 1843; and Thomas Tod Stoddart (1810-80), angler and poet, resided here from 1836 till his death. 'Beardie,' the Jacobite great-grandfather of Sir Walter Scott, long resided and died in a house still existing in the corn market of Kelso. The tomb containing his remains and those of others of his family is conspicuous in a detached portion of the churchyard near the abbey.

The parish of Kelso, containing also the village of Maxwellhugh near the station, comprises, on the Tweed's left bank, the ancient parish of Kelso or St Mary, formerly in the diocese of St Andrews; and, on the Tweed's right bank, the ancient parishes of Maxwell and St James, formerly in the diocese of Glasgow. It is bounded N by Stichel and Ednam, E by Ednam and Sprouston, SE by Eckford, SW by Roxburgh, and W by Makerston and Smailholm. Its utmost length, from N by W to S by E, is 4½ miles; its breadth varies

between $1\frac{3}{4}$ and $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is 5542 acres, of which $153\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The TWEED, here a glorious salmon river, curves $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-north-eastward along the Roxburgh border, then 2 miles through the middle of the parish; and the TEVIOT flows $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-eastward along the Roxburgh border, and next $\frac{1}{2}$ mile through the interior, till it falls into the Tweed $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Kelso Bridge. The Teviot's average width is 200 feet, the Tweed's 440; but, above and below the bridge, the channel of the latter river is interrupted by two low islets—Kelso and Wooden Anas; and, above Kelso Ana, it is 'bridled with a curb of stone'—the long mill-cauld ascribed by tradition to Michael Scott's familiar. EDEN WATER runs 7 furlongs eastward along the northern boundary; and Wooden Burn, falling into the Tweed $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs below the bridge, though only a rivulet, is noteworthy for its romantic ravine and its tiny but beautiful waterfall. Along the Tweed the surface declines to 98 feet above sea-level, thence rising northward to 289 feet near Sydenham, 324 near Stodrig, and 400 at Easter Muirdean, southward to 281 at Southfield, 306 near Huntershall, 433 at Middle Softlaw, and 526 at the Eckford boundary. As seen from Sweethope Hill (731 feet), near Stichill House, the entire parish looks to be part of a broad, rich strath, a plain intersected by two rivers, and richly adorned with woods, but from the low ground along the Tweed near the town it shows itself to be a diversified basin, a gently receding amphitheatre, low where it is traversed by the rivers, but enclined in the distance with sylvan heights. Trap rocks prevail in the higher grounds, and sandstone, shale, and marl-limestone in the vales. The soil on the banks of the rivers is a rich deep loam, incumbent on gravel; in the north-western district is a wet clay; and in the S is thin and wet, on a red aluminous subsoil. Enclosed plantations cover some 260 acres; a large extent of ground is disposed in the planted dells of Pinnacle Hill and Wooden, and in the splendid parks of Floors and Springwood; 365 acres are in permanent pasture; and all the rest of the land is either regularly or occasionally in tillage. Several antiquities of some note that once existed in the landward districts are now reduced to little more than the sites of a Roman tumulus and BONY BRAE near Wooden, of the ancient churches of Maxwell and St James, and of a Maison-Dieu near the right bank of the Teviot. There is still a well-defined 'kaim' at Kaimknow, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile N of Kelso. Mansions are Floors Castle, Springwood Park, Wooden House, Sydenham House, Broomlands, Edenside, Ednam House, Edenbank, Pinnacle Hill, Rosebank, Tweedbank, Walton Hall, and Woodside, of which the first four are noticed separately. The Duke of Roxburghe owns more than one-half of the entire rental; but 7 other proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 19 of between £100 and £500, 48 of from £50 to £100, and 100 of from £20 to £50. The seat of a presbytery in the synod of Merse and Teviotdale, this parish is ecclesiastically divided into Kelso proper and North Kelso, the former a living worth £447. The public, the infant, and the Duchess of Roxburghe's school, with respective accommodation for 523, 219, and 177 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 220, 140, and 129, and grants of £214, 19s., £93, and £108, 13s. Valuation (1864) £32,848, 14s. 4d., (1882) £32,458, 19s. 4d. Pop. (1801) 4196, (1821) 4860, (1841) 5328, (1861) 5192, (1871) 5124, (1881) 5235, of whom 2732 were in Kelso proper and 2453 in North Kelso.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

The presbytery of Kelso comprises the old parishes of Ednam, Kelso, Linton, Makerston, Morebattle, Nenthorn, Roxburgh, Sprouston, Stichel, and Yetholm, and the *quoad sacra* parish of North Kelso. Pop. (1871) 12,383, (1881) 12,061, of whom 3241 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—The Free Church has a presbytery of Kelso, with 2 churches in Kelso, and 8 in Coldstream, Eccles, Gordon, Makerston, Morebattle, Nenthorn, Westruther, and Yetholm, which 10 churches together had 1877 members

in 1883.—The U.P. Church has a presbytery of Kelso, with 2 churches in Kelso, 2 in Jedburgh, and 5 in respectively Greenlaw, Leitholm, Morebattle, Stichel, and Yetholm, which 9 churches together had 2788 members in 1881.

See James Haig's *Topographical and Historical Account of the Town of Kelso* (Edinb. 1825); Cosmo Innes' *Liber S. Marie de Calchou; Registrum Cartarum Abbatie Tironensis de Kelso*, 1113-1567 (Bannatyne Club, 2 vols., Edinb., 1846); and Rutherford's *Guide to Kelso* (Kelso, 1880).

Keltie Burn, a rivulet of central Perthshire, rising at an altitude of 2200 feet above sea-level, and running $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward along the mutual border of Crieff and Monzie parishes, till, after a total descent of 1970 feet, it falls into Shaggie Burn in Monzie Park, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile N of Crieff town. At a point 9 furlongs above its mouth it tumbles over a smooth rocky precipice, 90 feet high, into a pool, Spout Bay, and, going thence through a thickly-wooded dell, makes several leaps of about 10 feet, then works its way along a narrow rock-screened channel. An artificial footpath leads up its dell to Spout Bay, where a hermitage stands in such position as to command a full view of the cascade.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Keltie Water, a rivulet of Callander parish, Perthshire, rising at an altitude of 2200 feet on the southern side of Stuc-a-chroin (3189 feet), adjacent to the meeting-point of Callander, Balquhider, and Comrie parishes. Thence it runs $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ south-by-westward along the Kilmadock border, till, after a total descent of 2000 feet, it falls into the river Teith in front of Cambusmore House, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles SE of Callander town. See BRACKLAND FALLS.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 46, 33, 39, 1869-72.

Keltney Burn, a rivulet of Fortingall parish, Breadalbane, NW Perthshire, rising at an altitude of 2700 feet above sea-level on the northern side of Carn Mairg. Thence it runs $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-northward to the boundary with Dull parish, next $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward along that boundary, and falls into the river Lyon $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above that river's confluence with the Tay. It mostly traverses wild, rugged, romantic scenery; and, in the vicinity of Coshievillie inn, it makes a series of picturesque falls, the highest of them issuing from a dark narrow opening, and leaping 60 feet over perpendicular rocks into a deep gloomy dell.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 55, 1869.

Kelton, a village on the mutual border of Dumfries and Caerlaverock parishes, Dumfriesshire, on the left bank of the Nith, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Dumfries. It is an out-port of Dumfries for vessels unable to go further up the river; and it has carried on a small amount of ship-building.

Kelton, a parish of Kirkcudbrightshire, comprising the ancient parishes of Kelton, Gelston, and Kirkcormack, and containing the post-town and station of CASTLE-DOUGLAS, with the villages of Kelton Hill and Gelston. It is bounded N by Crossmichael, E by Buittle, SE by Rerwick, SW by Kirkcudbright, and W by Tongueland and Balmaghie. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between $7\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $11,424\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $202\frac{1}{2}$ are water. CARLINWARK Loch (6×3 furl., 145 feet) lies immediately S of Castle-Douglas, and sends off Carlinwark Lane $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-westward along the Crossmichael border to the DEE, which itself flows $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward along all the western boundary, and is fed from the interior by Mill, Black, Auchlane, and other burns. Along it, in the extreme S, the surface declines to less than 200 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 500 feet at the Fell, 400 at Over Arkland, 1125 at Sereel Hill, 675 at Dungyle Camp, and 300 at Kelton Hill, of which Sereel Hill commands extensive and brilliant views. Silurian rocks are predominant; soft argillaceous strata lie interposed with strata of hard compact greywacke; porphyry occasionally occurs in veins or dykes; granite is found in the N; and ironstone of superior quality is plentiful,

but has never been worked on account of the dearth of coal. The soil, generally thin, in some places is a fine loam, and in others, especially on the small conical hills, is a deep watery till. Mosses of considerable extent are in various places, and exhibit remains of an ancient forest. About one-fourth of the entire area is under cultivation; plantations cover some 630 acres, and the rest of the land is either pastoral or waste. The chief antiquities are remains of a Caledonian stone circle on Torrs Farm; the Caledonian hill fort of DUNGYLE; another ancient stone fort, 68 paces in diameter, at a short distance from that on Dungyle; a Roman tripod found on Mid Kelton farm; a sarcophagus, 7 feet long, found in a tumulus near Gelston; a number of curious small antiquities found in a morass on Torrs Farm and in Carlinwark Loch; the Gallows Slote, on which the victims of feudal tyranny were tortured or executed, adjacent to the W side of Carlinwark Loch; a moat in the western vicinity of Gelston Castle; and vestiges or ruins of the ancient churches of Kelton, Gelston, and Kirkcormack. The famous piece of ordnance called Mons Meg, now in EDINBURGH Castle, is believed to have been made in 1455 at Buchan's Croft, near the Three Thorns of Carlinwark. Mansions, noticed separately, are Carlinwark House, Dildawn, Gelston Castle, and Threave House; and 8 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 11 of between £100 and £500, 23 of from £50 to £100, and 60 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Kirkeudbright and synod of Galloway, the parish since 1873 has been divided between Castle-Douglas *quoad sacra* parish and Kelton proper, the latter a living worth £338. Its church, 1½ mile S of Castle-Douglas, was built in 1806, and, as restored in 1879-80 at a cost of nearly £1800, contains 450 sittings. Other places of worship are described under CASTLE-DOUGLAS; and, besides the three schools there, Gelston and Rhonehouse public schools, each with accommodation for 103 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 46 and 59, and grants of £53, 19s. and £44. Valuation (1860) £13,642, (1883) £20,613, 10s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 1905, (1831) 2877, (1861) 3436, (1871) 3222, (1881) 3458, of whom 966 were in Kelton ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Kelton Hill or **Rhonehouse**, a village in Kelton parish, Kirkeudbrightshire, 2½ miles SSW of Castle-Douglas, under which it has a post office. It formerly had seven annual fairs, of which the June one was very famous as a horse fair.

Kelty, a collier village in Beath parish, Fife, and Cleish parish, Kinross-shire, 7 furlongs W of Kelty station on the Kinross-shire section of the North British railway, this being 5 miles SSE of Kinross. It has a Free church and a public school. Pop. (1871) 793, (1881) 860, of whom 752 were in Beath.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Kelvin, a river of Stirling, Dumbarton, and Lanark shires, rising in the great strath of the Forth and Clyde Canal at a point 3 miles E by N of Kilsyth, and 160 feet above sea-level. Thence it flows 21 miles west-south-westward and south-south-westward, till it falls into the Clyde at Partick, the western suburb of Glasgow. It bounds the parishes of Kilsyth, Cumbernauld, Kirkintilloch, Campsie, Cadder, Baldernock, New Kilpatrick, Maryhill, Barony, and Govan, under which and GLASGOW full details are given as to the towns, villages, and other features of its course. Followed pretty closely along its left side by the Forth and Clyde Canal, it is very slow and sluggish over the first 12½ miles, where it formerly was choked with aquatic vegetation, and often disperse itself far and wide in a manner betwixt lake and morass. But it was straightened, deepened, and embanked; and now it crawls along with all the appearance of a large ditch. For several miles it is one of the tamest lines of water in the kingdom; but afterwards it has green and wooded banks; further on it is fringed with luxuriant haughs, and overlooked by pleasant braes or hanging plains; and all along, till near its entering its far-famed dell, it borrows much

interest from the Kilsyth Hills and Campsie Fells, which flank the N side of its basin. The affluents which come down to it from these heights contribute the larger portion of its volume; and at least GARVALD Burn is entitled to rank as the parent stream. At Kirkintilloch, the Kelvin receives on the right hand the Glazert coming down from the Campsie Fells, and on the left Luggie Water creeping in from a region of moors and knolly flats. But it still continues languid, and can boast no higher ornament for several miles than the luxuriant Balmore haughs. Below these it is joined on its right side by Allander Water, and passes into a total change of scenery. Its basin is henceforth a rolling surface of knolls, with no overhanging fells and few extensive prospects, but with intricate and endless series of winding hollows, abrupt diversities, and charming close views. And here at Garscube, 5 miles NW of Glasgow, the Kelvin awakens into activity, and enters on Kelvin-grove. Its course thence to Partick lies generally along a dell of similar character to that of the North Esk between Hawthornden and Dalkeith, but with less brilliance and more diversity. Some parts contract into gorges, others expand into vale; some wall in the water-course between steep or precipices, others flank it with strips of meadow or shelving descents; some are comparatively tame and soft, while others are wild and harsh. But the dell, as a whole, is all feature, all character—most of it clothed with trees as thickly as a bird's wing with feathers—some parts streaked with cascades, and many picturesquely-studded with mansions, bridges, and mills. Its waters below Maryhill are intensely polluted by factories; but they elsewhere contain trout, pike, perch, and roach, and were formerly frequented by salmon.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 31, 30, 1867-66.

Kelvingrove. See KELVIN.

Kemback, a parish in the Stratheden district of Fife, containing the conjoint villages of Duraden, Blebo Craigs, and Kemback Mills, 1½ mile S of Dairsie station, and 3½ miles E of Cupar, under which there is a post office of Duraden. Bounded NW by Dairsie, N by Leuchars, NE by St Andrews, E and S by Ceres, and W by Cupar, it has an utmost length from E to W of 2½ miles, a varying width of 7 furlongs and 2¾ miles, and an area of 2602 acres, of which 7¾ are water. The EDEN winds 3¼ miles north-eastward along all the Dairsie and Leuchars boundary; and its affluent, CERES Burn, flows 1¾ mile northward through Dura Den, partly along the Ceres boundary, but mainly across the middle of the parish. The surface declines along the Eden to less than 100 feet above sea-level, and rises thence to 547 feet at CLATTO Hill on the St Andrews border. The rocks, comprising trap, sandstone, ironstone, and shale, include a vein of lead-ore; and the fossil fishes of their yellow sandstone have been fully noticed under DURA DEN and the geology of FIFE. The soil is variously strong heavy clay, deep able black loam, peat, gravel, and poor black sand; and agriculture has been carried to high perfection, especially on the Blebo estate, where steam power has been employed for a good many years. About one-seventh of the entire area is under wood, nearly all the remainder being either in tillage or pasture. Mansions are BLEBO House, Dura House, Kemback House, and Rungally; and 4 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 4 of between £100 and £500, and 6 of from £20 to £50. Kemback is in the presbytery of St Andrews and synod of Fife; the living is worth £223. The parish church was built in 1814 at a cost of £700. A public school, with accommodation for 190 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 74, and a grant of £67, 18s. Valuation (1866) £4885, 18s., (1883) £6554, 9s. Pop. (1801) 626, (1831) 651, (1861) 896, (1871) 1056, (1881) 853, of whom 380 were in the three conjoint villages.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 48, 49, 41, 1857-68.

Kemnay, a village and a parish of central Aberdeenshire. The village stands near the right side of the river Don, close by Kemnay station on the Alford Valley branch of the Great North of Scotland railway, this being 4 miles W of Kintore and 17¼ WNW of

Aberdeen, under which there is a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. Occupying a pleasant slope and commanding a delightful view of the basin of the Don, with Bennochie beyond, it was a paltry hamlet down to 1858, but then rising suddenly into note in connection with the opening and working of neighbouring quarries, it has been so rebuilt and extended as to become one of the finest villages in the county, and now presents an entirely new and tasteful appearance, with cottages and semi-detached two-story houses, constructed of granite, roofed with blue slate, and adjoined by garden plots. The granite quarries, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the N, were opened in 1858 by the lessee, Mr John Fyfe, an Aberdonian, to whose genius and enterprise is owing their great success. More extensive than any others in the N of Scotland, and employing on an average 250 men all the year round, they are worked with aid of seven steam cranes, each capable of lifting ten tons, and of two of a novel type, devised by Mr Fyfe, and named Blondins, which lift smaller stones and rubbish with great despatch. The quarries have furnished the principal materials for the Thames Embankment and the Forth Bridge; and produce curve stones, paving stones, and building stones, of light-greyish colour and close texture, in blocks occasionally 30 feet long, and weighing 100 tons.

The parish is bounded NW by Chapel of Garioch, N by Inverurie, E by Kintore, SE by Skene, S by Cluny, and W by Monymusk. Its utmost length, from N by E to S by W, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $5154\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The Don winds $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the north-western and northern border; and where it quits the parish, the surface declines to 195 feet above sea-level, thence rising southward to 400 feet near the quarries and 500 at Lochshangie Hill. There are numerous springs of the finest water, by one of which, yielding nearly 30,000 gallons a day, the village is supplied; as by another of like flow, aided by a ram, are a number of dwelling-houses on the Quarry Hill. A low hillocky ridge, made up internally of rounded stones and gravel, and bearing the name of the Kaims, extends for about 2 miles on the line of the river, and is evidently a *moraine*. Traces of glacier action are found on the surface of the Quarry Hill, when newly bared; and within the radius of a mile around the village there are about a dozen erratic boulders of gneiss of huge dimensions, supposed to have been brought down from Bena'an near the source of the Don. Granite is the predominant rock. The soil along the Don is a rich, deep, stonless loam, and elsewhere is mostly a light mould, incumbent on sand or clay. A kistvaen was some years since accidentally uncovered by the plough; and an ancient standing-stone exists, measuring $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the ground, and 9 feet in mean girth. Kennay House, to the S of the village, is a large old mansion with finely-wooded grounds; its owner, the Rev. Alex. George Burnett (b. 1816; suc. 1847), holds 4486 acres in the parish, valued at £3250 per annum. Two other proprietors hold each an annual value of more than £100; and there are also a good many feuars. Kennay is in the presbytery of Garioch and synod of Aberdeen; the living, including the value of the glebe, is under £200. The church, at the village, is of recent erection, and contains some 400 sittings. There is also a Free church; and a public school, with accommodation for 355 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 207, and a grant of £154, 8s. Valuation (1860) £2735, (1883) £5643. Pop. (1801) 583, (1831) 616, (1851) 680, (1861) 832, (1871) 1300, (1881) 1636.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Kemp. See CAMP.

Kempoch. See GOUROCK.

Ken, a river of Glenkens district, Kirkcudbrightshire, rising between Lorg and Blacklorg Hills, at a point $\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of the meeting-point of Ayr, Dumfries, and Kirkcudbright shires, and 1870 feet above sea-level. Thence it winds $28\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-eastward, till, after a total descent of 1720 feet, it forms a confluence with

the DEE, opposite Parton station. Over the last $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of its course it expands into beautiful Loch Ken, which, with a varying width of 200 and 800 yards, is studded with four wooded islets, and partly fringed with plantations. Its principal affluents are the Black Water, the Water of DEUGH, and Pulmaddy, Pulharrow, Earliston, Garpel, and Dullarg Burns; and it separates the parishes of Carsphairn and Kells on its right bank from Dalry, Balmaclellan, and Parton parishes on its left. Its scenery, mountainous in the upper reaches, in the middle and the lower parts is a series of picturesque groupings of hill and vale; and its waters contain salmon, sea-trout, river-trout, pike, and perch. About the middle of last century an enormous pike, 7 feet long and 72 lbs. in weight, was taken in Loch Ken; the skeleton of its head is still preserved in Kenmure Castle.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 15, 9, 5, 1857-64.

Kender, Loch. See KINDER.

Kenedar. See KING EDWARD.

Kenleith, a farm in Currie parish, Edinburghshire, on the western slope of the Pentlands, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SE of Currie village. Here are vestiges of an old camp or entrenchment, said to have been formed to prevent a stealthy march upon Edinburgh through a narrow pass of the Pentlands.

Kenloch. See KINLOCH.

Kenlochaline Castle. See ALNE, LOCH.

Kenlocheil. See KINLOCHEIL.

Kenlochewe. See KINLOCHEWE.

Kenlum, a hill (900 feet) in Anwoth parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Gatehouse-of-Fleet.

Kenly Burn, a troutful rivulet of the E of Fife, formed by the confluence of Cameron, Wakefield, and Chesters Burns, and running $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward through or along the borders of Duino, St Leonards, St Andrews, and Kingsbarns parishes, till it falls into the sea midway between St Andrews city and Fife Ness. It is sometimes called Pitmilny Burn.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 41, 49, 1857-65.

Kenmore (Gael. *cean-Mhoire*, 'Mary's headland'), a village and a parish in Breadalbane district, central Perthshire. The village, 6 miles WSW of Aberfeldy, 17 NE by E of Killin, and 22 NNW of Crieff, crowns a gentle headland, projecting into the lower or NE end of Loch Tay, and washed on the N side by the river Tay, which here, at its efflux from the lake, is spanned by a handsome five-arch bridge. A pleasant little place, with its two churches, its neat white cottages, and its close proximity to Taymouth Castle, it has a post office under Aberfeldy, a good hotel, an orphanage, coach and steamer communication with Aberfeldy and Killin, and fairs on the first Tuesday of March *o. s.*, 28 June, 26 July, the Wednesday in October before Falkirk Tryst, the Friday in November before the last Doune Tryst, and 24 Dec. The view from the bridge is one of almost unrivalled loveliness; and Burns, who came hither on 28 Aug. 1787, wrote over the chimney-piece of the inn parlour what Lockhart pronounces among the best of his English heroics—

'Admiring Nature in her wildest grace,
These northern scenes with weary feet I trace;
O'er many a winding dale and painful steep,
Th' abodes of covey'd grouse and timid sheep,
My savage journey, curious, I pursue,
Till famed Breadalbane opens to my view.
The meeting cliffs each deep-sunk glen divides
The woods, wild scatter'd, clothe their ample sides;
Th' outstretching lake, embosom'd mid the hills,
The eye with wonder and amazement fills;
The Tay, meand'ring sweet in infant pride;
The palace, rising on its verdant side;
The lawn, wood-fring'd in Nature's native taste;
The hillocks, dropt in Nature's careless haste;
The arches, striding o'er the new-born stream;
The village, glittering in the noontide beam.'

Wordsworth came hither, too, on 5 Sept. 1805, along with his sister Dorothy; and she writes in her Journal—'When we came in view of the foot of the lake, we perceived that it ended, as it had begun, in pride and loveliness. The view, though not near so beautiful as that of Killin, is exceedingly pleasing,' etc.

The parish, containing also the villages of Acharn and Stronfearnan, comprises a main body and five detached sections, the area of the whole being $113\frac{3}{4}$ square miles or 72,542 acres, of which $5346\frac{1}{2}$ are water, and $32,841\frac{1}{4}$ belong to the main body. This, bounded N by Fortingall, NE by Dull, S by Comrie, and on all other sides by fragments of Weem, Dull, Monzie, and Killin, has an utmost length from NNE to SSW of $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles, whilst its width varies between $\frac{1}{4}$ mile and $9\frac{3}{8}$ miles. The Kiltyrie or largest detached section is parted therefrom merely by a strip of Weem (detached), 3 furlongs wide at the narrowest, and, bounded W by Killin, NW by Fortingall, and on all other sides by fragments of Weem and Killin, has an utmost length from NNW to SSE of $8\frac{3}{8}$ miles, with an utmost width of $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles. In the Kiltyrie section and the main body are included nearly all the waters of Loch Tay, which, lying at an altitude of 355 feet above sea-level, extends $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward, and varies in width between $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and $9\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, and which from its foot sends off the river Tay, winding $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-eastward till it passes off from the main body. From the shores of Loch Tay the surface rises southward to Creag Charbh (2084 feet), Meall Gleann a' Chloidh (2238), *Creag Uigeach (2840), Beinn Bhreac (2341), Creagan na Beinne (2909), and Creag an Fhuidair (1683); northward to Meall nan Tarmachan (3421), and broad based, cairn-crowned *BEN LAWERS (4004), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. Three smaller lakes are Lochan a' Chait ($3 \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ furl.; 2480 feet) and Lochan na Lairige ($5\frac{3}{8} \times 1$ furl.; 1596 feet) on the north-eastern and western skirts of Ben Lawers, and Lochan Breachlaich ($4 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ furl.; 1400 feet) to the S of Loch Tay.

The GLENLOCHY or second largest section, with an extreme length of 8 miles from N by E to S by W and a varying width of 9 furlongs and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is bounded SE and SW by Killin, and W, N, and E by fragments of Fortingall and Weem. The LOCHY, flowing out of tiny Lochan Chailinn (1258 feet), has here a north-easterly course of $5\frac{3}{8}$ miles; and the LYON, issuing from Loch Lyon, winds $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-by-northward along all the northern boundary. This section is almost completely rimmed by lofty mountains—*Beinn Dheiceach (3074), *Beinn Chaluinn (3354), *Creag Mhor (3305), and Beinn Heagarnich (3530). Lower down the Lochy either heads or traverses, for $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{5}{8}$ mile, the two smaller sections of Tullich ($6\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ miles) and Moir-lanich ($1\frac{1}{4} \times 1$ mile), in the former of which sections the highest summits are Meall Ghaordie (3407 feet) on the northern, and Creag Mhor (2359) near the southern, boundary. Lastly the GLENQUAICH section ($4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ miles) is bounded or traversed for $1\frac{7}{8}$ mile by the Quaich, includes a corner of Loch FRECHIE ($1\frac{1}{2}$ mile \times $3\frac{3}{8}$ furl.; 880 feet), and rises northward to *Meall Dubh (2021 feet), southward to *Meall nam Fuaran (2631).

Such is the bare outline of the general features of this widely-dispersed Highland parish, whose beauties, antiquities, and history are noticed more fully in our articles ACHARN, BEN LAWERS, BREADALBANE, TAY, TAYMOUTH CASTLE, etc. Mica slate is the predominant rock; but gneiss, clay and chloride slate, quartz, and some varieties of hornblende slate are also plentiful, and beds of limestone occur in two or three places. The chloride slate, the quartz, and the limestone have been worked for building or other purposes. Lead, iron, and other ores exist in small quantities among the mountains. The soil of the arable lands is chiefly a light brownish loam, with a slight admixture of clay; that of much of the hill pastures has a light and mossy character. At most, one-eighth of the entire area is in tillage; nearly as much is under wood; and the rest is pasture, moorland, mountain, and moss, whose fishings and shootings however are very valuable. The Earl of Breadalbane is almost sole proprietor, 1 other holding an annual value of more, and 1 of less, than £50. Giving off its Glenquach section to the *quoad sacra* parish of Amulree, Kenmore is in the presbytery of Weem and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is

worth £340. The parish church, at the village, is a cruciform structure of 1760, with 300 sittings and a tower at the E end. Other places of worship are the Free churches of Kenmore, Ardeonaig, and Lawers, and Taymouth Episcopal chapel, St James'. Five public schools—Acharn, Ardtalnaig, Fearnan, Kiltyrie, and Lawers—with respective accommodation for 118, 86, 50, 51, and 93 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 74, 35, 26, 32, and 54, and grants of £87, 14s., £49, 17s., £36, 18s., £36, 8s., and £65, 2s. Valuation (1866) £11,064, 11s. 8d., (1883) £11,216, 10s. 8d. Pop. (1801) 3346, (1831) 3126, (1861) 1984, (1871) 1615, (1881) 1508, of whom 1152 were Gaelic-speaking, and 1432 were in Kenmore ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 55, 47, 46, 1869-72.

Kenmore Castle, a seat in Kells parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 5 furlongs above the head of Loch Ken, and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S by E of New Galloway. It stands on a high, round, isolated mount, which, till one observes the rock that crops out on its S side, might be taken for artificial; and it seems of old to have been surrounded by a fosse, supplied with water from the river Ken. Approached by a noble lime-tree avenue, and engirt by well-wooded policies and gardens with stately beech hedges, it forms a conspicuous feature in one of the finest landscapes in the South of Scotland. The oldest portion, roofless and clad with ivy, exhibits the architecture of the 13th or 14th, but the main building appears to belong to the 17th, century. The interior is interesting, with its winding staircases, mysterious passages, and heirloom collection of Jacobite relics and portraits—the sixth Viscount Kenmore (painted by Kneller in the Tower of London), Queen Mary, James VI. (by Zuccaro), 'Young Lochinvar' (by Lely?), etc. When or by whom the original portion of the pile was built, is a matter not known. In early times, and even at a comparatively recent date, it suffered much from the ravages of war, having been burned both in the reign of Mary and during the administration of Cromwell. Originally, it is said to have been a seat or stronghold of the Lords of Galloway; and John Baliol is reported to have made it his frequent residence, nay even to have been born within its walls. On the other hand, the lands of Kenmore and Lochinvar are said to have been acquired in 1297 from John de Maxwell by Sir Adam Gordon, whose sixth descendant was the first Earl of Huntly (see GORDON CASTLE), whilst his tenth, in the younger line, was created Viscount Kenmore. Thus the Gordons of Lochinvar or Kenmore claimed strictly the same stock as the Gordons of the north; and, after settling down at Kenmore, they gradually acquired, by grant, purchase, or marriage, the greater part of Kirkcudbrightshire. They were distinguished by the confidence of, and their attachment to, the Stuart sovereigns. Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar was a steadfast adherent of Mary, and ran serious hazards in her cause. In 1633 his grandson, Sir John Gordon (1599-1634), was raised by Charles I. to the peerage under the title of Viscount Kenmore. This nobleman combined attachment to the house of Stuart with unflinching fidelity in the profession of the Presbyterian religion; and, much as he is known for the honours conferred upon him by Charles, he is greatly better known for his intimacy with John Welsh and Samuel Rutherford. In 1715, William, the sixth Viscount, took an active part in the Rebellion, and next year was beheaded on Tower Hill in London, entailing upon his family the forfeiture of the title. His descendants, however, having bought back the estates from the Crown, endeavoured, by serving in the army, to atone for their ancestor's error, and distinguished themselves by patriotic concern for the interests of their tenants, and for the general welfare; and, in 1824, they were restored by act of parliament to their ancient honours in the person of John Gordon (1750-1840), the forfeited Viscount's grandson. He was succeeded by his nephew, Adam, a naval officer, who displayed great gallantry on the American lakes during the war of 1813, and at whose death in

1847 the peerage became extinct. Kenmure Castle passed to his sister, the Hon. Mrs Bellamy-Gordon, owner of 14,093 acres in the shire, valued at £4230 per annum. John Lowe (1750-98), the author of *Mary's Dream*, was a son of the gardener at Kenmure Castle, at which Queen Mary is said to have rested in the course of her flight from Langside, and which was visited once by Robert Burns.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863. See pp. 163, 174-177 of M. Harper's *Rambles in Galloway* (1876); and p. 302 of R. Chambers' *Popular Rhymes of Scotland* (edn. 1870).

Kenmure House, a plain two-storied mansion in Barony parish, NW Lanarkshire, 1 mile NNW of Bishopbriggs station. In 1806 Charles Stirling purchased the lands of Kenmure, adjoining his elder brother's estate of Cawder or Cadder, and built the greater part of the existing mansion, which he sold, with the estate, in 1816 for £40,000 to that same brother, Archibald. Kenmure was thus the birthplace of the latter's son, Sir William Stirling-Maxwell (1818-78). See KEIR.

Kennedy. See CASTLE-KENNEDY.

Kennet, a collier village, with a public school, in Clackmannan parish, Clackmannanshire, 1 mile ESE of Clackmannan town, and 1¼ SSW of Kincardine station. Kennet House, 1 mile SE of Clackmannan, is a handsome mansion of the beginning of the present century, which, commanding a charming view of the waters and screens of the Forth, is surrounded by gardens and plantations of great beauty, and contains a number of family portraits—Gen. James Bruce, Brigadier-General Alexander Bruce, Lord Kennet, &c. The estate was obtained from his father in 1389 by Thomas, a natural son of Sir Robert Bruce of Clackmannan; and his descendant, Alexander-Hugh Bruce (b. 1849), in 1868 established his claim to the title of sixth Baron Balfour of Burreigh (c. 1607), as fifth in female descent from the fourth Lord. He holds 3064 acres in Clackmannan, Stirling, Fife, and Perth shires, valued at £5103 per annum. Thomas Boston (1676-1732), author of the *Fourfold State*, was tutor at Kennet in 1696-97.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869. See pp. 63-65 of James Lothian's *Alloa* (3d ed. 1871).

Kennethmont, a hamlet and a parish of NW central Aberdeenshire. The hamlet, Kirkehill of Kennethmont, stands 588 feet above sea-level and ¾ mile WSW of Kennethmont station on the Great North of Scotland railway, this being 8 miles SSE of Huntly, 12¼ WNW of Inveramsay Junction, and 32¾ NW of Aberdeen. It has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and railway telegraph departments, a cattle and sheep market on the third Monday of every month, and a hiring market on the third Monday of April.

The parish, comprising the ancient parishes of Kennethmont and CHRIST'S KIRK, is bounded N by Gartly, NE by Insch, SE by Premnay, S by Leslie, SW by Clatt, and W by Rhynie. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 6 miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 3½ miles; and its area is 8472 acres, of which 3¾ are water. The Water of BOGIE flows 2½ miles north-by-eastward along all the Rhynie border; and the Shevock, rising on the Moss of Wardhouse, has here a south-easterly course of 5½ miles on or near to the northern and eastern boundaries; so that the drainage belongs partly to the Deveron and partly to the Don. Along the Bogie the surface declines to 498, along the Shevock to 490, feet above sea-level; and thence it rises to 1426 feet at Knockandy Hill and 1021 at the Hill of Christ's Kirk. The rocks include mica and clay slate in the N, trap and greenstone in the E, and syenite in the W; and a chalybeate spring near the northern border enjoyed once high medicinal repute. The soil is extremely various, ranging from clay and loam to moss, but has been greatly improved within the last forty years by draining and manuring. Plantations cover a considerable area. At Ardlair and Cults are traces of two stone circles. Wardhouse and Leith Hall, 1¼ mile NE and 1 mile WNW of Kennethmont station, are both old but commodious mansions; and their owners, Carlos Pedro Gordon, Esq.,

K.M. (b. 1814; suc. 1866), and Col. Alex. Sebastian Leith-Hay, C.B. (b. 1819; suc. 1862), holds 13,427 and 12,546 acres in the shire, valued at £6876 and £7916 per annum. Distinguished members of these two families have been Admiral Sir James Alex. Gordon, G.C.B. (1783-1869), General Sir James Leith, G.C.B. (1763-1816), and Lieut.-Col. Sir Andrew Leith-Hay, K.H., M.P. (d. 1862); another native of Kennethmont was William Milne, D.D. (1785-1822), the Chinese missionary. A third mansion is Craighall; and, in all, 3 proprietors hold each an annual value of more, and 2 of less, than £500. Kennethmont is in the presbytery of Alford and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £266. The parish church, built in 1812, contains 400 sittings. A Free church stands 1 mile ESE; and a public school, with accommodation for 200 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 149, and a grant of £128, 3s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £4669, (1882) £5895, plus £1516 for railway. Pop. (1801) 784, (1831) 1131, (1861) 1187, (1871) 1062, (1881) 999.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 76, 86, 1874-76.

Kenneth's Isle. See INCH-KENNETH.

Kennetpans, a small village in Clackmannan parish, Clackmannanshire, on the NE shore of the Forth, 1¼ mile NW of Kincardine. It has a harbour, ranking as a subport of Alloa. Kennetpans House stands near the village, and commands a fine view of the Forth.

Kennishead, a place, with a station, in Eastwood parish, Renfrewshire, on the Glasgow and Barrhead railway, 9 furlongs SW of Pollokshaws.

Kennoway, a village and a parish of S central Fife. The village stands 3½ miles E by N of Markinch, and 1½ mile N of Cameron Bridge station, this being 3¾ miles ENE of Thornton Junction and 23¾ NNE of Edinburgh. Occupying the southern slope of an eminence, and overhanging a ravine or den, it thence has been said to have got the name of Kennoway (Gael. *ceann-nan-uaiigh*, 'head of the den'),* and it commands a magnificent view of the waters and screens of the Firth of Forth. It dates from times long prior to the existence of any of its present buildings; but in the arrangement of its streets and the style of some of its houses, it retains indications of antiquity; and it is prettier, cleaner, and more substantial than most of the seaside or the collier villages of Fife, whilst possessing a high reputation for salubrity. One of its old houses is said to have been occupied by Archbishop Sharp on the night preceding his assassination; and fifteen or twenty private houses are licensed for the reception of pauper lunatics, which has had the effect of greatly lessening the value of house property, and keeping away respectable tenants. The population has dwindled with the decline in handloom weaving, and two annual fairs have become extinct. The village is lighted with gas; and has a post office, 2 inns, a savings' bank, and several benefit and religious societies. The parish church here, built in 1850 after designs by T. Hamilton of Edinburgh, is a Norman edifice, with 650 sittings. The Free church was built soon after the Disruption; and the U.P. church is noted for having long enjoyed the ministry of the Rev. Dr Donald Fraser, biographer of the Erskines. Pop. (1831) 862, (1841) 1101, (1861) 939, (1871) 835, (1881) 770.

The parish, containing also Baintown village and Star village, is bounded N by Kettle, E by Scoonie, and S and W by Markinch. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 3¾ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between 1¼ and 2½ miles; and its area is 3964½ acres. Sinking to 170 feet above sea-level at the southern border, the surface thence rises gradually northward to 455 feet near Dalginch, 519 near Baintown, and 669 at Lalathan, and is beautifully diversified with gentle and

* A much more probable derivation, resting on the authority of Dr Reeves, is from Kennichi or Kenneth, a disciple of St Columba. The ancient name of the parish is *Kennochi* or *Kennichin*, sometimes *Kemochy*. The bell of the old parish church, now hung above the entrance to Borthwick Hall, Midlothian, has cast upon it in raised letters—'I'm for the Kirk o' Kennochi.' *Kennoway* is a comparatively modern corruption, found in no ancient documents.

irregular rising-grounds that command extensive and brilliant views of the basin of the Forth and of parts of the basin of the Tay away to the Grampians. The streams are all mere burns, either tributary to the Leven or running through Scoonie to the Forth; and one of them, passing close to Kennoway village, traverses there a picturesque ravine. The rocks are variously eruptive and carboniferous; and trap, sandstone, and coal are worked. The soil, in the S and E, is mostly light and fertile; in the centre, is loam or clay, on a retentive bottom; and over part of the N, is dry loam, incumbent on trap rock. About one-sixteenth of the entire area is under wood, and nearly all the rest is in tillage. Mansions are Kingsdale and Newton Hall; and 3 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 7 of between £100 and £500, 2 of from £50 to £100, and 15 of from £20 to £50. Kennoway is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy and synod of Fife; the living is worth £423. Two public schools, Kennoway and Star, with respective accommodation for 230 and 90 children, had (1851) an average attendance of 167 and 82, and grants of £135, 11s. and £81, 15s. Valuation (1860) £8520, (1883) £8988, 14s. 1d. Pop. (1801) 1466, (1831) 1721, (1841) 2044, (1861) 2012, (1871) 1703, (1881) 1560.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Kennox, an estate, with a mansion, in Stewarton parish, Ayrshire, 2½ miles WSW of the town. Its owner, Charles Somerville M'Alester (b. 1799; suc. 1847), holds 1012 acres in the shire, valued at £1442 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Kentallen, a village in Lismore and Appin parish, Argyllshire, on the E shore of Loch Linnhe, 3 miles WSW of Ballachulish.

Kenziels, a hamlet in Annan parish, S Dumfriesshire, 1 mile S of the town.

Keppoch, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Cardross parish, Dumbartonshire, 2 miles NW of Cardross station.

Keppoch, an estate, with a mansion, in Kilmonivaig parish, SW Inverness-shire, near the right banks of the Spean and the confluent Roy, 16 miles ENE of Fort William. It belonged to the M'Intoshes, but was partly held by the M'Ranalds; and, in a contention between them, it became the scene of the last clan battle in Scotland.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 63, 1873.

Kerbit Water. See ARITY.

Kerelaw, an estate, with a mansion of the close of last century and a ruined castle, in Stevenston parish, Ayrshire, 5 furlongs N by E of the town. The castle, which belonged to the Earls of Glencairn, was sacked towards the end of the 15th century by the Montgomeries of Eglinton; and, now a massive ivy-mantled ruin, recently underwent some renovation, to retard its decay and increase its picturesqueness. The sacking of it was avenged by the burning of Eglinton Castle to the ground in 1528.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Kerera. See KERRERA.

Kerfield, an estate, with a modern two-story mansion, in Peebles parish, Peeblesshire, on the left bank of the Tweed, 5 furlongs E by S of Peebles town.

Kerrera, an island of Kilmore and Kilbride parish, Argyllshire, in the Firth of Lorn, opposite the south-eastern part of Mull. Separated from the mainland by the Sound of Kerrera, ¼ to 1 mile in breadth, and screening, in its northern part, the Bay of Oban, it extends 4½ miles south-south-westward, with a varying breadth of 1½ furlong and 1¾ mile; and it forms part of the line of communication between Oban and Mull. Its shores contribute largely to the excellence of the romantic harbour of Oban, and contain within themselves two good harbours, called Ardintraive and Horse-shoe Bays; its southern extremity is a promontory, exhibiting noble cliff scenery, and crowned with the strong, tall, roofless tower of Gylen Castle, probably erected in the 12th century, long a stronghold of the Macdougals of Lorn, and besieged and captured in 1647 by a detachment of General Leslie's army. Chief elevations from N to S are Barr Dubh (374 feet), Ardchoric (617), and Cnoc na Faire (344); and the general surface

is a broken and confused mixture of steep hills and deep vales, commanding gorgeous views from the heights, containing good arable and pasture land in the hollows, and so rapidly alternating as to be traversable only with much fatigue and difficulty. The rocks are a remarkable assemblage of trap, schist, slate, and conglomerate, and form a singular study to geologists. With the exception of two farms, the island is included in the Dunolly property. Alexander II., when preparing his expedition against the Hebrides, assembled his fleet in Horse-shoe Bay, and, being seized with fever there, was taken ashore to a pavilion, on a spot still called Dalree or 'the King's field,' and there died, 8 July 1249; and Hakon of Norway, in 1263, held a meeting of Hebridean chiefs on Kerrera, to engage their aid in his descent on the mainland. Pop. (1841) 187, (1861) 105, (1871) 101, (1881) 103, of whom 91 were Gaelic-speaking.

Kerriff. See KILFINAN.

Kerry. See KILFINAN.

Kerrycrov, a small neat village in Kingarth parish, Bute island, Buteshire, on Kerrycrov Bay, 2½ miles SSE of Rothesay.

Kerse House, the seat of the Earl of Zetland, in Falkirk parish, Stirlingshire, in the middle of a finely wooded park, 5 furlongs SW of Grangemouth. Partly a building of high antiquity, but added to at various periods, it presents the appearance of a plain Elizabethan mansion, and forms the chief ornament of the eastern Carse. The estate had been held by Menteths, Livingstones, and Hopes, before it was purchased by Lawrence Dundas, who in 1762 was created a baronet. His son Thomas (1741-1820) was raised to the peerage as Baron Dundas, of Aske, co. York, in 1794; and his grandson, Laurence (1766-1839), was made Earl of Zetland in 1838. Laurence Dundas, present and third Earl (b. 1844; suc. 1873), holds 4656 acres in Stirlingshire, valued at £13,808 per annum, including £4256 for coal.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Kersewell, an estate, with a mansion, in Carnwath parish, E Lanarkshire, 2½ miles ENE of the village. Purchased by his ancestor at the beginning of the 18th century, it is now the property of William Bertram, Esq. (b. 1826; suc. 1839), who holds 5037 acres in the shire, valued at £2893 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Kershope Burn, a rivulet of Castleton parish, S Roxburghshire, rising at an altitude of 1255 feet above sea-level, and running ¼ mile south-eastward to the boundary with Cumberland, and then 8¾ miles south-westward along the English Border, till, after a total descent of 975 feet, it falls into the Liddel at a point 3¼ miles S by W of Newcastleton. Its waters are well stocked with trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 11, 1863.

Kersland. See DEN and DALRY, Ayrshire.

Kessock, a ferry, 3 furlongs wide, between Inverness and Ross shires, across the strait between the Moray and Beaully Firths, opposite Inverness, under which there is a post office of Kessock. It is on the route from Inverness to Dingwall and Cromarty, and is one of the safest ferries in the north of Scotland. The view from the middle of the strait, particularly at high water, is exceedingly fine.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 83, 1881.

Ket, a streamlet of Glasserton and Whithorn parishes, SW Wigtownshire. Rising ¾ mile WNW of Glasserton church, and within 1 mile of Luce Bay, it describes a semicircle round by Whithorn town, and, after an easterly run of 5½ miles, falls into the sea at Portyrock.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 2, 1856.

Ketland. See GLENKETLAND.

Kettins, a village and a parish on the SW border of Forfarshire. The village stands 1¾ mile ESE of Coup Angus, under which it has a post office. It consists of neatly kept cottages and gardens, with a central green.

The parish, containing also the hamlets of Ley of Hallyburton and Campmuir, is bounded NE by Newtyle, E by Lundie, and on all other sides by Perthshire, viz., SE by Longforgan, SW by Collice, and W and NW

by Scone (detached), Cargill, and Coupar-Angus. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $7815\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 26 are water and $335\frac{3}{4}$ belong to the detached or Bandirran section. The western division of the parish, forming part of Strathmore, declines to 170 feet above sea-level; and thence the surface rises south-eastward to the watershed of the Sidlaw Hills, attaining 1088 feet at Keillor Hill and 1141 at Gaskhill Wood. The upland district slopes gently to the plain, and is partly heathy, partly wooded, and partly pastoral; the lowland district, larger than the upland one, is nearly level, highly cultivated, and finely embellished. Trap rocks prevail in the hills, Old Red sandstone in the plain; and the latter has been quarried in several places, and makes a good building-stone. The soil on the higher grounds is light and thin; on the low grounds, is chiefly a silicious loam or a friable black mould, and highly fertile. About three-fourths of the entire area are in tillage, and woods and plantations cover some 1500 acres. 'Picts' Houses' or subterranean caves have been discovered on the estates of Lintrose and Pitcur—at the latter in 1878; Pitcur Castle, a ruin, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile SE of the village, was the ancient seat of the Haliburtons; a fortalice, called Dores Castle, and said by tradition to have been a residence of Macbeth, crowned a hill to the S of Pitcur; six pre-Reformation chapels stood at Peattie, South Corston, Pitcur, Muiryfaulds, Denhead, and the S side of Kettins village; and other antiquities are noticed under Campmuir and Baldowie. Mansions, noticed separately, are Hallyburton, Lintrose, Baldowie, and Bandirran; and the proprietors are R. S. Menzies, Esq., the Earl of Wharncliffe, and four others. Including *quoad sacra* the detached section of Scone, Kettins is in the presbytery of Meigle and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £306. The parish church, at the village, was built in 1768, and, as restored and enlarged in 1871, contains 500 sittings. The public school, with accommodation for 171 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 139, and a grant of £127, 11s. 6d. Valuation (1857) £9638, (1883) £12,206, 15s. 11d., plus £734 for railway. Pop. of the civil parish (1801) 1207, (1831) 1193, (1861) 901, (1871) 775, (1881) 848; of the ecclesiastical parish (1881) 903.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48. 1868.

Kettle, a village and a parish of central Fife. The village, standing 130 feet above sea-level, near the right bank of the Eden, has a station (Kingskettle) on the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee section of the North British railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S by E of Ladybank Junction, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Cupar, and $27\frac{1}{2}$ N by E of Edinburgh. So low is its site, and so closely skirted by the Eden, as almost to be reached by freshets of that river. Originally called *Catul* or *Katel* ('battle')—a name supposed to refer to some ancient unrecorded battle fought in its neighbourhood—it stands on ground which of old belonged to the Crown, and hence assumed its alternative name of King's Kettle or Kingskettle. It is chiefly inhabited by handloom weavers and by artisans; and has a post office under Ladybank, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, an hotel, gasworks, and horticultural and five other societies. The parish church is a handsome Gothic edifice of 1831, with a pinnacled tower, and nearly 1200 sittings. An harmonium was given to it on 4 Jan. 1882, when a new session-hall and class-room were also opened. A Free church was built at Balmalcolm, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile E by N, shortly after the Disruption. There is also a neat U.P. church (1853; 600 sittings). Pop. (1831) 527, (1861) 567, (1871) 643, (1881) 598.

The parish, containing also the villages of Holekettle, Balmalcolm, Coalton of Burnturk, and Muirhead, was anciently called Lathrisk, and down to about 1636 had its church (St Ethernasus') on the lands of Lathrisk. It is bounded N by Collessie, NE by Cults, E by Ceres, SE by Sconie, S by Kennoway, SW by Markinch, and W by Falkland. Its length, from E to W, varies between $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth,

from N to S, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $7612\frac{1}{4}$ acres. The EDEN flows $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward along the Collessie border, then $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile east-north-eastward through the north-eastern interior. The northern district thus is part of the low flat valley of Stratheden, nowhere sinking below 110, or attaining 150, feet above sea-level; but south-eastward the surface rises to 449 feet near Parkwell and 814 on Clatto Hill. The rocks include some trap, but are chiefly carboniferous; sandstone, limestone, coal, and a fine kind of trap have been worked; and ironstone also is found. The soil of the valley is argillaceous alluvium, light friable mould, or moss-covered sand; on the higher grounds and the hills, is partly strong and clayey, partly light and friable, and partly of other and inferior qualities. More than half of the land is in a state of excellent cultivation, and much of the high grounds consists of capital pasture. The antiquities include remains of circumvallations on Bauden and Downfield Hills; the barrows of Pundler's Knowe, Lowrie's Knowe, Lackerstone, and five other places; a cavern at Clatto, formerly communicating with a tower, and notable in old times for the Seatons' deeds of rapine and bloodshed; and the sites of two pre-Reformation chapels at Clatto and Chapel-Kater. Mansions, noticed separately, are Lathrisk and Ramornie; and 8 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 8 of between £100 and £500, 7 of from £50 to £100, and 17 of from £20 to £50. Giving off since 1882 a portion to the *quoad sacra* parish of Ladybank, Kettle is in the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife; the living is worth £427. A public school, built in 1876 at a cost of £3500, with accommodation for 400 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 221, and a grant of £193, 7s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £12,375, (1883) £13,636, 6s. 9d. Pop. (1801) 1889, (1831) 2071, (1861) 2474, (1871) 2323, (1881) 2054.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Kettle Bridge. See HOLEKETTLE.

Kettleholm Bridge, a hamlet in St Mungo parish, Dumfriesshire, on the Water of Milk, 3 miles S by E of Lockerbie.

Kiel, a burn in Largo parish, Fife, formed by Boghall and Gilston Burns, in the NE of the parish, and running $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles southward to Largo Bay at Lower Largo.

Kiel or **Kilcolmkill**, an old church and churchyard in the lower part of Ardochattan parish, Argyllshire, 3 miles N by W of Connel Ferry. Of the church only a few traces remain.

Kiels or **Kilcolmkill** ('church of Columba'), a pre-Reformation parish, now forming part of the parish of Southend, in the extreme S of Kintyre, Argyllshire. Its old church stands in a burying-ground quite close to the shore, and is traditionally said to have been built by St Columba. It is 75 feet 3 inches long and 18 feet 10 inches wide; part of it is rough primitive masonry; the rest, an addition, seems Norman work. See also KEIL, Cuthbert Bede's *Glencereggan* (London, 1861), and Muir's *Old Church Architecture of Scotland* (Edinb. 1861).

Kier. See KEIR.

Killarow. See KILLARROW.

Kilbagie, a place with large pulp and fibre works, for the manufacture of paper, in Clackmannan parish, Clackmannanshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Kincardine. Near it is Kilbagie House.

Kilbarchan (formerly *Kylberchan* and *Kelberchan*, Gael. 'the cell of St Barchan'), a parish containing a town of the same name in the centre of Renfrewshire. It is bounded N by Houston parish, at the NE corner by Erskine, Inchinnan, and Renfrew, SE by Abbey-Paisley parish and Lochwinnoch, and W and NW by Balmalcolm. The boundary largely follows the courses of streams, keeping on the N to the line of the Gryfe from the point of junction with Houston parish downwards to the confluence of the Gryfe and Black Cart; and on the SE side, except for about 1 mile, to that of the Black Cart, from the junction just mentioned upwards to Castle Semple Loch (a distance in a straight line of $6\frac{1}{2}$, or, in-

cluding windings, of 9, miles); while on the SW it follows the lines of Locher Water and Bride's Burn. The greatest length, from NE at the junction of the Gryfe and Black Cart to SW near Greenside, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; the greatest breadth, from NW near Torr Hall to SE on the Black Cart, is 4 miles; and the area is 9098·411 acres, of which 92·609 are water. The height above sea-level varies from 18 feet at the NE corner to 620 at the SW and 550 on the NW, there being a very rapid rise near the centre of the parish. Almost the whole of the surface is under cultivation or woodland. On the E side of the town is an isolated eminence known as Barr Hill; and the rising-grounds to the W, though of inconsiderable height, command a fine view, extending from Ailsa Craig to Ben Lomond, from the Argyllshire and Perthshire Grampians to the northern Lowthers in the upper part of the valley of the Clyde; and even affording, in very favourable weather, a peep of Arthur's Seat at Edinburgh. The soil is mostly good, being on the lower ground alluvial, and elsewhere clay (S and SW) and gravel (N and NW). The underlying rocks are sandstone, basalt, volcanic ash, and limestone, with beds of coal and iron. The beds of economic value are all extensively worked, as is also a bed of a peculiar description of basalt, which has been found suitable for the construction of ovens. The volcanic rocks are pretty rich in various minerals. The drainage of the parish is effected by the Gryfe and Black Cart and their tributaries, of which the Locher, besides tracing part of the SW boundary, passes NE through the parish, and flows into the Gryfe. There are several small falls along its course. The old church of St Barchan, bishop and confessor, was in the village, and was one of those in Strathgryfe bestowed on Paisley by Walter Fitz-Allan, High Steward of Scotland; and Bishop Jocelin of Glasgow confirmed the church to the monks for their own use. St Barchan had at one time a feast, probably on the day of the annual fair. In 1401 King Robert III. confirmed an endowment granted by Thomas Crawford of Auchinames for the support of a chaplain to officiate at the Virgin Mary's altar in the parish church of Kilbarchan, and also in a chapel dedicated to St Catherine, which had been erected by Crawford in the churchyard, and of which some remains still exist. There was also a chapel dedicated to the Virgin a little to the E of the castle of Ranfurly, on the farm still called Prieston. The property called Kirklands was annexed to it, and the building itself remained in a ruined condition down to 1791. In the SW corner of the parish there was formerly a village called Kenmuir, with a chapel dedicated to St Bride. Both are alike gone; but the burn known as St Bride's Burn, and St Bride's Mill mark the old associations. Blackston on the Black Cart was the summer residence of the abbots of Paisley. Other antiquities and objects worthy of notice are the stone of Clochodrick, the Barr Hill, and the castle of Ranfurly. Clochodrick ('the stone of Roderick'—possibly some member of the Houston family, or, according to others, *clach-na-druidh*, 'the stone of the Druids') is on the bank of St Bride's Burn, on the SW border of the parish, 2 miles from the village, and is separately described. The name is at least 700 years old. The Barr Hill, or Bar of Kilbarchan, has on its top the remains of an old encampment, defended by a semi-circular rampart of loose stones, and said to be Danish. Ranfurly Castle in the N of the parish, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of the village, was at one time the seat of the Knoxes. From this family were descended John Knox the Reformer and Andrew Knox, who, on the restoration of Episcopacy in 1606, was appointed Bishop of the Isles, and in 1622 transferred to the see of Raphoe in Ireland. From them the Irish Knoxes, Viscounts Northland and Barons Ranfurly, are sprung. The estate was alienated in 1665, when it passed into the possession of the Dundonald family, by whom it was sold to the family of Hamilton of Holmhead. Near the castle is an artificial mound, 330 feet in circumference near the base and 20 feet high. Another old baronial castle stood on the estate of Auchinames, but it was demolished in 1762. Auch-

inames belonged to a branch of the Crawfords (already mentioned) from the 14th century to the 18th, when it was broken up and sold in portions. The leading family in the parish now is Napier of Milliken, directly descended from the Napiers of Merchiston, the first of whom flourished in the reign of Alexander III. The chief part of the estate belonged at one time to the Wallaces of Elderslie, and constituted a barony called Johnston; from the Wallaces it passed to the Houstons, who in turn sold it in 1733 to the ancestor of the present proprietor, who gave it his own name of Milliken, while the Houston family retained the old name and applied it to their estate of East Cochrane, the present Johnstone. Milliken House is a handsome Grecian building, erected in 1829 near the left bank of the Black Cart. Other mansions are Blackstone House, Glentyan House, Craigs, and Clippens. The parish is traversed by one of the main roads from Paisley to Greenock, and also by the Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock section of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, which passes through it for a distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Houston (Crosslee) and Bridge of Weir stations on this branch, and Milliken Park and Johnstone stations on the Glasgow, Paisley, and Ayr section of the same railway, afford means of access; and the latter, though outside the parish, are the stations nearest the village.

Besides the post-town of the same name the parish contains the village of Linwood and part of the village of Bridge of Weir. The town of KILBARCHAN is near the centre of the parish, 1 mile NW of Milliken Park railway station, $1\frac{1}{2}$ W of Johnstone, 5 miles W by S of Paisley, and 12 W by S of Glasgow. It occupies a rising-ground sloping gently S towards Kilbarchan Burn, and is sheltered on three sides by well wooded eminences rising to a height of nearly 200 feet. It became a burgh of barony previous to 1710, but had no trade till 1739, when a linen factory was established, and three years afterwards another was established for the manufacture of lawns, cambries, etc. for the Dublin market. There are now about 1000 looms at work, employed in the manufacture of silk and cotton fabrics and Paisley shawls. In the centre of the town is a steeple erected in 1755, with a schoolhouse of later date. In a niche in the steeple there was placed in 1822 a statue of Habbie Simpson, piper of Kilbarchan, who died about the beginning of the 17th century, and on whom Robert Sempill of Beltrees wrote a well-known poem. He is also mentioned in the song of *Maggie Lauder*. The public hall was originally a chartist meeting-house of small size, but it was in 1872 acquired by the Good Templar Lodge of the place, and was then considerably enlarged and improved. It is now used for miscellaneous public meetings. The parish church is in the form of a St George's cross. It was built in 1724, and has 620 sittings. The U.P. church was originally built in 1786, but underwent extensive repair and alteration in 1872 at a cost of over £1000. It contains 906 sittings. There is a post office under Johnstone, with money order and savings' bank departments, a gas company (1846), two public libraries, a branch of the Clydesdale Bank, an agricultural society, a curlers' society, a masonic lodge (St Barchan's), dating from 1784, and several friendly societies. There used to be a fair on Lillia's day, the 3d Tuesday of July; and there is a horse fair still on St Barchan's day, the first Tuesday of December, both *o. s.* Robert Allan (1774-1841), author of a number of songs and poetical pieces of some merit, was a native of and a weaver in Kilbarchan. Population of the town (1740) about 200, (1791) 1584, (1831) 2333, (1861) 2530, (1871) 2678, (1881) 2548, of whom 1385 were females. Houses (1881) 601 inhabited, 14 vacant, 2 building.

Since 1880 giving off the *quoad sacra* parish of Linwood, Kilbarchan is in the presbytery of Paisley and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £405. Churches, other than those already mentioned, are noticed under LINWOOD and BRIDGE OF WEIR. The school board has under its management Kilbarchan public, Kilbarchan female public, Linwood public, and

Linwood Roman Catholic schools. These, with accommodation for respectively 300, 177, 225, and 100 pupils, had in 1881 an average attendance of 254, 143, 174, and 121, and grants of £285, 3s. 9d., £125, 2s. 6d., £160, 11s., and £85, 5s. Besides the industries formerly mentioned there is a print work on the Locher, and a number of quarries and coal and iron pits. The principal landowner is Sir Robert J. M. Napier, Bart. of Milliken, who owns about one-fourth of the landed property. Seven proprietors besides have an annual value of £500 or upwards, 20 hold between £500 and £100, and there are a number of smaller amount. Valuation (1860) £26,361, (1883) £43,469, 15s. 10d. Pop. of civil parish, including villages, (1755) 1485, (1774) 2305, (1801) 3151, (1831) 4806, (1861) 6348, (1871) 6093, (1881) 6868; of ecclesiastical parish (1881) 4363.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866. See also Crawford's *History of Renfrewshire* (1710), Hamilton's *Description of the Sheriffdom of Lanark and Renfrew* (Maitland Club, 1831), *Orig. Paroch. Scotie*, vol. i. (Ban. Club, 1851).

Kilberry Castle, a mansion in KILCALMONELL parish, Argyllshire, near the E shore of the Sound of Jura, 16 miles WSW of Tarbert. Founded 1497, burned by an English pirate 1513, rebuilt 1844, and enlarged 1871, it is the seat of Jn. Campbell, Esq. (b. 1844; suc. 1861), who holds 20,000 acres, of £2173 annual value.

Kilbirnie, a town and a parish in Cunninghame district, N Ayrshire. The town stands on the river Garnock, 200 feet above sea-level, and 9 furlongs NNW of Kilbirnie station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, this being 2½ miles NNE of Dalry Junction, 9½ N of Irvine, 12¼ SW of Paisley, and 19¼ SW of Glasgow. It chiefly consists of a long street running southward near the right bank of the river, with a shorter street striking off westward from its upper end; but it also includes a suburb, with rows of dwelling-houses and two public works, on the left bank of the river. In 1742 it contained only three houses, in 1792 not more than eighty; but, having risen to be one of the most prosperous small seats of population in Scotland, it offers now a thriving, cleanly, and cheerful appearance, and largely consists of new or recent houses, built of a light-coloured sandstone. Ranking as a free burgh of barony in virtue of rights conferred on Kilbirnie manor before the town itself had any existence, it conducts much business in connection with neighbouring mines and iron-works; is the seat of 2 flax-spinning, linen thread, and wincey factories, 5 fishing-net factories, 2 rope-works, and engineering works; and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Clydesdale Bank, 2 inns, a public library, a Good Templars' hall, a gas-light company, and a horse fair on the third Wednesday of May, o. s. The parish church, 3 furlongs S of the town, was anciently held by Kilwinning Abbey, and dedicated to St Brendan of Clonfert, an Irish missionary to the Western Isles about the year 545. Repaired in 1855, it comprises a plain pre-Reformation oblong nave, a square W tower, a SE aisle (1597), and the NE Crawford gallery (1654). The pulpit and this Crawford gallery exhibit 'some rich carved woodwork of the Renaissance period, a thing,' observes Dr Hill Burton, 'very rarely to be found in the churches of Scotland.' Captain Thomas Crawford of Jordanhill, who captured DUMBARTON Castle in 1571, and died in 1603, is buried in the churchyard. His monument is peculiar and attractive. There is a recumbent statue of the warrior himself, and of his wife, side by side, after the old Gothic fashion, which was becoming obsolete. The figures lie within a quadrangular piece of stonework like a sarcophagus, and they are seen through slits which admit a dim light, giving the statues a mysterious funeral tone.' The first Free church, built soon after the Disruption, was repaired and decorated in 1875; the second or West Free church, belonging till 1876 to the Reformed Presbyterians, was built in 1824. There are also Glengarnock U.P. church (1870) and St Bridget's Roman Catholic church (1862). Pop. (1851) 3399, (1861) 3245, (1871) 3313, (1881) 3404, of whom 1903 were

females. Houses (1881) 681 inhabited, 14 vacant, 1 building.

The parish, containing also the greater part of GLENGARNOCK village, is bounded N and NE by Lochwinnoch in Renfrewshire, E by Beith, SE, S, and W by Dalry, and NW by Largs. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is 7½ miles; its utmost breadth is 3½ miles; and its area is 10,641½ acres, of which 306½ are water. The Maich, entering from Renfrewshire, flows 4 miles south-south-eastward along the Lochwinnoch border till it falls into Kilbirnie Loch (11¼ × 3½ furl. ; 105 feet), a beautiful lake on the Beith boundary, well stored with pike, perch, and trout, and sending off Dubbs Burn north-north-eastward to Castle-Semple Loch. The GARNOCK, also rising among the Mistylaw Hills, at an altitude of 1600 feet above sea-level, winds 7½ miles south-south-eastward through the interior, then 1½ mile south-south-westward along or near to the south-eastern boundary, till it passes off into Dalry. Pundeavon, Paduff, and Pitcon Burns run south-south-eastward to the Garnock, the last-named tracing most of the western boundary. The surface sinks in the extreme S to 93 feet above sea-level, and rises thence northward to 454 feet near Balgry, 1000 at High Blaeberry Craigs, 710 near Glengarnock Castle, 1083 at Burnt Hill, 1267 at Ladyland Moor, 1526 at Black Law, 1663 at Mistylaw, 1615 at High Corbie Knowe, and 1711 at the Hill of Stake, the three last culminating on the northern confines of the parish, and commanding one of the widest and most brilliant panoramic views in Scotland. Thus the south-eastern district is all low, and either flat or diversified with gentle rising-grounds; the central district rises somewhat rapidly north-westward, and offers a considerable variety of hill and dale; and the northern, occupying fully one-third of the entire area, is all upland, with irregular ranges of dusky hills, mossy, heathy, and sterile. The rocks in the lowlands belong to the Carboniferous formation; those of the uplands are eruptive, and chiefly consist of greenstone and porphyry. Sandstone, limestone, coal, and ironstone abound among the carboniferous rocks, and have all been largely worked. A vein of graphite or plumbago also exists there; and a vein of barytes, and some agates and other rare minerals, are found among the hills. The soil in the south-eastern district is a deep alluvial loam, a rich clayey loam, or a light red clay; in the central district is mostly light, dry, and fertile; and in the uplands is much of it moss of various depths, resting on light-coloured clay. Rather less than one-sixth of the entire area is in tillage; plantations cover nearly 100 acres; and the rest is either meadow, hill-pasture, or waste. On the hills are remains of several tunuli, and a pyramidal mound at Nether Mill measures 54 feet in length, 27 in breadth, and 17 in height. Formerly this parish was divided among the three baronies of Kilbirnie, Glengarnock, and Ladyland, of which the two last are noticed separately, whilst the first passed by marriage from the Barclays to the Craufurds in 1470, and from them to the Lindsays in 1661, thus coming to the fourth Earl of Glasgow in 1833. (See CRAWFORD PRIORY and GARNOCK.) Kilbirnie Place, accidentally burned in 1757, consists of a rectangular 13th or 14th century tower, measuring 41 by 32 feet, with walls 7 feet in thickness, and of a still more ruinous three-storied addition of 1627; scarce a vestige remains of its gardens, orchard, and avenues. Five proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 7 of between £100 and £500, 16 of from £50 to £100, and 37 of from £20 to £50. Kilbirnie is in the presbytery of Irvine and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £263. Bridgend, Glengarnock, and Ladyland public schools, and Kilbirnie female industrial school, with respective accommodation for 211, 400, 312, and 116 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 172, 244, 218, and 92, and grants of £149, 12s., £213, 10s., £216, 2s., and £80, 10s. Valuation (1883) £19,504, 14s., plus £733 for railway. Pop. (1801) 959, (1841) 2631, (1851) 5484, (1861) 5265, (1871) 4953, (1881) 5243.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 22, 30, 1865-66. See *The Parish*

Church and Churchyard of Kilbirnie (Beith, 1850), and John S. Dobie's *Church of Kilbirnie* (Edinb. 1880).

Kilblane, an ancient parish in the southern extremity of Kintyre, Argyllshire, united with Kilcolmkill to form the modern parish of Southend. Some remains of its church still exist.

Kilbrandon and Kilchattan, a united parish in Nether Lorn district, Argyllshire, comprising the four pre-Reformation parishes of Kilbrandon, Kilchattan, Kilbride, and Kilchoan. It comprehends a section of the mainland, with the inhabited islands of Seil, Luing, Easdale, Shuna, Torsay, and Inis Capel; contains the villages of Toberonichy, Ellanabrieche, and Easdale, the last with a post and telegraph office under Oban; and enjoys communication by means of the Clyde and Oban steamers. It is bounded N by the Sound of Lorn, NE by the Sound of Clachan, E by Kilninver parish, S by the northern outlet of the Sound of Jura, and W by the Atlantic Ocean. Its length, from N to S, inclusive of intersecting sea-belts, is 10 miles; its breadth is 6 miles; and its area is 14,457 acres, of which 996½ are foreshore and 74½ water. The inhabited islands are all separately noticed. The mainland section, comprising 5052½ acres, is connected with Seil island by a bridge, and chiefly consists of hill pasture. No ground either in it or in the isles rises higher than from 600 to 800 feet above sea-level. The rocks of the mainland section are interesting chiefly for a marble which was at one time worked near Ard-maddy; those of the islands are remarkable for extensive slate quarries, and for ores of silver, copper, lead, zinc, and iron. Much waste land has been reclaimed, and agriculture has been greatly improved. The ruins of several old fortalices are the only antiquities. **ARDMADDY CASTLE** and **ARDINCAPLE HOUSE** have separate articles and the Earl of Breadalbane is much the largest proprietor, 1 other holding an annual value of more, and 3 of less, than £100. Kilbrandon is in the presbytery of Lorn and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £240. The old parish church, built about 1743 on the S end of Seil island, near **CUAN** ferry, is now abandoned, a new and handsome edifice, with stained-glass windows, having been erected in a more central part of the island. There is also a Free church; and three public schools—Ardincaple, Easdale, and Luing—with respective accommodation for 40, 240, and 100 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 14, 161, and 37, and grants of £22, 3s. 1d., £157, 6s. 6d., and £22, 16s. 4d. Valuation (1860) £8064, (1883) £6521. Pop. (1801) 2278, (1831) 2833, (1861) 1859, (1871) 1930, (1881) 1767, of whom 1621 were Gaelic-speaking, and 93 belonged to the mainland.

Kilbrandon or Kilbrennan Sound, a sea-belt of Bute and Argyll shires, commencing at the convergence of Loch Fyne and the Kyles of Bute, and extending south-by-westward between Arran island and Kintyre peninsula. It measures 27 miles in length, and from 3 to 15 miles in breadth, and is usually a good herring fishing station. Its name signifies the 'church of Brendan,' *i.e.*, of St Brendan of Clonfert, who visited the Western Isles in 545.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 20, 21, 12, 13, 1870-76.

Kilbride, a hamlet in South Uist island, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 9 miles from Lochboisdale Pier. It has a post office under Lochmaddy.

Kilbride. See **KILBRANDON AND KILCHATTAN**.

Kilbride, an ancient chapelry in Kirkmabreck parish, SW Kircudbrightshire. Its chapel stood near the shore of Wigtown Bay, 2¾ miles SSE of Creetown.

Kilbride. See **KILMORE AND KILBRIDE**.

Kilbride, a parish in Arran island, Buteshire. Comprising most of the E side of Arran, and including Holy Island, it extends from Loch Ranza on the NNW to Dippin Head on the SSE, and contains the post-office villages of Lochranza, Corrie, Brodick, and Lamlash. It is bounded along most of the W by the Arran watershed, which separates it from Kilmory, on the N by the Sound of Bute, and on all other sides by the Firth of Clyde. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is 19¾ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 6 miles; and

its area is 33,985 acres. The surface, the principal natural features, and the chief artificial objects have all been noticed in our article on **ARRAN**, and in other articles to which that one refers. The Duke of Hamilton is much the largest proprietor, 1 other holding an annual value of more, and 1 of less, than £100. Including the *quoad sacra* parish of Brodick, Kilbride is in the presbytery of Kintyre and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £362. The parish church, at Lamlash, was built in 1773, and contains 560 sittings; and there are three Free churches of Lochranza, Kilbride, and Whiting Bay. Lamlash public, Whiting Bay public, Brodick, and Corrie schools, with respective accommodation for 138, 120, 99, and 66 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 68, 50, 74, and 20, and grants of £58, 17s., £52, 19s., £60, 11s., and £24, 5s. Valuation (1860) £6211, (1883) £9577. Pop. (1801) 2183, (1841) 2786, (1861) 2441, (1871) 2380, (1881) 2176, of whom 971 were Gaelic-speaking, and 1183 were in the ecclesiastical parish of Kilbride.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 21, 13, 1870.

Kilbride, East, a small town and a parish on the western border of the Middle Ward of Lanarkshire. The town, towards the NE corner of the parish, stands 590 feet above sea-level at the terminus of a branch line incorporated in 1863-65, by road being 8 miles SSE of Glasgow, 6¼ W by S of Hamilton, and 8¼ NNW of Strathaven, by rail 4½ ESE of Busby, 8¼ SE of Pollokshaws Junction, and 12¼ SSE of Glasgow. An ancient place of poor appearance, towards the close of the reign of Queen Anne it was made a burgh of barony, with a weekly market and three annual fairs; and it now has a post office under Glasgow, a branch of the Clydesdale Bank, gasworks, and a fair on the Friday after 10 June. Places of worship are the parish church (1774; 900 sittings), a Free church, and a U.P. church (1791; 913 sittings). Pop. (1841) 926, (1861) 1171, (1871) 1100, (1881) 1118.

The parish, containing also the villages of Auldhouse, Jackton, Kittocksidge, Nerston, and Maxwellton, a third of the town of **BUSBY**, and the stations of Hairmyres and Thornton Hall, comprises the ancient parishes of East Kilbride and Torrance. It is bounded N by Carmunnock and Cambuslang, E by Blantyre and Glassford, SE and S by Avondale, and W by Loudoun in Ayrshire, Eaglesham in Renfrewshire, and the Lanarkshire section of Cathcart. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 9½ miles; its breadth varies between 2¼ and 5½ miles; and its area is 22,797½ acres, of which 37¾ are water. Four rivulets or their head-streams, rising in the interior, run divergently—Calder Water, 2¾ miles east-by-northward along the southern boundary on its way to the Avon; White CART Water, 7¼ miles north-north-westward along the western boundary; the Kittock, past East Kilbride town and Kittocksidge village, westward to the White Cart; and the **CALDER** or **ROTTEN CALDER**, 7¼ miles north-north-eastward, chiefly along the eastern boundary, on its way to the Clyde. The surface declines along the White Cart in the NW to 200, along the Rotten Calder in the NE to 450, and along Calder Water in the SE to 690, feet above sea-level; between these points it attains 692 feet near Rogerton, 719 at Lickprivity, 726 at Crosshill, 791 at Raahed, 1130 at Ardochrig Hill, and 1215 at **ELLRIC**. Thus a gradual southward ascent, consisting of a regular succession of small hills, with very little intervening level ground, occupies all the distance from Crossbasket to Ellrig; sloping grounds occupy much of the western and the eastern borders; and high moors, extending outward from Ellrig, occupy nearly all the extreme S. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly carboniferous. Limestone and sandstone, both of excellent quality, have been very largely worked, as also have Roman cement and potter's clay. Ironstone is mined at Crossbasket; but the coal is of limited quantity, and of very indifferent quality. Quartz nodules, too, pyrites, shorl, galena, and some other minerals are found. The soil is very various, and much of it still remains in a mossy condition, though agricultural improvement has been actively carried on. East Kilbride barony, which comprised

nearly two-thirds of the parish, belonged to successively the Comyns, the Lord High Stewards of Scotland, and the Lindsays of DUNROD, whose stately stronghold, Mains Castle, is now a ruin, 7 furlongs NNW of the town. The site only is left of Lickprivick Castle, 2 miles SSW, which for several centuries was the seat of Lickprivicks of that ilk. Harelaw Cairn, on Raahed farm, was finally demolished in 1808; and another cairn near Mains Castle has likewise disappeared. The famous anatomists, William Hunter, M.D., F.R.S. (1718-83), and his brother, John (1728-93), were born at Long Calderwood; and the cottage of Forefaulds, on the Long Calderwood property, was the birthplace of John Struthers (1776-1853), author of *The Poor Man's Sabbath*. Mount Cameron, 7 furlongs ESE of the town, from soon after the '45 till her death in 1773, was the residence of the well-known Jacobite lady, Mrs Jean Cameron. Mansions are Calderwood Castle, Cleughearn Lodge, Crossbasket, Torrance, Lawmuir, and Limekilns, of which the four first are noticed separately; and 11 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 53 of between £100 and £500, 31 of from £50 to £100, and 44 of from £20 to £50. Giving off ecclesiastically two portions to Carmunnoch and Chapelton, East Kilbride is in the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £465. Auldhouse, East Kilbride, and Jacton public schools, and Maxwellton endowed school, with respective accommodation for 98, 314, 70, and 127 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 43, 178, 37, and 66, and grants of £47, 19s., £180, 16s., £33, 7s. 6d., and £57, 18s. Valuation (1860) £26,181, (1883) £40,355, 3s. 7d. Pop. (1801) 2930, (1831) 3789, (1861) 4064, (1871) 3861, (1881) 3975, of whom 3226 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 23, 22, 1865. See David Ure's *History and Antiquities of Rutherglen and East Kilbride* (Glasgow, 1793).

Kilbride, West, a small town and a coast parish of Cunningham, NW Ayrshire. The town, standing 1 mile inland and 150 feet above sea-level, has a station on the Fairlie branch of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Ardrossan and $35\frac{3}{4}$ WSW of Glasgow. Its site is a finely sheltered depression, on tiny Kilbride Burn. An ancient place, it at one time possessed a number of mills and other works, which all have disappeared; and weaving and hand-sewing for the manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley, the present staple employments, are also slowly dying out. It has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Commercial Bank, 3 inns, gasworks, a Good Templars' hall, and a cemetery, in the centre of which is a monument to Prof. Simson. The parish church is a handsome Early English edifice of 1873, with 610 sittings and a spire 100 feet high. A new Free church, French Gothic in style, with 450 sittings and a spire 120 feet high, was built in 1881 at a cost of £3500; and a new U.P. church of 1882-83 (400 sittings) cost £2500. Pop. (1861) 1083, (1871) 1218, (1881) 1363.

The parish is bounded N by Largs, NE by Dalry, SE by Ardrossan, and SW, W, and NW by the Firth of Clyde. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 5 miles; and its area is 11,535 acres, of which 1415 are foreshore and $\frac{3}{4}$ is water. The coast, 9 miles in extent, at ARDNEIL BANK, near Farland Head, rises steeply to 456 feet above sea-level; but elsewhere the shore is low and shelving, and consists of alternate sandy bays and sandstone reefs. Inland the surface rises eastward to 715 feet at Blaek Hill, 1270 at Kaim Hill, 870 at Glentane Hill, 1081 at Caldron Hill, 551 at Law Hill, and 446 at Tarbert Hill—submits these of rolling continuous ridges that command magnificent views of the waters and screens of the Firth of Clyde. Kilbride, Southannan, and three other burns, which rise near the eastern border and run to the Firth, in rainy weather sometimes acquire much volume and force; and Southannan Burn, traversing a romantic glen, forms a series of beautiful falls. Basalt, porphyry, and Old Red sandstone are the predominant rocks; a stratum of breccia on Kaim

Hill has been quarried for mill-stones; and slight veins of limestone appear at Farland Head. The soil on low portions of the seaboard and the centre, amounting to one-fifth or more of the entire area, is partly sand, partly poor gravel, partly a rich deep dark mould; on some rising-grounds and on the skirts of some of the hills, is loamy or calcareous; and on most of the uplands, is either spongy or heathly moor. About 170 acres are under wood, nearly one-third of all the land is either pastoral or waste, and the rest is either regularly or occasionally in tillage. Dairy farming and the growing of early potatoes form the main elements in the agricultural industry. Since the opening of the railway in 1880, the seaboard of the parish is gradually becoming a favourite resort for summer visitors, principally from Glasgow; and for their accommodation several villas have lately been built along the coast. Antiquities are several tumuli, remains of a circular watch tower on Auld Hill, sites of signal-posts on Auld, Tarbert, Law, and Kaim Hills, and the ruins of Portinercross, Law, and Southannan Castles. One of the large ships of the Spanish Armada of 1588 sank in 10 fathoms of water very near Portinercross Castle; and one of its cannon is mounted on the Castle Green. In 1826, on a hillside near Hunterston, a shepherd found an ancient Celtic gold and silver brooch; and 300 old silver coins, mostly of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, were turned up by the plough in 1871 on Chapelton farm. Robert Simson, M.D. (1687-1768), professor of mathematics in Glasgow University, and translator and editor of Euclid, and General Robert Boyd, lieutenant-governor of Gibraltar during the famous siege of that great fortress in 1782, were natives of West Kilbride. Mansions are Ardnell, Carlung, Hunterston, and Seaview; and 5 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 14 of between £100 and £500, 7 of from £50 to £100, and 15 of from £20 to £50. Giving off *quoad sacra* a fragment to New Ardrossan, West Kilbride is in the presbytery of Irvine and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £409. A public school, with accommodation for 250 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 195, and a grant of £168, 9s. Valuation (1860) £13,115, (1883) £18,590, 3s., plus £4954 for railway. Pop. (1801) 795, (1831) 1685, (1861) 1968, (1871) 1890, (1881) 2088, of whom 2058 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 21, 22, 1870-65.

Kilbryde Castle, a fine old castle in Dunblane parish, Perthshire, picturesquely seated on the right bank of Ardoch Burn, 3 miles NW of Dunblane town. Dating from 1460, it was long the residence of the Earls of Menteith, and, with its barony, was acquired in 1669 by Sir Colin Campbell of Aberninchill. His fifth descendant, Sir James Campbell, ninth Bart. since 1627 (b. 1818; suc. 1824), holds 5037 acres in the shire, valued at £1949 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Kilbucho. See BROUGHTON.

Kilcadzow, a village, with a public school, in Carluke parish, Lanarkshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Carluke town. Pop. (1881) 203.

Kilcalmkiln, an estate, with a mansion, in Clyne parish, E Sutherland, on the NE side of Loch Brora, 5 miles NW of Brora station. It belonged for three centuries to the Gordons of Carrol, and was purchased, about the year 1810, by the Duke of Sutherland. Its plantations group with Carrol Rock to form a picturesque scene; and it contains a very striking and romantic cascade.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 103, 1878.

Kilcalmonell and Kilberry, a united coast parish in Kintyre and Knapdale, Argyllshire, containing the village of CLACHAN and the greater part of the small seaport town of TARBERT, each with a post and telegraph office under Greenock. It is bounded N by South Knapdale, E by Loch Fyne and by Saddell and Skipness, S by Killean and Kilehenzie, and W by the Atlantic Ocean. Its greatest length, from NE to SW, is 14 miles; its breadth varies between $2\frac{3}{4}$ and 5 miles; and its area is 51,183 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 837 are foreshore and 680 water. West Loch TARBERT, striking 10 miles north-north-eastward, intersects the interior, and divides

Kilcalmonell from Kilberry. The W coast of the Knapdale or Kilberry section presents a bold front to the billows of the Atlantic, and is indented towards the southern extremity by small Loch Stornoway, between which bay and Loch Tarbert it terminates in the headland of ARDPATRICK (265 feet). The Kintyre coast is lower and more uniform, comprising a largish aggregate of sandy shore, and including several small fishing hamlets and harbours, from which boats go out to the herring fishery. Of twelve or thirteen fresh-water lakes dotted over Kilcalmonell, the largest are Lochs Ciaran ($8\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ furl. ; 353 feet) and Garasdale ($4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ furl. ; 404 feet), and both are well stocked with trout. The surface is hilly but nowhere mountainous, chief elevations from N to S being Cruach an t-Sorchain (1125 feet), Cnoc a' Bhaileshios (1383), Cruach nam Fiadh (882), Creag Loisgte (650), and Cruach McGougain (813). Limestone occurs, and sea-weed is plentiful. A few of the larger farms are very well cultivated, and potatoes form the staple article of farm produce; but cattle and sheep grazing is much more important than husbandry. Cairns are numerous; remains exist of the chain of forts that formerly defended the communication between Kintyre and Knapdale; and other antiquities, treated in special articles, are the forts of DUNSKIEG and the ruins of TARBERT Castle. James Colquhoun Campbell, D.D., Bishop of Bangor, was born at Stonefield in 1813. The principal mansions are Ardpatrik, Ballinakill, Dunmore, Kilberry, Ronachan, and Achglaslach; and 7 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of between £100 and £500, 7 of from £50 to £100, and 9 of from £20 to £50. Giving off a portion to the *quoad sacra* parish of Tarbert, this parish is in the presbytery of Kintyre and synod of Argyll; the living is worth is £255. There are two churches, served alternately by the minister—Kilcalmonell (1760; 600 sittings) and Kilberry (1821; 700 sittings). There are also Free churches of Kilcalmonell (at Tarbert) and of Kilberry and South Knapdale; and four public schools—Clachan, Dunmore, Kilberry, and Whitehouse—with respective accommodation for 95, 50, 60, and 68 children, had (1851) an average attendance of 43, 36, 24, and 49, and grants of £50, £32, 9s., £29, 12s., and £58, 3s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £9913, (1883) £14,365, 13s. 7d. Pop. (1801) 2952, (1831) 3488, (1861) 2312, (1871) 2237, (1881) 2304, of whom 1616 were Gaelic-speaking, and 1043 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 20, 29, 28, 1873-83.

Kilchattan. See KILBRANDON and JURA.

Kilchattan, a village and a bay in Kingarth parish, Bute island, Buteshire. The village, 7 miles S by E of Rothesay, forms a curve round the south-western margin of the bay, and chiefly consists of plain small cottages. It has a post office under Rothesay; and a new pier was built in 1830 at a cost of £2000. Later undertakings have been the introduction of water at a cost of £1000, and the erection of a large hotel and several villas. The bay, measuring $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile across the mouth, and 7 furlongs thence to its inmost recess, has a semi-circular outline, and looks eastward to the S end of Big Cumbrae. On 3 Aug. 1881, 5 lives were lost in it by the sinking of a yacht. Pop. of village (1881) 343.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870.

Kilchenzie. See KILLEAN and KILCHENZIE.

Kilchoan, a small harbour and a hamlet, with an inn and a public school, on the S coast of Ardnamurchan parish, Argyllshire. The harbour confronts the convergence of Loch Sunart and the Sound of Mull, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Tobermory, and 21 W by S of Salen; forms the principal point of communication between much of the mainland and Tobermory; and is occasionally the resort of craft bringing cattle from some of the western islands to the mainland.

Kilchoan, an ancient parish in Nether Lorn district, Argyllshire, now united with Kilbrandon and Kilchattan. Its name is popularly abbreviated into Coan or Cuan, and in that form is applied by the natives to the united parish.

Kilchoman, a parish in the SW of Islay district, Argyllshire. Comprising the south-western peninsula

of Islay island, between Lochs Indal and Gruinnard, two farms beyond the eastern side of that peninsula, the islets adjacent to the Rhynns of Islay, and the islets near the mouth of Loch Gruinnard, it contains the villages of Portnahaven, Port Charlotte, and Port Wemyss, each of the two former with a post office under Greenock. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is $16\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its average breadth is 5 miles; and its area is $40,164\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 2006 are foreshore, and 868 water. The coast and the interior are fully described in our article on ISLAY; and the lochs, the islets, and the villages are noticed in separate articles. Barely an eleventh of the entire area is in tillage, nearly all the remainder being pastoral or waste. Mansions are Cladville House and Sunderland House; a light-house is on Oversay islet, adjacent to the Rhynns; and the chief antiquities are several standing stones and sepulchral tumuli, remains of five pre-Reformation parish churches, and a finely sculptured cross in the parish churchyard. Two proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of between £100 and £500, and 3 of from £20 to £50. Divided ecclesiastically into Kilchoman proper and Portnahaven, this parish is in the presbytery of Islay and Jura and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £200. The parish church, built in 1826, is a neat edifice, and contains 608 sittings. There are also Free churches of Kilchoman and Portnahaven; and six public schools—Gortan, Kilchoman, Kilmave, Port Charlotte, Portnahaven, and Rockside—with total accommodation for 523 children, had (1851) an average attendance of 275, and grants amounting to £289, 12s. Valuation (1860) £8413, (1883) £11,893, 1s. 2d. Pop. (1801) 2030, (1831) 4822, (1861) 3436, (1871) 2861, (1881) 2547, of whom 2365 were Gaelic-speaking, and 1687 belonged to Kilchoman ecclesiastical parish.

Kilchousland. See CAMPBELTOWN, Argyllshire.

Kilchreggan. See KILCREGGAN.

Kilchrenan, a post-office hamlet and a parish in Lorn district, Argyllshire. The hamlet, lying 218 feet above sea-level at the NE boundary, is $1\frac{3}{8}$ mile NNW of North Port-Sonachan pier and ferry on Loch Awe, $14\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Dalnally, $14\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Inveraray, and 8 SSE of Tavnult station; and has fairs on the Friday in May and the Thursday in October before Oban.

The present parish, comprising the ancient parishes of Kilchrenan to the N and DALAVICH to the S, and extending along both sides of the middle reaches of Loch Awe, is bounded NE by Glenorchy-Inishail, SE by Inveraray, SW by Kilmichael-Glasary and Kilmartin, and NW by Kilmilver-Kilmelfort and Ardochattan-Muckairn. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its width, from NW to SE, varies between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $23,439\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which $2205\frac{3}{4}$ are water. From a point $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles below its head, Loch Awe ($22\frac{3}{4} \times 3$ furl. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; 118 feet) stretches $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward, its width here ranging between 3 and $9\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs. Loch AVICH ($3\frac{1}{4}$ miles \times $5\frac{1}{2}$ furl. ; 311 feet) sends off a stream $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-by-southward to Loch Awe; Loch Nant ($7\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ furl. ; 605 feet) lies on the Muckairn boundary; and forty-five smaller lochs and tarns are dotted over the interior and along the confines of the parish. The surface, hilly everywhere but hardly mountainous, culminates at 1777 feet on the south-eastern, and 1407 on the south-western, boundary. Lesser heights are Cruach Achadh na Craoibhe (907 feet), Bealach Mor (846), Maol Mor (1202), and Meall Odhar (1255) to the NW, Tom Barra (1052) and Creag Ghranda (1406) to the SE, of Loch Awe. Slate is the principal rock. Some excellent arable land and natural pasturage, with not a little valuable wood, are on the shores of the lake; and the heather that once clothed all the hills has, since the introduction of sheep-farming, often given place to grass. Mansions, noticed separately, are EREDINE and SONACHAN; and 2 proprietors hold each an annual value of more, 8 of less, than £500. Kilchrenan and Dalavich is in the presbytery of Lorn and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £217. The parish church, at Kilchrenan hamlet, and Dalavich chapel of ease, near the W shore of Loch Awe, 9 miles SSW, were

both built about 1771. Three new public schools—Ardchonnell, Dalavich, and Kilchrenan—with respective accommodation for 40, 40, and 60 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 32, 8, and 33, and grants of £35, 10s., £16, 19s. 6d., and £41, 16s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £4816, (1883) £6045, 11s. 4d. Pop. (1801) 1052, (1831) 1096, (1861) 615, (1871) 484, (1881) 504, of whom 444 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 45, 47, 1876.

Kilchrist, an ancient parish of SE Ross-shire, now annexed to Urray. Its ruined church, a little N of the Muir of Ord, adjacent to the boundary with Inverness-shire, was the scene in 1603 of the merciless burning of a whole congregation of the Mackenzies by the Macdonells of Glengarry, whose piper marched round the building, mocking the shrieks of its hapless inmates with the pibroch since known, under the name of 'Kilchrist,' as the family tune of the Clanranald of Glengarry.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 83, 1881.

Kilchrist, Kirkcudbrightshire. See KIRKCHRIST.

Kilchurn Castle, a ruined stronghold in Glenorchy parish, Argyllshire, on a rocky elevation, alternately peninsula and island, at the influx of the confluent Orchy and Strae to Loch Awe, 2½ miles W by N of Dalnally. Its site, once occupied by a stronghold of the Macgregors, passed first to Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochow, ancestor of the Dukes of Argyll, and next to his younger son, Sir Colin Campbell, a knight of Rhodes, who founded the noble family of Breadalbane. The five-storied keep was built by Sir Colin in 1440, or, according to an Odysseyan legend, by his lady, whilst he himself was absent on a crusade to Palestine. Crusade there was none for more than a hundred years earlier, so that one may take for what it is worth the further assertion that she levied a tax of seven years' rent upon her tenants to defray the cost of erection. Anyhow, the S side of the castle is assigned to the beginning of the 16th century; and the N side, the largest and the most elegant portion, was erected in 1615 by the first Earl of Breadalbane. The entire pile forms an oblong quadrangle, with one corner truncated, and each of the other towers flanked by round hanging turrets; was inhabited by the Breadalbane family till the year 1740; and five years later was garrisoned by Hanoverian troops. Now a roofless ruin, but carefully preserved from the erosions of time and weather, it ranks as the grandest of the baronial ruins of the Western Highlands, and figures most picturesquely amid the magnificent scenery of the foot of Loch Awe, immediately overhung by the stupendous masses of Ben Cruachan. Wordsworth, who passed by here on 31 Aug. 1803, addressed some noble lines to Kilchurn Castle,—

'Child of loud-throated War! the mountain stream
Roars in thy hearing; but thy hour of rest
Is come, and thou art silent in thy age. . . .
Shade of departed power,
Skeleton of unflushed humanity,
The chronicle were welcome that should call
Into the compass of distinct regard
The toils and struggles of thy infant years!
Yon foaming flood seems motionless as ice;
Its dizzy turbulence eludes the eye,
Frozen by distance; so, majestic pile,
To the perception of this Age appear
Thy fierce beginnings, softened and subdued,
And quieted in character—the strife,
The pride, the fury uncontrollable
Lost on the aerial heights of the Crusades!'

See pp. 138-142 of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland* (1874); chap. ii. of Alex. Smith's *Summer in Skye* (1865); pp. 215-219 of P. G. Hamerton's *Painter's Camp in the Highlands* (1862); and pp. 38-41 of R. Buchanan's *Hebridean Isles* (1833).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Kilcolmkill, an ancient parish in the southern extremity of Kintyre, Argyllshire, united with Kilblane to form the present parish of Southend. The chief localities in it are noticed under KELL and KIELS, a contraction for Kilcolmkill.

Kilcolmkill. See MORVEEN.

Kilcolmkill, Sutherland. See KILCALMKILL.

Kilconquhar, a post-office village and a coast parish in the East Neuk of Fife. The village stands on the

northern shore of Kilconquhar Loch, and ½ mile NE of Kilconquhar station on the East Fife section of the North British, this being 1½ mile NW of Elie and 12½ E by N of Thornton Junction. Pop., with the NW suburb of Barnyards, (1861) 300, (1871) 331, (1881) 350.

The parish, containing also the villages or hamlets of EARLSFERRY, COLINSBURGH, LARGOWARD, WILLIAMSBURGH, and LIBERTY, once comprehended the barony of St Monance and the parish of Elie. It now is bounded NE by Cameron, E by Carnbee and Abercrombie, S by Elie and the Firth of Forth, W by Elie (detached), Newburn, and Largo, and NW by Ceres. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is 7¾ miles; its breadth varies between 3 furlongs and 2½ miles; and its area is 7271½ acres, of which 96½ are water and 279¼ foreshore. The coast, extending 3¾ miles along Largo, Elie, and two smaller intermediate bays, is partly fringed by low, flat sandy links, but rises abruptly to 200 feet above sea-level at Kineraig Hill, from which the surface descends gradually to the plain between the railway and Colinsburgh. Thence it rises again with gentle northward ascent to 300 feet near Balcarres, 500 at Kilbrackmont Craigs, 600 near Largoward, and 750 at DUNNIFIER Law. Den or Cocklemill Burn, which enters the Firth at the western boundary, is the principal streamlet; and Kilconquhar Loch, measuring 4 by 3 furlongs, is a beautiful fresh-water lake, wooded on three sides, and very deep in places. Swans haunt it still, as in the days of the Witch of Pittenweem, when—

'They took her to Kinneuchar Loch,
And threw the limmer in;
And a' the swans took to the hills,
Scared wi' the unlaely din.'

All the area S of the Reres and Kilbrackmont ravine is drained southward by a brook bearing various names, and terminating in Cocklemill Burn; and the area N of the ravine is drained into the basin of the Eden. The parish is rich in charming scenery of its own; and many vantage grounds command magnificent views over the basins of the Forth and Tay. Partly eruptive and partly carboniferous, the rocks exhibit juxtapositions and displacements highly interesting to geologists; and they include columnar basalt, sandstone, ironstone, shale, coal, and limestone, the two last of which have been long and largely worked. The soil of most of the coast district is light loam mixed with sand, and elsewhere is variously argillaceous loam, black loam, rich alluvium, and light, sharp, fertile, sandy earth. With the exception of some 700 acres of wood and plantation, the links, and a few rocky spots, the entire area is either under tillage or in a state of drained, enclosed, and improved pasture. Kilconquhar House, ¾ mile NE of the village and 1½ ESE of Colinsburgh, is the seat of John-Trotter Bethune, who, born in 1827, succeeded as second Baronet in 1851, and in 1878 established his claim to the titles of Lord Lindsay of the Byres (cre. 1464), Earl of Lindsay (1633), Viscount of Garnock (1703), etc. He holds 2205 acres in the shire, valued at £5548 per annum. His father, Major-General Sir Henry Lindsay-Bethune (1787-1851), distinguished himself in Persia, and received a baronetcy in 1836. Balcarres, a mansion of singular interest, is noticed separately; and others are Cairnie, Charleton, Falfield, and Lathallan. In all, 8 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 3 of between £100 and £500, 3 of from £50 to £100, and 29 of from £20 to £50. Giving off a portion to the *quoad sacra* parish of Largoward, Kilconquhar is in the presbytery of St Andrews and synod of Fife; the living is worth £350, exclusive of a manse and glebe. The parish church, on a knoll at the W end of the village, is a handsome Gothic edifice of 1820-21, with 1035 sittings and a square tower 80 feet high. There is also a U.P. church at Colinsburgh; and three public schools—Colinsburgh, Earlsferry, and Kilconquhar—with respective accommodation for 125, 103, and 145 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 81, 61, and 80, and grants of £76, 14s. 6d., £54, 13s. 6d., and £75, 9s. Valuation (1860) £15,656, (1883) £17,267, 17s. 11d.

Pop. (1801) 2005, (1841) 2605, (1861) 2431, (1871) 2018, (1881) 2053, of whom 1471 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 41, 1857.

Kilcoy, a hamlet in Killearnan parish, SE Ross-shire, 8 miles WNW of Inverness. It has a cattle fair on the Monday in May after Amulree. The lands of Kilcoy, lying around the hamlet and along the Beaully Firth, were acquired in 1618 by Alexander Mackenzie, fourth son of the eleventh Baron of Kintail, and now belong to his eighth descendant, Sir Evan Mackenzie, second Bart. since 1836 (b. 1816; suc. 1845), who holds 24,658 acres in the shire, valued at £7253 per annum. Kilcoy Castle, now a ruin, was the birthplace of the distinguished Lieutenant-General Alex. Mackenzie Fraser of Inverallochy, who died in 1809. A cairn, to the N of the ruined mansion, is encompassed with circles of standing stones, and is one of the largest cairns in the N of Scotland.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 83, 1881.

Kilcreggan, a coast village in Roseneath parish, Dumbartonshire, at the SE side of the entrance to Loch Long, directly opposite Gourock, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles E of Strone, and 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ NW of Greenock. Named after an ancient chapel now extinct, and dating from 1840, it extends nearly 1 mile along the beach, and mainly consists of villas and pretty cottages, commanding charming views along the Firth of Clyde. It may well compete in amenities, in the delights of retirement, and in advantages of communication and supplies, with the other watering-places on the Clyde; is a place of call for the steamers plying from Greenock to Kilmun, Lochgoilhead, and Arrochar; and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, a steamboat pier, a recent water supply, a chapel of ease (1872), Roseneath Free church (built soon after the Disruption), a U.P. church (c. 1866), and a public school. The police burgh of COVE and Kilcreggan curves, from the W end of Kilcreggan proper, north-westward and northward, up to a point on Loch Long, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Strone Point; and was constituted by adoption of part of the General Police and Improvement Act of 1862. Its municipal constituency numbered 238 in 1883, when the annual value of real property amounted to £12,000, whilst its revenue, including assessments, was £900 in 1882. Pop. (1871) 878, (1881) 816.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 30, 29, 1866-73.

Kildalloig, a mansion in Campbeltown parish, Argyllshire, on the S horn of Campbeltown Bay, opposite Devar island, and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of the town. Its owner, Sir Norman Montgomery Abercromby Campbell, ninth Bart. since 1623 (b. 1846; suc. 1875), holds 1340 acres in the shire, valued at £380 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 12, 1872.

Kildalton, a parish in Islay district, Argyllshire. It comprises the south-eastern part of Islay island; is bounded on the NW by Killarrow and Kilmenny; includes Texa, Cavrach, and Inersay islets, the Ardelister islands, and the islets off Ardmore Point; and contains the village of Port Ellen, with a post and telegraph office under Greenock. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is 18 miles; its utmost breadth is 8 miles; and its area is 48,380 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 662 $\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore and 559 $\frac{1}{2}$ water. The coasts and the interior have alike been described in our article on ISLAY. The extent of land under cultivation bears but a small proportion to what is waste and reclaimable. A great many acres in the NE are under brushwood, and a good many acres are under flourishing plantations. A principal modern building is a handsome light monumental tower, 80 feet high, erected to the memory of Mrs Campbell of Islay; and the chief antiquities are remains of two Scandinavian forts, of the last Islay stronghold of the Macdonalds, and of four pre-Reformation chapels. Kildalton, the principal residence, 5 miles NE of Port Ellen, is the seat of John Ramsay, Esq., M.P. (b. 1814), who holds 54,250 acres in the shire, valued at £8226 per annum. Divided ecclesiastically into Kildalton proper and Oa, this parish is in the presbytery of Islay and Jura and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £231. The parish church, near Ardmore Point, was built in 1777, and contains 450 sittings. There is a Free church of Kil-

dalton and Oa; and five public schools—Ardbeg, Glenegidale, Kintour, Oa, and Port Ellen—with respective accommodation for 92, 66, 40, 70, and 250 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 49, 19, 17, 22, and 145, and grants of £40, 14s., £33, 18s. 6d., £30, 2s. 6d., £30, 16s., and £88, 13s. Valuation (1860) £5783, (1883) £10,033, 17s. 9d. Pop. (1801) 1990, (1841) 3315, (1861) 2950, (1871) 2283, (1881) 2271, of whom 2127 were Gaelic-speaking, and 2024 were in Kildalton ecclesiastical parish.

Kildary, a hamlet in Kilmuir-Easter parish, Ross-shire, on the right bank of the Balnagown, with a station on the Highland railway, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Invergordon. It has fairs for live stock on the Tuesday before the third Thursday of July, and on the Tuesday of each of the other eleven months before Beaully. Near it is Kildary House. The Balnagown here is crossed by an elegant railway viaduct of 50 feet in span, with a 14-foot archway at the N end.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 94, 1878.

Kildonan (Gael. 'church of St Donnan'), a parish of E Sutherland, containing the coast village of HELMSDALE, with a station on the Sutherland and Caithness railway, 46 miles SSW of Geomaras Junction, 82 $\frac{3}{4}$ NNE of Dingwall, and 101 $\frac{1}{4}$ NNE of Inverness. Containing also the stations and post offices of Kildonan and Kinbrace, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW and 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ NW of Helmsdale, it is bounded W by Farr, N by Farr and Reay, NE by Halkirk and Latheron in Caithness, SE by the German Ocean, S by Loth, and SW by Clyne. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its width varies between 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 210 square miles or 138,406 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 169 are foreshore and 3922 $\frac{3}{4}$ water. The coast, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extent, is an almost unbroken line of rock or rough gravel, precipitous only towards the NE, where it rises rapidly to 652 feet at the ORD OF CAITHNESS. On or near to the western border, at an altitude of 392 feet, is a chain of three lakes—Loch nan Cuinne (3 miles \times $\frac{3}{4}$ mile), Loch a' Chlair (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ \times 1 mile), and Loch Baddanloch (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile \times 7 furl.), out of which the Allt Ach' na h-Uai' flows 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-south-eastward, through Loch-na-moine (7 \times 3 furl.; 377 feet), till it falls into the river Helmsdale at a point 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ mile SSW of Kinbrace station, and 330 feet above sea-level. The Helmsdale itself is formed by the confluence of two head-streams, of which the Allt Airidh-dhamh runs 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward out of Loch Leum a' Chlamhain (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ \times $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; 770 feet), and through Loch Araich-lin (6 $\frac{1}{4}$ \times 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 451 feet), whilst the other flows 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-by-westward out of Loch an Ruathair (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ \times $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; 415 feet). From the confluence of these two streams, at a point 3 furlongs N by W of Kinbrace station and 362 feet above sea-level, the Helmsdale or Ilie (Ptolemy's *Ila*) flows 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-eastward along the Strath of Kildonan, till it falls into the sea at Helmsdale village. 'The Helmsdale,' writes Mr Archibald Young, 'and the numerous lochs connected with its basin, afford perhaps the best trout angling in Scotland. The spring salmon fishing is excellent. In 1878, up to 1 May, five rods killed 250 fish. Among the lochs, Loch Leum a' Chlamhain, Baddanloch, and Loch an Ruathair afford the best angling. In these three lochs the writer and two friends in five days killed with the fly 600 trout, weighing over 400 lbs. The best day's sport was got in Loch Leum a' Chlamhain, at the foot of Ben Griam Mhor, whose summit commands one of the finest views in Sutherland; the eye, on a clear day, sweeping over the counties of Caithness and Sutherland, the Pentland Firth, and the Orkney Islands' (pp. 32-34, *Angler's and Sketcher's Guide to Sutherland*, 1880). The surface mainly consists of pastoral or moorish uplands, chief elevations to the NE of the Helmsdale and the Baddanloch chain of lakes, as one goes up the strath, being Creag an Oir-airidh (1324 feet), *Creag Scalabsdale (1819), Beinn Dubhain (1365), Auchintoul Hill (1135), the *Knockfin Heights (1442), *BEN GRIAM BHEAG (1903), and Ben Griam Mhor (1936); to the SW, Eldrable Hill (1338), *Beinn na Meilich (1940), *Beinn na h-Urrachd (2046), Creag nam Fiadh (1273), and the *northern shoulder (2250) of BEN AN ARMINN, where

asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. The predominant rocks are granite, syenite, gneiss, mica-slate, and porphyry. In 1868-69 the discovery of gold in the drift of the river Helmsdale 'created great commotion in the north of Scotland. The intelligence of the discovery spread at telegraphic speed all over the country; and thousands of people, from every part of the kingdom, flocked to the newly-found gold-field. A "city of tents" was erected in the centre of the auriferous district; "claims" were allotted, and "cradles" mounted; and digging was commenced with much enthusiasm. At the outset a fair return was obtained, but it soon began to fail; and, having become unremunerative, the Duke of Sutherland closed the "claims," and dispersed the diggers. The total value of the gold found was about £6000.' Round Helmsdale the soil is light but fertile, whilst up the Strath of Kildonan there are several small haughs of similar soil, with rather less sand, which yield good crops of oats and turnips. The soil on the higher banks along this strath consists of reddish gritty sand and peat-earth, in which are embedded numerous detached pieces of granite or pudding-stone. The bulk of the agricultural population was displaced by the introduction of sheep-farming between 1811 and 1831, but it was mainly removed to the coast district, which then belonged to Loth parish; and, by the annexation of that district to Kildonan prior to 1851, the balance of population for Kildonan parish was more than restored. Since 1877 the Duke of Sutherland has been reclaiming 1300 acres of moor near Kinbrace station, with the steam-plough and other machinery expressly adapted to the work, at a cost of from £15 to £20 per acre. The object in view is to provide winter feed for sheep, and the scheme hitherto has proved highly successful, inasmuch as 'the sheep from this newly-reclaimed land are the best Scotch mutton in the market, and fetch a price not touched by any others, viz. 8³/₄d. per lb.' (pp. 40-47, *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1880). Ancient tumuli are numerous; and remains of circular or Pictish towers are in several places. The Duke of Sutherland owns more than six-sevenths of the entire property, 3 others holding each an annual value of more, and 6 of less, than £50. Kildonan is in the presbytery of Dornoch and synod of Sutherland and Caithness; the living is worth £267. The old parish church, near Kildonan station, was dedicated to that St Donnán who has been noticed under Egg, and belonged in pre-Reformation days to the abbots of Scone. The present church, at Helmsdale village, is a large and substantial edifice of 1841. There are also Free churches of Helmsdale and Kildonan; and two public schools at Helmsdale, East and West, with respective accommodation for 167 and 180 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 79 and 89, and grants of £55, 5s. and £75, 13s. Valuation (1860) £1763, (1882) £9522, plus £1709 for 24 miles of railway. Pop. (1801) 1440, (1831) 237, (1861) 2132, (1871) 1916, (1881) 1942, of whom 1146 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 103, 109, 1878.

Kildonan, a village in the NW of the Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. Its post-town is Arnisort, under Portree.

Kildonan, an estate, with a mansion, in Colmonell parish, Ayrshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NW of Barrhill station. It belongs to the Episcopal Fund Trustees.

Kildonan Castle, an old square tower at the south-eastern extremity of Arran island, Buteshire, on a precipitous sea-cliff nearly opposite Pladden island, and 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Lamlash. Occupying the site of a Dalriadan fortalice, it was originally the residence of a branch of the Clan Macdonald, but it seems to have served mainly as one of a line of watch-towers, extending along the coast of the Firth of Clyde. A largish plain lies around the cliff on which it stands, and is called Kildonan Plain; and here are a post office, a mansion, and a stone circle.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 13, 1870.

Kildrummy, a hamlet and a parish of W central Aberdeenshire. The hamlet, near the Don's left bank, is 10 miles W by N of Alford station, and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ SSW of Rhynie; it has a branch of the Aberdeen Town and

County Bank, and an inn, whilst near it is Mossat post office under Aberdeen.

The parish is bounded N and NE by Auchindoir, E by Tullynessle, SE by Leochel-Cushnie, S by Towie, W by detached sections of Strathdon and Towie, and NW by Cabrach. With an irregular outline, deeply indented by Auchindoir and Kearn, it has an utmost length from WNW to ESE of 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles, an utmost breadth of 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and an area of 10,396 acres, of which 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The Don winds 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-westward along the boundary with Towie, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles through the interior, and 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ mile along the Auchindoir border, which higher up is traced by the Don's tributary, Mossat Burn; and head-streams of the Water of BOGIE rise and run in the NW. Where the Don quits the parish, the surface declines to 560 feet above sea-level, thence rising southward to 747 feet at wooded Coillebharr Hill, westward and north-westward to 1500 at Broom Hill, 2368 at the BUCK OF CABRACH, and 1611 at Clova Hill. Granite rocks, and rocks akin thereto, predominate in the uplands; whilst sandstone of very fine quality is in the low district. The soil on the hills affords excellent pasture; and that in the valleys is mostly a rich deep gravelly loam, reputed to be among the most fertile in the county. A variety of oat, called the Kildrummy oat, with a thin light character, and abundance of straw, ripens about a week earlier than other approved varieties of oat, and is very suitable to high situations, having long been diffused and appreciated through many parts of Scotland. A considerable extent of natural birch wood overhangs a burn that flows to the Don, and a fair amount of plantations occupies other ground. Kildrummy Castle, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of the village, crowns a rocky eminence flanked by two ravines, and covers an area of 1 acre, with outworks occupying fully 2 more. Surrounded by an assemblage of knolls whose intersecting glens and hollows are overhung on every side by lofty uplands, it once was a seat of the kings of Scotland, and in 1306 was besieged and captured by Edward I. of England. Early in the 14th century it passed to the Lords Erskine, Earls of Mar; served then as the administrative capital of both Mar and Garioch districts; and underwent dismantlement and much damage in the times of Cromwell's wars. A hatching-place of the rebellion of 1715, it was forfeited by John, Earl of Mar, in the following year, and since 1731 has belonged to the Gordons of WARDHOUSE. The original structure consisted of one great circular tower, said to have been built in the time of Alexander II., and to have risen to the height of 150 feet; later it comprised a system of seven towers, of different form and magnitude, with intermediate buildings, all arranged on an irregular pentagonal outline round an enclosed court. It retains, in the middle of one of its sides, large portions of a chapel, with a three-light E window, similar to that in Elgin cathedral; and is now an imposing ruin, one of the most interesting in the North of Scotland. Other antiquities are several 'eirde-houses.' The House of Clova, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Lumsden, and 6 miles SSW of Rhynie, is a large mansion, with finely wooded grounds; its owner, Hugh Gordon Lumsden, Esq. (b. 1850; suc. 1859), holds 15,499 acres in the shire, valued at £6687 per annum. Another mansion is Kildrummy Cottage, Elizabethan in style; and, in all, 3 proprietors hold each an annual value of more, 7 of less, than £100. Kildrummy is in the presbytery of Alford and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £207. The church, at the village, is an ancient edifice, containing 300 sittings; beneath its S aisle is a burial vault of the Mar family. Clova Roman Catholic church of Our Lady and St Moluog, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the mansion, is a building of 1880, designed by Mr Lumsden himself after the model of the ancient English churches. A public school, with accommodation for 130 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 98, and a grant of £85, 17s. Valuation (1860) £3351, (1882) £4234, 10s. 8d. Pop. (1801) 430, (1831) 678, (1861) 590, (1871) 660, (1881) 656.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 70, 1874.

Kilearnadale and Kilchattan. See JURA.

Kilfinan, a village and a parish in Cowal district, Argyllshire. The village, standing $\frac{3}{4}$ mile inland from Kilfinan Bay, on the E side of Loch Fyne, and $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNW of Tighnabruaich, has a post office under Greenock; and enjoys ample communication with the Clyde by means of the Loch Fyne and other steamers.

The parish, containing also the village of TIGHNABRUACH, is bounded N by Stralachlan, NE by Kilmolan, E by Loch Riddon and the Kyles of Bute, S by the convergence of the Kyles of Bute and Kilbrannan Sound, and W and NW by Loch Fyne. Its utmost length, from N by W to S by E, is $14\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is 33,763 acres, of which 1238 are foreshore and 174 water. The coast, with a total extent of $28\frac{3}{4}$ miles, terminates at the southern extremity in ARDLAMONT Point, and elsewhere is diversified by a number of smaller headlands and bays, including, particularly on its W side, Kilfinan, Auchalick, and Kilbride Bays. In some parts it is steep and rocky, in others sloping or gradually declivitous, and in others low and arable. The interior, for the most part, is very rugged, with numerous hills running N and S, but it is interspersed with arable vales and hollows, and the hills are not remarkable for either height or contour. The principal summits, from S to N, are Cnocan a' Chorra (414 feet), Cnoc na Carrage (680), Creag Mhor (869), Beinn Capuill (1419), Beinn Bhreac (1488), Cruach Kilfinan (1068), Barr Ganuisg (507), Meall Reamhar (947), and Cruach nan Gearran (1230); and most of these command splendid views of the Kyles of Bute, the lower reaches of Loch Fyne, and the lower parts of Knapdale across to the Hebrides. The northern division of the parish is called Otter, from a singular sand-bank noticed separately. The southern is known as Kerriff or Kerry, signifying 'a quarter' or 'fourth-part'; and, as it is by far the larger division, and contains the parish church, it often gives name to the entire parish. Loch na Melldaloch ($4 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) and Loch Asgog (4×2 furl.) lie respectively 3 and 6 miles S by E of Kilfinan village, and both are well stored with trout. Mica slate is the prevailing rock, but trap occurs in two or three places, and limestone abounds in the N. The soil on low level tracts near the sea is mostly of finelight sharp character, on pretty extensive tracts further inland is mossy, and elsewhere is very various. Barely one-twelfth of the entire area is in tillage, a very great extent is disposed in pasture, and a considerable aggregate is clothed with natural wood. Antiquities are remains of cairns, Caledonian stone circles, several dunes, and Lamont Castle. At Kames is a gunpowder factory. The mansions are Ardlamont, Ardmarnock, Ballimore, and Otter; and 5 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 3 of between £100 and £500, 10 of from £50 to £100, and 23 of from £20 to £50. Kilfinan is in the presbytery of Dunoon and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £312. The parish church, at the village, was almost wholly rebuilt in 1759, and, with the exception of the outside walls, was entirely renovated and rearranged in 1882. It contains 200 sittings, and is a very neat and comfortable church. A *quoad sacra* church is at Tighnabruaich, a mission church is at Kilbride, and there are also Free churches of Kilfinan and Tighnabruaich. Five public schools—Ardlamont, Kilfinan, Millhouse, Otter, and Tighnabruaich—with respective accommodation for 23, 80, 136, 37, and 156 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 12, 27, 93, 12, and 107, and grants of £26, 4s., £38, 13s., £54, 2s. 8d., £25, 11s., and £89, 7s. Valuation (1860) £5150, (1883) £15,129, 11s. 4d. Pop. (1801) 1432, (1831) 2004, (1861) 1891, (1871) 2228, (1881) 2153, of whom 1377 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Kilfinichen and Kilvickeon, a parish in the Mull district of Argyllshire. Comprising the south-western parts of Mull island, the inhabited islands of IONA, EARRAD, and INCHKENNETH, and several neighbouring uninhabited islets, it contains the villages of BONESSAN and Iona, each with a post office under Oban, and enjoys communication by means of the steamers sailing from

Oban round Mull. It comprehends several of the numerous parishes into which Mull was anciently divided, and formed only a part of the one parish into which all that district was thrown at the Reformation, but was curtailed by the separate erection of Kilninian and Kilmore parish in 1688, and of Torosay parish about 1728, when it took the name of Kilfinichen and Kilvickeon, from two churches which stood on the central and the southern parts of the coast of its Mull mainland section. It is naturally divided, in that section, into the north-eastern district of Brolass, the central district of Ardmeanach, and the south-western district of Ross; and, in consequence of the last of these districts being the most prominent of the three, the entire parish is often called Ross. It is bounded N by Kilninian and Kilmore, E by Torosay, and on all other sides by the Atlantic Ocean. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is 23 miles; its utmost breadth, exclusive of the islands, is 18 miles; and its area is 62,730 acres, of which 2485 $\frac{3}{4}$ are foreshore and 302 $\frac{1}{2}$ water. The islands and all the prominent places and objects are noticed in separate articles; and the coasts, the surface, and the general features of the Mull mainland section are noticed in the article MULL. Loch-na-Keal, containing Inch Kenneth island, forms nearly all the boundary with Kilninian and Kilmore: a line of mountain watershed forms the boundary with Torosay; a reach of hills, of no great height, forms the inner boundary of Brolass district; and Loch Scridain forms most of the boundary between Ardmeanach and Ross districts. BENMORE (3185 feet), the monarch mountain of Mull, lifts its summit on the boundary with Torosay; Gribon promontory, with lofty cliffs and receding trap terraces that rise to an altitude of 1621 feet, forms much of the coast and seaboard of Ardmeanach; the Ross of Mull projects 7 miles further W than the most westerly point of Gribon, and terminates within 1 mile of Iona; ARD-TUN headland, of grand basaltic character, projects from the Ross at the mouth of Loch Scridain; Inniemore headland, also grandly basaltic, and forming part of a magnificent reach of cliffs, is on the S coast of Ross district, 16 miles E of Iona; two most imposing and picturesque natural archways, called the CARSAIG Arches, are on the same coast further E; and Loch BUY, overhung at the head by the grand isolated mountain of Ben Buy (2352 feet), is on the sea-boundary with Torosay. Three lakes are in Ross—the largest of them not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in breadth. Six rivulets are in Brolass and Ardmeanach, and, although brief in course, acquire such volume and velocity in times of rain as sometimes to be impassable. Numerous other torrents run either to these rivulets or to the ocean; and hundreds of streamlets rush or leap down the rocks of Burg, Gribon, Inniemore, and Carsaig. Much of the land is barren mountain; the greater part is hilly, and fit at best for grazing; a comparatively small proportion is flat, and part of even that is moss or heath. The soil, throughout the arable tracts, is chiefly light and dry; and generally produce sufficient meal and potatoes for local consumption, sometime even for exportation. Cattle grazing, sheep farming, and fishing are the chief employments. Antiquities are standing stones, Scandinavian round towers, a small ruined church on Inch Kenneth, the sketches on the walls of Unns Cave at the Ross of Mull, and the famous ruins and monuments of Iona. Mansions are Inch Kenneth House, Inniemore Lodge, Pennyross, Pennyghael, Tavool, and Tiroan; and the Duke of Argyll is chief proprietor, 3 others holding each an annual value of more, and 4 of less, than £100. Divided ecclesiastically between Kilfinichen and Iona, this parish is in the presbytery of Mull and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £252. Kilvickeon parish church stands at Bonessan in Ross—Kilfinichen parish church on the Loch Scridain coast of Ardmeanach, 10 miles ENE of Bonessan; both were built in 1804, and they contain respectively 350 and 300 sittings. Two other Established places of worship are within the parish; and they and the two churches are served, in certain rotation, partly by the

parish minister and partly by a missionary. A Free Church preaching station is in Kilfinichen, and a small Baptist meeting-house in Kilvickeon. Four public schools—Bonessan, Creich, Iona, and Pennyghael—with respective accommodation for 114, 128, 79, and 60 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 74, 76, 39, and 19, and grants of £56, 5s., £72, 19s., £39, 3s. 6d., and £35, 1s. Valuation (1860) £5150, (1883) £8599, 3s. 9d. Pop. of civil parish (1811) 3205, (1841) 4102, (1861) 2518, (1871) 2448, (1881) 1982, of whom 1838 were Gaelic-speaking; of ecclesiastical parish (1881) 1277.

Kilfinnan. See KILFINAN.

Kilgour, an ancient parish of Fife, now incorporated with Falkland. Its church, 2½ miles W by N of Falkland town, was a building of 40 by 16 feet, with chancel; and its burying-ground continued to be used till the beginning of the present century. About 1825, however, the foundations of the church were dug up and removed to fill up drains, an ancient stone coffin was turned into a water-trough, and the graveyard was ploughed over.

Kilgrammie. See DAILLY.

Kilgraston, an estate, with a mansion, in Dunbarny parish, Perthshire, 1 mile SW Bridge of Earn. Surrounded by a spacious wooded park, Kilgraston House, a Grecian edifice, with a fine collection of paintings, was destroyed by fire in April 1872; and, though insured for £14,000, involved a loss which that sum could not cover. The estate was purchased, shortly before his death in 1793, by John Grant, ex-chief-justice of Jamaica, whose grand-nephew, Charles Thomas Constantine Grant, Esq. (b. 1831; suc. 1873), holds 2346 acres in the shire, valued at £3546 per annum. Two of the latter's uncles were Sir Francis Grant (1803-78), president of the Royal Academy, and General Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B. (1808-75), of Indian and Chinese celebrity.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Kilkadzow. See KILCADZOW.

Kilkerran, a mansion, with fine grounds, in Dailly parish, Ayrshire, 1 mile SE of Kilkerran station on the Maybole and Girvan section of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, this being 4½ miles S of Maybole. Granted to his ancestor in the early part of the 14th century, Kilkerran now belongs to the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., sixth Bart. since 1703 (b. 1832; suc. 1849), who has been Conservative M.P. for Ayrshire 1854-57 and 1859-68, under-secretary for India 1866-67 and for the Home Department 1867-68, and governor of South Australia 1868-72, of New Zealand 1872-74, and of Bombay since 1880. He holds 22,630 acres in the shire, valued at £13,539 per annum; and the estate contains acid works, lime-works, a sawmill, sandstone quarries, and remains of a strong castle.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Kilkerran. See CAMPBELTOWN.

Kilkivan, a pre-Reformation parish in Kintyre district, Argyllshire, now forming part of the parish of Campbeltown, and lying on the W side of Kintyre peninsula, 4½ miles W of the town.

Kill, Ayrshire. See COYLE.

Killachonan, a village and a burn in Fortingall parish, NW Perthshire. The village stands at the mouth of the burn, 8 miles W of Kinloch-Rannoch; and the burn, rising on Beinn Bhoideach at an altitude of 2300 feet above sea-level, runs 5½ miles south-by-westward to Loch Rannoch (668 feet), at a point 2½ miles E of the loch's head.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 54, 1873.

Killallan, an ancient parish in the N centre of Renfrewshire, now incorporated with Houston. The two parishes inconveniently intersected each other, and were united in 1760. The name Killallan is a modification of Kilfillan; and the church, St Fillan's, in a state of ruin, stands 2 miles NW of Houston village. Near it are a large hollowed stone and a spring of water, called Fillan's Seat and Fillan's Well.

Killarow, a parish in Islay district, Argyllshire, comprising the central and northern parts of Islay island, and comprehending the ancient parishes of Killarrow and Kilmeny. Often called Bowmore, it contains the town of BOWMORE and the villages of BRIDCEND

and PORT ASKAIG, all three with a post office under Greenock. It is bounded N by the Atlantic Ocean, E by the Sound of Islay, S by Kildalton, and W by Loch Indal and Kilchoman. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 13 miles; its utmost breadth is 8½ miles; and its area is 65,929 acres. The coasts, the interior, and the prominent features of the parish have all been noticed in our article on ISLAY. About three-sevenths of the entire area are regularly or occasionally in tillage; between 1000 and 2000 acres are under wood; and the rest is pastoral or waste. The chief antiquities are ruins of FINLAGAN Castle, Loch GUIRM Castle, CLATE Castle, and several Scandinavian strongholds. Islay House, near Bridgend, is now the property of Charles Morrison, Esq. (b. 1817), who holds 67,000 acres in the shire, valued at £16,440 per annum. Two other proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 3 of between £100 and £500, and 6 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Islay and Jura and synod of Argyll, this parish is ecclesiastically divided into Killarrow and Kilmeny, the former a living worth £181. The ancient parish church stood in the SW corner, a little S of Bowmore; the present one, in Bowmore, was built in 1767, and, as enlarged in 1828, contains 831 sittings. There are also Free churches of Bowmore, Killarrow, and Kilmeny; and Kiels heritors' school and the public schools of Bowmore, Kilmeny, Mulindry, and Newton of Kilmeny, with respective accommodation for 66, 210, 107, 61, and 160 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 46, 132, 69, 19, and 103, and grants of £41, £89, 0s. 8d., £59, 5s., £30, 2s., and £108, 12s. Valuation (1860) £6609, 8s. 8d., (1883) £16,343, 4s. Pop. (1801) 2781, (1821) 5778, (1841) 7341, (1861) 3969, (1871) 3012, (1881) 2756, of whom 2181 were Gaelic-speaking, and 1875 were in Killarrow, 881 in Kilmeny.

Killreggan. See KILREGGAN.

Killean and Kilchenzie, a united parish on the W coast of Kintyre peninsula, Argyllshire, containing the hamlets or villages of Kilchenzie, 4 miles NW of Campbeltown, under which it has a post office; Glenbarr, 8½ miles N by W of Kilchenzie, with a post office under Tayinloan; Killean, 5½ miles N by E of Glenbarr; and Tayinloan, 7 furlongs N by E of Killean, with a post, money order, savings' bank, and telegraph office under Greenock, an inn, and fairs on the Friday before the last Wednesday of May and the Wednesday after the last Thursday of July. Bounded N by Kilmalmonell, E by Saddell and Campbeltown, S by Campbeltown, and W by the Atlantic Ocean, it has an utmost length from N to S of 16½ miles, a varying breadth of 2¾ and 6¼ miles, and an area of 42,742 acres, of which 441 are foreshore and 192 water. The coast-line, extending 18½ miles south-by-westward from opposite Druniyeon Bay in Gigha island to a point 1¼ mile W by S of Kilchenzie hamlet, projects low Rhunahaorine Point and bolder Glenacardoeh Point (192 feet), and is slightly indented by Beallochanty Bay and several lesser enclosures. BARR Water, running 8½ miles south-westward, is the chief of thirteen streams that flow to the Atlantic; and the largest of ten small lakes are Loch nan Canach (3¾ × 2 furl.; 475 feet) in the S, and Loch an Fhraoich (4 × 1 furl.; 709 feet) in the N. A narrow strip of low alluvial land lies all along the coast, and from it the surface rises rapidly eastward, chief elevations from N to S being Narachan Hill (935 feet), Cnoc na Craoibhe (1103), Cnoc Odhar Auchaluskin (796), Cruach Mhic-an-t-Saoir (1195), Cruach Musdale (655), *Beinn Bhrac (1398), *Meall Buidhe (1228), Cnoc Buidhe (1023), and *Ranachan Hill (706), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the eastern confines of the parish. The rocks are eruptive, metamorphic, or Devonian; and have been supposed to include carboniferous strata, containing coal. The soil of the lower tracts consists mainly of disintegrations and comminutions of the local rocks, and on the higher grounds is mostly moorish. Little more than a tenth of the entire area has ever been brought under tillage, nearly all the remainder being either pastoral or

waste. Antiquities, other than those noticed under DUNDONALD and GIANT'S FORT, are a number of barrows, hill forts, and standing stones. Killearn House, 1 mile S of Tayinloan, was, with exception of a handsome new wing, entirely destroyed by fire in 1875, but has been since restored; its owner, James Macalister Hall, Esq. of Tangy, holds 7450 acres in the shire, valued at £2500 per annum. Other mansions are GLENEARR Abbey, Glencreggan House, and LARGIE Castle; and, in all, 7 proprietors hold each an annual value of more, 5 of less, than £500. This parish is in the presbytery of Kintyre and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £264. The parish church, on the coast, 3 miles S by W of Tayinloan, was built in 1787. Near it is a handsome Free church (1846), with a tower; and at Beallochantuy, 2½ miles S by W of Glenbarr, is an Established mission church. Five public schools—Beallochantuy, Glenbarr, Kilchenzie, Killearn, and Rhunahaorine,—with respective accommodation for 70, 80, 63, 72, and 84 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 25, 29, 32, 58, and 45, and grants of £32, 16s., £38, 5s., £54, 16s., £65, 10s., and £45, 11s. Valuation (1860) £10,558, (1883) £14,110. Pop. (1801) 2520, (1821) 3306, (1841) 2401, (1861) 1890, (1871) 1614, (1881) 1368, of whom 901 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 20, 12, 1876-72.

Killearn, a village and a parish of SW Stirlingshire. The village, standing 270 feet above sea-level, by road is 3 miles SW of Balfron and 16½ NNW of Glasgow, whilst its station on the Blane Valley section of the North British is 7¾ miles SSW of Bucklyvie, 9½ NW of Lennoxton, and 21 NNW of Glasgow, under which there are post offices of Killearn and Killearn Station. The parish church, erected in 1880-81 at a cost of £6000, from designs by Mr John Bryce of Edinburgh, as a memorial to the daughter of Archibald Orr Ewing, Esq. of Ballikinrain, M.P., is a cruciform Early English edifice, with 600 sittings and a SE spire 100 feet high. The Free church was built soon after the Disruption; and the former parish church of 1826 has been converted into a public-hall, with reading-room and library. The celebrated George Buchanan (1506-82) was born at the farmhouse of Moss, 1¾ mile SSW; and in 1788 a well-proportioned obelisk, 19 feet square at the base and 103 feet high, was erected at the village in his honour. Pop. (1831) 388, (1861) 420, (1871) 337, (1881) 356.

The parish is bounded N by Balfron, E by Fintry, S by Strathblane and by New and Old Kilpatrick in Dumbartonshire, SW by Dumbarton, and W and N by Drymen. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 6½ miles; its breadth varies between 2¾ and 7½ miles; and its area is 15,478 acres, of which 108 are water. ENDRICK Water meanders 10½ miles westward and southward along the Balfron and Drymen boundaries, and towards the close of this course forms a picturesque fall at the Pot of GARTNESS; and the BLANE winds 3 miles north-westward along the Strathblane border and through the interior, till it falls into the Endrick at a point 1½ mile WSW of Killearn village, a little above its mouth being joined by DUALT and CARNOCK Burns, the former of which makes one beautiful cascade of 60 feet. For 4 miles the parish is traversed from N to S by the Loch Katrine Aqueduct of the Glasgow Waterworks, which passes 3 furlongs E of the village. Perennial springs are copious and very numerous; at Ballewan is a mineral spring; and a triangular reservoir (6 × 3¾ furl.) lies on the Old Kilpatrick boundary. At the Endrick's and Blane's confluence, in the extreme W, the surface declines to 73 feet above sea-level, thence rising southward to 547 on Quinloch Muir and 1158 at Auchineden Hill, and east-south-eastward to 1781 on Clacherty-farie Knowes and 1894 on Earl's Seat, the highest of the Lennox Hills, at the meeting-point with Campsie and Strathblane. The general landscape exhibits exquisite blendings of lowland and upland, of park and pasture, of wood and water; and both the valleys in the lowlands, and the glens and ravines in the uplands, disclose some fine close scenery. The rocks of the hills are eruptive, those of the valleys Devonian. Sandstone

has been quarried for building in several places; and one spot has yielded millstones of inferior quality. The soil of the arable lands is mainly loamy or argillaceous; and 5370 acres are in tillage, 1140 are under wood, and the rest is either pastoral or waste. A castle and a battlefield are noticed under BALGLASS and BLAIR-ESSAN. Killearn House, near the Carnock's confluence with the Blane, 1¾ mile WSW of the village, is an elegant edifice of 1816. Purchased by his grandfather in 1814, the estate is the property of John Blackburn, Esq. (b. 1843; suc. 1870), who holds 2739 acres in the shire, valued at £2355 per annum. Other mansions are BALLIKINRAIN Castle, Ballikinrain House, MOSS HOUSE, CARBETH, and BOQUHAN; and 2 proprietors hold each an annual value of more than £2000, 2 of more than £800, and 3 of between £200 and £550. Killearn is in the presbytery of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £232. A public school, with accommodation for 210 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 130, and a grant of £125, 13s. Valuation (1860) £7408, (1883) £16,013, 3s. Pop. (1801) 1039, (1841) 1224, (1861) 1171, (1871) 1111, (1881) 1131.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 30, 38, 1866-71.

Killearnadale and Kilchattan. See JURA.

Killearnan, a parish of SE Ross-shire, whose church stands on the northern shore of the Beaulie Firth, 3½ miles E by S of Muir of Ord station, and 6¾ WNW (*via* Kessock Ferry) of Inverness, under which there is a post office of Killearnan. It is bounded S by the Beaulie Firth, W by Urray, NW by Urquhart, and NE and E by Knockbain, a strip of which, 280 yards wide at the narrowest, divides it into two unequal portions, the smaller of them to the NE. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 5 miles; its breadth varies between 2½ and 4¼ miles; and its area is 8019½ acres, of which 740½ are foreshore and 9¾ water. The shore-line, 5 miles long, is low, broken by no marked bay or headland; and the interior rises gradually to the summit of the Millbuie, attaining 351 feet near Ploverfield, 217 at the Free church, and 500 at the north-western boundary. Old Red sandstone is the prevailing rock, and has long been quarried; whilst clay abounds on the shore, and is used for mortar and for compost. The soil along the coast is sandy or clayish, and in the interior is so diversified as on one and the same farm to comprise gravel, light loam, red clay, and deep blue clay. Nearly one-fourth of the entire area is pasture, and the rest is almost equally divided between woodland and land in tillage. General Mackenzie Fraser and General Sir George Elder were natives. Kilcoy and Redcastle, both noticed separately, are the chief estates; and 2 proprietors hold each an annual value of between £2500 and £3540. Killearnan is in the presbytery of Chanony and synod of Ross; the living is worth £250. The parish church is a cruciform structure of the 18th century, containing 570 sittings. There is also a Free church; and a public school, with accommodation for 180 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 58, and a grant of £63, 9s. Valuation (1882) £6337, 11s. 10d. Pop. (1801) 1131, (1841) 1643, (1861) 1494, (1871) 1272, (1881) 1059, of whom 558 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 83, 1881.

Killellan. See KILALAN.

Killermont, an estate, with a mansion, in New Kilpatrick parish, Dumbarton and Stirling shires. The mansion, on the right bank of the Kelvin, 1¾ mile N of Maryhill and 4 miles NNW of Glasgow, is a large and elegant edifice, built partly about 1805, partly at earlier periods, with extensive and very beautiful grounds. Its owner, the Rev. John Erskine Campbell-Colquhoun of Killermont and GARSADDEN (b. 1831; suc. 1872), holds 3127 acres in Dumbarton, Lanark, and Stirling shires, valued at £8439 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Killeter. See CARDROSS.

Killiechassie, an estate, with a mansion, in a detached section of Logierait parish, Perthshire, on the left bank of the river Tay, 1½ mile NNE of Aberfeldy. It was purchased from H. G. Gordon, Esq., in 1863, by Edward Octavius Douglas, Esq. (b. 1830), who holds 7396

acres in the shire, valued at £764 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 55, 1869.

Killiechonan. See KILLACHONAN.

Killiecrankie, Pass of, a contraction of the valley of the GARRY on the western verge of Moulin parish, Perthshire, commencing near Killiecrankie or Aldgirnain station (3 miles ESE of Blair Athole), and descending 1½ mile south-by-eastward to Garry Bridge (3 miles NNW of Pitlochry). With an elevation of between 400 and 300 feet, it is overhung on the E by BEN VRACKIE (2757 feet); and huge BEN-Y-GLOE (3671) rises conspicuously 8 miles NNE. Along its eastern slope, some way above the bed of the turbulent Garry, the smooth Great Highland Road, constructed by General Wade in 1732, ascends gently from the low country to the head of the defile; and between road and river the HIGHLAND RAILWAY (1863) goes, clinging to the rock, in easy gradients, with only a few yards of tunnel. 'White villas,' says Lord Macaulay, 'peep from the birch forest; and on a fine summer's day there is scarcely a turn of the Pass at which may not be seen some angler casting his fly on the foam of the river, some artist sketching a pinnacle of rock, or some party of pleasure banqueting on the turf in the fretwork of shade and sunshine. But in the days of William III., Killiecrankie was mentioned with horror by the peaceful and industrious inhabitants of the Perthshire lowlands. It was deemed the most perilous of all those dark ravines through which the marauders of the hills were wont to saily forth. The sound, so musical to modern ears, of the river-brawling round the mossy rocks and among the smooth pebbles, the dark masses of crag and verdure worthy of the pencil of Wilson, the fantastic peaks bathed, at sunrise and sunset, with light rich as that which glows on the canvas of Claude, suggested to our ancestors thoughts of murderous ambushes and of bodies stripped, gashed, and abandoned to the birds of prey. The only path was narrow and rugged; a horse could with difficulty be led up; two men could hardly walk abreast; and, in some places, a traveller had great need of a steady eye and foot.' At the head of the Pass, near Killiecrankie station, on a diluvial plain of small extent, but level as a Dutch polder, was fought the celebrated battle of Killiecrankie, 27 July 1689. General Mackay, the leader of King William's forces, marched through the Pass on the morning of that day, at the head of 3000 infantry and nearly 1000 horse, and drew them up upon this level haugh. Early the same morning, Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, had arrived at Blair Castle (the object of contention), with one little troop of cavalry and 2500 foot, including '300 new-raised, naked, undisciplined Irishmen.' Instead of descending right down to meet the foe, he went up Glentilt, fetched a compass round the Hill of Lude, and made his appearance in battle order on the hill-side about the position of Urrard House. Mackay immediately pushed forward his main body to a terrace midway between his antagonist and the haugh, forming them there in battle-line three deep, with his cavalry in the rear, and leaving his baggage in the Pass. The two armies observed each other in silence till past 7, when, the midsummer sun having touched the western heights, Dundee's army broke simultaneously into motion, and came on at a slow trot down the hill. The Highlanders, who had dropped their plaids and spurned away their socks of untanned hide, and who resembled a body of wild savages more than a race of civilised men, advanced, according to their usual practice, with their bodies bent forward, so as to present the smallest possible surface to the fire of the enemy, the upper part of their bodies being covered by their targets. To discourage the Highlanders in their advance by keeping up a continual fire, Mackay had given instructions to his officers to commence firing by platoons, at the distance of a hundred paces; but this order was not attended to. The Highlanders having come close up, halted for a moment; then, having levelled and discharged their pistols, which did little execution, they set up a fearful yell, and rushed on the enemy sword in hand, before

they had time to screw their bayonets on to the end of their muskets. In two minutes the battle was lost and won. The shock was too impetuous to be long resisted by men who, according to their own general, 'behaved, with the exception of Hasting's and Leven's regiments, like the vilest cowards in nature.' But even had these men been brave, their courage would scarce have availed them, as their arms were insufficient to parry off the tremendous strokes of the axes and the broad and double-edged swords of the Highlanders, who, with a single blow, either felled their opponents to the earth or struck off a limb from their bodies. At the same time with this overthrow of Mackay's infantry, and immediately under his own eye, there occurred a crash on his artillery and cavalry. At this critical moment Mackay, who was instantly surrounded by a crowd of Highlanders, anxious to disentangle his cavalry, so as to enable him to get them forward, called aloud to them to follow him, and, putting spurs to his horse, galloped through the enemy; but, with the exception of one servant, whose horse was shot under him, not a single horseman attempted to follow. When he had gone far enough to be out of the reach of immediate danger, he turned round to observe the state of matters; and to his infinite surprise he found that both armies had disappeared. To use his own expression, 'in the twinkling of an eye, in a manner, our men, as well as the enemy, were out of sight, being got down pell-mell to the river, where our baggage stood.' 'All was over; and the mingled torrent of red-coats and tartans went raving down the valley to the gorge of Killiecrankie.' As Aytoun makes the victors say—

'Like a tempest down the ridges
Swept the hurricane of steel,
Rose the slogan of Macdonald,
Flash'd the broadsword of Lochiel!
Vainly sped the withering volley
'Mongst the foremost of our band;
On we poured until we met them,
Foot to foot, and hand to hand.
Horse and man went down like driftwood,
When the floods are black at Yule;
And their carcases are whirling
In the Garry's deepest pool.
Horse and man went down before us;
Living foe there tarried none
On the field of Killiecrankie
When that stubborn fight was done.'

Mackay, with the remnants of Leven's and Hasting's regiments, hastened across the Garry, and, collecting as many fugitives as he could, led them precipitately over the hills, and succeeded, after a perilous retreat, in conducting about 400 to Stirling. But had not his baggage at the foot of the battle-field arrested the attention of most of the victors, had not the ground over which he retreated been impracticable for pursuing horsemen, he might have been able to bring away scarce one man. If the importance of a victory is to be reckoned by the comparative numbers of the slain, and the brilliant achievements of the victors, the battle of Killiecrankie may well stand high in the list of military exploits. Considering the shortness of the combat, the loss on the side of Mackay was prodigious. No fewer than 2000 of his men were slain or captured, whilst Dundee's own loss was only 900. But as the importance of a victory, however splendid in itself, however distinguished by acts of individual prowess, can be appreciated only by its results, the battle of Killiecrankie, instead of forwarding King James's cause, was, by the death of Dundee, the precursor of that cause's ruin. 'At the beginning of the action he had taken his place in front of his little band of cavalry. He bade them follow him, and rode forward. But it seemed to be decreed that, on that day, the Lowland Scotch should in both armies appear to disadvantage. The horse hesitated. Dundee turned round, stood up in his stirrups, and, waving his hat, invited them to come on. As he lifted his arm, his cuirass rose, and exposed the lower part of his left side. A musket ball struck him; his horse sprang forward, and plunged into a cloud of smoke and dust, which hid from both armies the fall of the vic-

torious general. A person named Johnson was near him, and caught him as he sank down from the saddle. "How goes the day?" said Dundee. "Well for King James," answered Johnson; "but I am sorry for your Lordship." "If it is well for him," answered the dying man, "it matters the less for me." He never spoke again; but when, half an hour later, Lord Dunfermline and some other friends came to the spot, they thought they could still discern some faint remains of life. Wrapped in two plaids, his naked corpse was carried to Blair Castle; and in the Old Church of Blair, overshadowed by trees, they buried him.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 55, 1869. See DUNKELD; pp. 197, 207, of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland* (1874); pp. 32, 35, 40, 167, of the *Queen's Journal* (ed. 1877); chap. xiii. of Macaulay's *History of England* (1855); Mark Napier's *Life and Times of Claverhouse* (3 vols. 1859-62); vol. i., pp. 365-378, of John S. Keltie's *Scottish Highlands* (1875); and vol. vii., pp. 371-385, of Dr Hill Burton's *History of Scotland* (ed. 1876).

Killin, a village and a parish in Broadalbane district, W Perthshire. The village stands on the peninsula between the confluent Dochart and Lochy, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile WSW of the head of Loch Tay, 23 miles WSW of Aberfeldy, and 4 NNE of Killin station on the Callander and Oban railway, this being $53\frac{3}{4}$ miles W of Oban, 17 NNW of Callander, 33 NW by N of Stirling, and $70\frac{1}{4}$ NW of Edinburgh. Both far and near it is girt by magnificent scenery, and, though a small and straggling place, it possesses no little importance at once as a centre for tourists and as a seat of local and provincial trade. The rivers, flowing among rich green fields; the headlong advance of the Dochart over big black rocks; the silent gliding of the gentler Lochy; the slopes of surrounding hills, fringed here and there with wood; Glendochart and Glenlochy, striking south-westward and west-north-westward in diversified grandeur; the monarch mountain of BEN LAWERS (4004 feet), 7 miles to the NE, appearing there to fill half the horizon; and the long expanse of Loch Tay ($14\frac{1}{2}$ miles \times $9\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 355 feet), extending past that mountain, with its gorgeous flanks of woods and hills,—all these combine to beautify the landscape. 'Killin,' wrote Dr McCulloch, 'is the most extraordinary collection of extraordinary scenery in Scotland—unlike everything else in the country, and perhaps on earth, and a perfect picture gallery in itself, since you cannot move three yards without meeting a new landscape. . . . Fir trees, rocks, torrents, mills, bridges, houses—these produce the great bulk of the middle landscape, under endless combinations; while the distances more constantly are found in the surrounding hills, in their varied woods, in the bright expanse of the lake, and the minute ornaments of the distant valley, in the rocks and bold summit of CRAIGCHALLACH, and in the lofty vision of Ben Lawers, which towers like a huge giant in the clouds, the monarch of the scene.' A bridge of five unequal arches, across the Dochart, commands one of the best combinations of the views; and a grassy islet, studded with tall pines, immediately below that bridge, contains the

burial-place of the Macnabs, once the potent chieftains of the surrounding country; whilst a neighbouring stone, about 2 feet high, is fabled to mark the grave of Fingal, which by some is supposed to have given the parish its name (Gael. *cill-Fhionn*, 'Fingal's burial-place'). Killin has a post office under Stirling, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the Union Bank, 2 hotels, a public library, a water supply (1874), bus communication with the station, steamboat and coach communication with Kenmore and Aberfeldy, a sawmill, a tweed manufactory, and fairs on the first Tuesday after 11 Jan., 5 May (or the Tuesday after, if that day fall on Saturday, Sunday, or Monday), 12 Oct., the Friday before Doune Nov. market, and the first Tuesday after 11 Nov. The parish church, built in 1744, contains 905 sittings, other places of worship being a Free church and an iron Episcopal church, St Peter's (1876). Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy breakfasted at Killin on 5 Sept. 1804; and on 10 Sept. 1842 the Queen and Prince Albert were rowed from Taymouth Castle to Achmore, thence driving through Killin, Glenogle, and Upper Strathearn to Drummond Castle. At Killin, too, died the antiquary, Cosmo Innes (1798-1874). Pop. (1871) 513, (1881) 473.

The parish, containing also the stations of LUIB, CRIANLARICH, and TYNDRUM, $5\frac{3}{4}$, 12, and $17\frac{1}{4}$ miles W of Killin station, comprises a main body and two detached sections. The area of the whole is $153\frac{3}{4}$ square miles or 98,350 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 1424 $\frac{3}{4}$ are water, and 8315 $\frac{3}{4}$ belong to the detached sections, so that, with the exception of Fortingall and Blair Athole, it is the largest of all the large Perthshire parishes. The main body is bounded W by Kilmorich and Glenorchy in Argyllshire, N and E by detached portions of Kenmore and Weem, SE by Comrie, S by Balquhiddy, and SW by Arrochar in Dumbartonshire. Its utmost length, from E by N to W by S, is 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its width varies between 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 11 miles; and its area is 90,034 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The FILLAN, rising at an altitude of 2930 feet, on the northern side of BENLOY, close to the Argyllshire border, winds 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-north-eastward and east-south-eastward along a glen called after it Strathfillan, till it falls into the head of Loch Dochart ($6 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ furl.; 512 feet); and the DOCHART, issuing thence, flows 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward to the head of Loch Tay (290 feet), in the first $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of its course expanding into Loch Tubhair ($1\frac{1}{2}$ mile \times $2\frac{1}{2}$ furl.), and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above its mouth being joined by the LOCHY, which over the last 4 miles of its meanderings either bounds or traverses Killin parish. Partly, however, the drainage belongs to the basin of the Clyde, since the FALLOCH, rising on BEN-A-CHROIN, close to the Balquhiddy boundary, runs 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-westward, south-westward, and southward, till at Inverman it passes off into Dumbartonshire on its way to Loch Lomond. Of nineteen smaller lakes, scattered over the interior, the largest are Lochan Lairig Eala ($3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 950 feet) near Killin station, and Loch Essan ($3\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 1730 feet), 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Criannlarich station. The surface everywhere is grandly mountainous, chief elevations, from E to W, to the left or N of the Dochart and the Fillan being *CRAIGCHALLACH (2990 feet), *Mid Hill (1977), *Ben Dheiceach (3074), Creag Liuragan (1817), *Ben Chaluum (3354), *BEN ODIAR (2948), and *BENLOY (3708); to the right or S, Ben Leathan (2312), Creag Ghlas (1946), conical BENMORE (3843), *Am Binnein (3827), Grey Height (2139), *BEN-A-CHROIN (3101), Troisgeach (2395), and Ben Dubh-chraige (3204), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. Of the two detached sections, the eastern and larger, extending 3 miles along the SE shore of Loch Tay, and from 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles inland, contains the village of ARDEONAIG, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Killin village. It is drained by nine rivulets to Loch Tay, from whose shore the surface rises south-eastward to *Meall na Creige (2683 feet), *Creag Uigeach (2840), and *Ruadh Bheul (2237). The smaller Ectaurnie section, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile square, lies on the left bank of the Lochy,

* In Athole there has long been a tradition that, after his death in the inn at Blair, his body was deposited in the Old Church, now the burial place of the Dukes of Athole. In 1794 the back part of a steel cap or morion, such as was worn by officers in 1689, was recovered by General Robertson of Lude, which, with other portions of rusty armour found in the possession of some carlids or tinkers, was suspected to have been abstracted from the grave of Dundee; and on investigation such was found to be the case. The fragment is now in possession of J. P. McInroy, Esq. of Lude, whilst Dundee's corselet is preserved in the Castle of Blair. When, on the death of the sixth Duke in 1866, it was resolved to resume the use of the vault in the Old Church of Blair, which had ceased to be employed as the burial place of the Athole family for about a century, the unpaved soil was carefully turned over; and 27 skulls were discovered, but none that could be identified as that of Claverhouse' (epitome of an interesting article by Dr Arthur Anderson, C.B., in *Notes and Queries*, 15 May 1875). Four queries suggest themselves—(1) as to how Dundee's corpse came to be 'naked'; (2) as to his 'death in the inn at Blair'; (3) as to this fragment of a 'morion' and the 'hat' of Macaulay and Hill Burton; and (4) as to the latter's concluding touch of the 'restless and ambitious heart which has slept in this quiet spot amidst peasant dust.'

7 miles WNW of Killin village, rises northward from 590 feet to 2580 at *Meall Taurnie, and is bounded N by Fortingall, on all other sides by fragments of Kenmore and Weem.

Such is a bare outline of the general features of this great Highland parish, whose beauties, antiquities, and history are noticed more fully under DALRIGH, DOCHART, FILLAN, FINLARIG, GLENFALLOCH, GLENLOCHY, and other articles above referred to. Mica slate is the predominant rock, though this parish also abounds in talcose, chloritic, and hornblende rocks, and in greyish highly crystalline limestone. Lead ore has been worked at CLIFTON, near Tyndrum; cobalt is found in an ore, which yields also 60 oz. of silver per ton; a rich vein of sulphurate of iron occurs in Craigchaillich; and specimens of rock crystal, amethystine quartz, smoke quartz, and some other rare minerals are found. The soil of the tracts incumbent upon limestone is generally light and dry, but in the bottoms of Glenloch, Glendochart, and Strathfillan is wet and marshy. Less than one thirty-fifth of the entire area is in tillage; 1100 acres are under wood, and all the rest of the land is either pastoral or waste. Mansions are Auchlyne House, Lochdochart Lodge, and Glenfalloch House; and the Earl of Breadalbane is much the largest proprietor, 2 others holding an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of between £100 and £500, and 4 of from £20 to £50. Killin is in the presbytery of Weem and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £365. There are Free churches of Ardeonaig and Strathfillan; and five public schools—Ardeonaig, Crianlarich, Glendochart, Killin, and Strathfillan—with respective accommodation for 56, 52, 43, 127, and 50 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 22, 14, 18, 75, and 21, and grants of £40, 2s., £26, 13s., £31, 1s., £68, 16s., and £37, 6s. 6d. Valuation (1866) £11,502, (1883) £12,215, 15s. 5d. Pop. (1801) 2048, (1831) 2002, (1861) 1520, (1871) 1856, many of them navvies; (1881) 1277, of whom 1003 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 46, 47, 1872-69.

Killin, Culen, or Loch a Chuilinn, an expansion of the river Bran, in a detached portion of Fodderty parish, central Ross-shire, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile E of Auchanault station. Lying 360 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile and $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong, contains trout and pike, and is largely invaded by moss.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 82, 83, 1882-81.

Killisport, Loch. See CAOLISPORT.

Killochan Castle, a 16th century mansion, near the SW border of Dailly parish, Ayrshire, and the right bank of the Water of Girvan, 3 furlongs ESE of Killochan station on the Maybole and Girvan section of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, this being $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Girvan. It is the Scottish seat of Sir Reginald-Archibald-Edward Cathcart, sixth Bart. since 1703 (b. 1838; suc. 1878), who holds 13,118 acres in the shire, valued at £6386 per annum, and who in 1880 married the proprietress of CLUNY Castle in Aberdeenshire.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 8, 1863.

Killoch Burn. See GLENKILLOCK.

Killoe Water. See KELLO.

Killoran or Colonsay House. See COLONSAY.

Killundine, an old castle in Morvern parish, Argyllshire, on the NE shore of the Sound of Mull, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Aros Castle. Used as a hunting-lodge by the feudal occupants of Aros Castle, it still is sometimes called Caisteal-nan-Coin, signifying 'the Castle of Dogs.' Col. Charles Cheape of Killundine (b. 1806) holds 4553 acres in the shire, valued at £614 per annum.

Killyhounan. See KILLACHONAN.

Killywhan, a station at the NE border of Kirkgunzeon parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, on the Dumfries and Castle-Douglas section of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Dumfries.

Kilmaccolm. See KILMACCORM.

Kilmadan. See KILMODAN.

Kilmadock, a parish of S Perthshire, containing the post-town and station of DOUNE, with the villages of

Buchany, Deanston, and Drumvaich. It is bounded N by a detached section of Monzievaird and Strowan, E by Dunblane, SE by Leacroft and Kincardine, S by Gargunnoch and Kippen in Stirlingshire, SW by Kincardine (detached) and Port of Monteith, and W and NW by Callander. Its utmost length, from N by E to S by W, is $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 8 miles; and its area is 24,783 acres, of which $262\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The FORTH, in serpentine folds, flows $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward along all the Stirlingshire border; GOODIE CASTLE, its affluent, runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward across the southern interior. The arrowy Teith flows $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-south-eastward, partly along the Callander and Kincardine boundaries, but chiefly across the middle of the parish; KELTIE Water runs $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward to it along the western border; and Ardoch Burn, issuing from Loch Mahaick or Maghaig ($\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$ mile; 750 feet), runs $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile eastward, and, after a detour into Dunblane, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles west-by-southward, till it falls near Doune town into the Teith, another of whose tributaries, ANNET Burn, has a southerly course of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and forms a number of pretty waterfalls. The Teith itself, with the frequent rapids of its rocky channel, the configuration and embellishment of its banks, and its artificial cascades in connection with Deanston Works, exhibits a wealth of loveliness. Springs are numerous and good; and one in the side of Uamh Mhor, on the northern border, leaps out from the solid rock like a jet or spout. Along the Forth the surface declines to 40, along the Teith to 46, feet above sea-level; and the highest point in Kilmadock between the two rivers is the Brae of Boqhapple (422 feet), near the western border. The northern district is far more hilly, its heathery Braes of Doune rising up and up till they attain 500 feet at $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Teith, 1000 at $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and 2179 at Uamh Bheag on the northern boundary, whose neighbour Uamh Mhor or 'Uainvar' (Gael. 'great cave') commands a magnificent view, and is pierced on the Kilmadock side with a large rocky cavern, the haunt of robbers down to the middle of last century. Eruptive rocks predominate in the hills, Devonian rocks in the valleys; and the soil is extremely various, ranging from rich alluvium to barren moor. The low tracts are nearly all in high cultivation, and the uplands are mostly pastoral or waste. The parish has been rendered famous in the annals of agriculture through James Smith of Deanston (1789-1850), who here in 1823 introduced his system of thorough draining and deep ploughing. Under Doune are noticed the chief antiquities, its castle and the Bridge of Teith. Mansions are Lamrick Castle, Doune Lodge, Cambusmore, Inverardoch, Deanston House, Argaty, Coldoch, and Gartincaber, of which the four first have separate articles. The last, Gartincaber, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles E of Thornhill, is partly modern, the seat of John Burn-Murdoch, Esq. (b. 1821; suc. 1871), who owns 1540 acres in the shire, valued at £1791 per annum. The Earl of Moray and 11 lesser proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 4 of between £100 and £500, 3 of from £50 to £100, and 35 of from £20 to £50. Giving off since 1877 a portion to Norriston *quoad sacra* parish, Kilmadock is in the presbytery of Dunblane and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £391. The ancient parish church, St Modoc's, stood till 1744 at the old hamlet of Kilmadock; and, whilst itself belonging to Inchmahone Priory, had six dependent chapels. The present parish church and four other places of worship are noticed under DOUNE. Three public schools—Kilmadock, Deanston, and Drumvaich—with respective accommodation for 361, 216, and 40 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 165, 137, and 30, and grants of £161, 10s., £132, 10s., and £35, 1s. Valuation (1860) £21,009, 9s. 3d., (1883) £23,194, 11s. 3d., plus £3750 for railway. Pop. (1801) 3044, (1841) 4055, (1861) 3312, (1871) 3170, (1881) 3012, of whom 2742 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Kilmahew, a fine modern Scottish Baronial mansion in Cardross parish, Dumbartonshire, 1 mile N by E of

Cardross station. It belongs to the same proprietor as CUMBERNAULD House, James Burns, Esq., in 1859 having bought the estate, which had been held by the Napiers from the close of the 13th till the early part of the 19th century. Near the modern mansion, overlooking the Glen of Kilmahew, stands their ruined castle, with this legend over its doorway—'The blessing of God be herein.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Kilmahog, a village in Callander parish, Perthshire, on the northern head-stream of the river Teith, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SE of the Pass of Leny and 1 W by N of Callander town. It once had a chapel, dedicated to St Chug; and it retains the chapel's cemetery.

Kilmalcolm, a village and a parish in the Lower Ward of Renfrewshire. The village stands, 350 feet above sea-level, near the E border of the parish; and has a station on the Greenock and Ayrshire branch of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, 4 miles SE of Port Glasgow, $7\frac{1}{2}$ ESE of Greenock, and 15 WNW of Glasgow. It took its name from the dedication of its ancient church to St Columba; and till lately it mainly consisted of old thatched houses, presenting a singularly antique and sequestered aspect. Its sheltered situation and the salubrity of its climate have led to a great extension during the last decade; and now it has a post office under Paisley, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Royal Bank, 5 insurance agencies, a good hotel, a large hydropathic establishment (1880), gasworks, and water-works, formed in 1878 at a cost of nearly £5000, with a reservoir holding 1,500,000 gallons, and fed from Blacketty Burn. The parish church is a handsome edifice of 1833, with a tower and 700 sittings; it adjoins the aisle of a previous church, containing the tomb of the Earls of Glencairn. A Free church was opened in 1881, and a U.P. church in 1861. Pop. (1871) 395, (1881) 1170.

The parish is bounded N by Port Glasgow and the Firth of Clyde, E by Erskine and Houston, SE by Kilbarchan, S by Lochwinnoch, SW by Largs in Ayrshire, and W by Innerkip and Greenock. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 2 and $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is 20,405 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 263 $\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore and 477 $\frac{1}{4}$ water. The coast-line, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extent, is fringed by the low platform of the Firth's ancient sea-margin, and backed by pleasant braes 300 to 648 feet high. GRYFE Water, issuing from Gryfe Reservoir on the Greenock border, flows south-eastward right across the parish; and by it, Green Water, and its other affluents, the interior has been so channelled as to offer a charming variety of gentle hill and vale, with loftier moss and moorland to the W and S. Sinking along the Gryfe in the extreme E to 180 feet above sea-level, the surface thence rises to 570 feet at Craiglun-scheoch, 853 at Hardridge Hill, and 1446 at Creuch Hill. The predominant rocks are eruptive; and the soil on the low grounds is mostly light and gravelly, on the higher is moorish or mossy. Nearly four-ninths of the entire area are in tillage; plantations cover some 125 acres; and the rest of the land is either pastoral or waste. Mansions, noticed separately, are Duchall, Finlaystone, Carruth, and Broadfield; and 10 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards. 34 of between £100 and £500, 65 of from £50 to £100, and 40 of from £20 to £50. Kilmalcolm is in the presbytery of Greenock and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £465. Kilmalcolm public and West Syde public schools, with respective accommodation for 350 and 80 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 202 and 33, and grants of £173 and £35, 7s. Valuation (1860) £11,331, (1883) £35,246. Pop. (1801) 1100, (1831) 1613, (1861) 1455, (1871) 1716, (1881) 2708.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Kilmallie, a Locheber parish of Inverness and Argyll shires, the largest parish in Scotland. It contains the burgh of Fort WILLIAM, and the hamlets of North BALLACHULISH and ONICH in its Inverness-shire, of ARDGOUR, BANAVIE, BLAICH, CLOVULIN, CORPACH, DUISKY, and GARVAN in its Argyllshire, section. Bounded W by Ardnamurchan and Glenelg, N and

E by Kilmonivaig, S by Lismore and Appin, and SW by Morvern, it has an extreme length from N by E to S by W of 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, a varying width of 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ and 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an area of 444 square miles or 284,060 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 177,910 $\frac{1}{2}$ belong to Inverness-shire and 106,150 to Argyllshire, whilst 1782 $\frac{3}{4}$ are foreshore and 8403 $\frac{1}{2}$ water. The northern boundary is partly defined by the last 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of Gairowan river, flowing to Loch Quoich; by Loch QUOICH itself ($5\frac{1}{4}$ miles \times $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; 555 feet); and by the first 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of its effluent, the GARRY, on to the influx of the Kingie. The eastern, again, is partly defined by the lower 6 miles of Loch LOCHY (9 $\frac{5}{8}$ miles \times 1 to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ furl.; 93 feet), and by its effluent, the river Lochy, winding 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-westward to the head of Loch Linnhe at Fort William; whilst all the southern boundary is traced by the Black Water or river Leven, flowing 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles westward, through a chain of four small lakes, to the head of salt-water Loch LEVEN, and next by Loch LEVEN itself (11 $\frac{3}{8}$ miles \times $\frac{3}{8}$ furl. to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles). To the Inverness-shire interior belongs fresh-water Loch ARCHAIG (12 miles \times $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; 140 feet), sending off the Archaig river 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ mile east-south-eastward to Loch Lochy; to the Argyllshire interior belongs salt-water Loch EIL (6 $\frac{3}{8}$ miles \times 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ furl.), communicating by the Narrows, 2 miles long and 1 furlong broad at the narrowest, with the head of Loch Linnhe. Loch LINNHE itself, with a varying width of 5 furlongs and 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ mile, strikes 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ miles south-westward to CORRAN Narrows (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ furl. wide); and thus far, often called Lower Loch Eil, it divides the Inverness-shire from the Argyllshire section of Kilmallie, the latter still fringing its western shore for 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles below Corran Ferry. The surface everywhere is grandly mountainous, chief elevations to the N of Loch Archaig being Meall Odhar (2971 feet), Scour Gairloch (3015), and Sgor Mor (3290); between Lochs Archaig and Eil, Beinn Bhan (2613), Meall Bhanabhie (1071), Druim Fada (2420), Gulvein (3224), and *Sgor Choileam (3164); to the S of Loch Eil, Stob Choire a' Chearacail (2527), Sgur na li-Eanchainne (2397), and *Sgur Dhonnail, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. To the E of Loch Linnhe rise huge *BEN NEVIS (4406), *Aonach Beag (4060), Binnein Mor (3700), Am Bodach (3352), Sgor a' Mhaim (3601), Stob Ban (3274), Mullach nan Coirean (3077), and Beinn na Cucaig (2017). Such is a bare outline of the general features of this vast Highland parish, which is larger than Edinburghshire and eleven others of the thirty-three Scottish counties. Fuller details are furnished under ACHNACARRY, ARDGOUR, CALEDONIAN CANAL, CONA, FASSIFERN, GLENNEVIS, and other articles already alluded to. Gneiss and mica slate are the predominant rocks; but granite, syenite, porphyry, quartz, hornblende, and limestone are also common. Silurian rocks, too, occur. Fine-limed marble and roofing-slates have been quarried, the latter round North Ballachulish, where there are mountains of it; and several veins of lead ore, with a comparatively large proportion of zinc and silver, are known to exist. The soil, along parts of the margins of the lochs and of the bottoms of the glens, is mostly light, shallow, and sandy or mossy; and on the braes and mountains is mostly moorish. Not 1 acre in 300 is cultivated or capable of cultivation; but woods and plantations must cover a very large aggregate area, the old Loch Archaig native pine forest being from 8 to 9 miles in length. Four landed proprietors hold each an annual value of £2000 and upwards, 1 fenuar holding between £100 and £500, 8 from £50 to £100, and 23 from £20 to £50. Giving off the *quoad sacra* parishes of DUNCANSBURGH and BALLACHULISH AND ARDGOUR, Kilmallie is in the presbytery of Abertarf and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £342. The parish church of Kilmallie was built in 1783, and contains 600 sittings. Its ancient predecessor was dedicated to some Celtic saint, whose name is not preserved in any calendar; for the rendering of *Kilmallie* by 'church of Mary' is wholly inadmissible. There is a Free church at Corpach; and other places of worship are noticed under FORT WILLIAM and

BALLACHULISH. Nine public schools—Ardgour, Banavie, Barmacfoldach, Fort William, Garvan, Kinlochell, Achnacarry, Trieslaig, and Onich—North Ballachulish Episcopal, and Fort William Roman Catholic school, with total accommodation for 681 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 348, and grants amounting to £314, 11s. Valuation (1860) £10,531, (1882) £24,040, of which £6887 was for the Argyllshire portion. Pop. (1801) 4520, (1831) 5566, (1861) 4272, (1871) 4066, (1881) 4157, of whom 3393 were Gaelic-speaking, 2716 were in Inverness-shire, and 1417 belonged to Kilmallie ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 53, 62, 54, 1873-77.

Kilmaluag, an ancient parish in Argyllshire, nearly or quite identical with the present parish of Lismore and Appin. It was named from a St Malocus, said by some to have lived in the 7th century, by others more probably about the year 1160; and it contains, near Portmaluag, some traces of what are alleged to have been its original church.

Kilmanivaig. See KILMONIVAIG.

Kilmany, a village and a parish of N Fife. The village stands 2½ miles S of the Firth of Tay and 5½ N by E of Cupar, under which it has a post office.

The parish, containing also Rathillet village, is bounded N by Balmerino and Forgan, SE by Logie, S by Dairsie and Cupar, SW by Monzie, and W by Creich. Its utmost length, from ENE to WSW, is 5½ miles; its breadth varies between 3½ furlongs and 2½ miles; and its area is 5343 acres. The outline, narrow in the NE and broad in the SW, rudely resembles that of a long-necked globular bottle. The drainage is carried eastward by Motray Water to the Eden; and the surface sinking in the extreme NE to less than 100 feet above sea-level, thence rises westward and south-westward to 439 feet at Long Hill, 348 at Round Hill, 404 at North Hill, 493 at Dacklaw Hill, 563 at Myrecairn Hill, 514 at Murdocheairnie Hill, 538 at Starlaw, and 622 near Lewis Wood. The upper part of Motray vale appears to have been successively a lake and a marsh, and was not entirely drained and converted into prime arable land till the latter part of last century. Goales Den, traversed by a runnel southward to Motray Water, is a deep cut near Kilmany village, apparently formed, first by trap rock disruption, and next by the action of running water. It was tastefully planted and intersected with walks about the year 1825; and presents, on a small scale, a charming series of romantic and picturesque views. Trap rock of various kinds predominates throughout the parish, and has been largely worked for building material. The soil is various, but generally good. About 235 acres are under wood, and nearly all the rest of the land is in tillage. Stone coffins, funeral urns, and a few coins have been from time to time discovered. David Balfour, son of the proprietor of Mountquhanie, was one of the plotters and perpetrators of the death of Cardinal Beaton; David Haekston of Rathillet was one of the murderers of Archbishop Sharp; and the Rev. Dr Chalmers was minister from 1803 till 1814. Mountquhanie, noticed separately, is the chief residence; and the property is divided among 11. Kilmany is in the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife; the living is worth £291. The parish church, at Kilmany village, is a very plain structure of 1768, containing 320 sittings. A U.P. church, also a very plain building, is at Rathillet; and two public schools, Kilmany and Kilmany female, with respective accommodation for 63 and 38 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 41 and 22, and grants of £27, 16s. and £18, 10s. Valuation (1866) £8858, (1883) £9469, 15s. Pop. (1801) 787, (1831) 707, (1861) 656, (1871) 651, (1881) 634.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Kilmardinny, a mansion in New Kilpatrick parish, SE Dumbartonshire, 1½ mile S by W of Milngavie. A handsome edifice, with charming grounds and a beautiful lakelet, it belongs to the heirs of Robert Dalglisch, Esq. (1808-80), Liberal M.P. for Glasgow from 1857 to 1874, who held 175 acres in Dumbarton and Renfrew shires, valued at £553 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Kilmarie. See ARDNAMURCHAN.

Kilmarnock, a stream of fair size in the Cunninghame district of Ayrshire. It is formed by two streams that rise on the S border of Eaglesham parish in the county of Renfrew. The one to the W is known in Renfrewshire as Greenfield Burn, and in its Ayrshire part as Fenwick Water. That to the W issues from Loch Goin or Blackwoodhill Dam, and is known at first as Loch Burn; after receiving Birk Burn it is known as Dunton Water, and then as Craufurdland Water. Both flow in a general south-westerly direction, the former for 10 miles and the latter for 8½ miles, chiefly through Fenwick and Kilmarnock parishes till they unite at Dean Castle, 1 mile NE of the town of Kilmarnock. The united stream known as Kilmarnock Water has then a course of 2 miles till it falls into Irvine Water 3 furlongs W of Riccarton. In the 17th century Pont speaks of it as the Mernock, and Franck in his *Northern Memoirs* as the Marr, while an old rhyme calls it the Carth—

'The Water of Carth rins by the Dean
That ance was Lord Boyd's lodgin.'

A curious sudden freshet that took place on the stream in 1852, is noticed in the article on the burgh of Kilmarnock.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Kilmarnock (Gael. *Kil Marnoch*, the 'Church of St Marnoch'), a parish containing a large town of the same name in the Cunninghame district of Ayrshire. Prior to 1642 it included also the present parish of Fenwick. The modern parish is bounded N and E by Fenwick, SE by Loudoun, S by Galston and by Riccarton, and W by Kilmaurs. The shape is somewhat irregular, but may be roughly described as a parallelogram with the SW corner drawn out and a protuberance stuck on to the NW corner. The boundary on the SE is formed by Polbairn Burn for 5½ miles, and on the S for 7½ miles by Irvine Water, which divides it from Kyle; elsewhere the line is artificial. The greatest length is from ENE at Sneddon Law, to WSW at the point where the parishes of Kilmarnock, Riccarton, and Kilmaurs meet, a distance of 9½ miles, and the greatest breadth, from NW at the point where Kilmarnock, Kilmaurs, and Fenwick meet, to SE at the point where Kilmarnock, Loudoun, and Galston meet, a distance of 5½ miles. The area is 9552½ acres, of which 108½ are water. The surface rises from S to N. The height above sea-level on the S side is 127 feet near the town, and 173 at the SE corner, and from this there is a gradual increase till near the NE corner of Northraig Reservoir it reaches 327 feet, N of Laigh Blackwood 410, near High Rusha 650, and at Sneddon Law 782. The drainage is effected by the Polbairn Burn on the SE, by Kilmarnock Water on the W, and by several smaller burns between, all flowing to the SW and entering Irvine Water. The soil is a deep strong fertile loam, though in the NE it is somewhat inclined to moss.

Up till near the close of last century agriculture was in a very backward condition, but, in 1792, a society was instituted for the purpose of promoting agricultural progress, and now the whole landward part of the parish, except about 400 acres at the NE corner at Sneddon Law, and a few patches of wood at Craufurdland Castle and elsewhere, is under cultivation. Great attention is paid, as elsewhere throughout Ayrshire, to dairy farming, the produce in cheese being about equal in value to that in oats, and double the value of the produce in wheat. The underlying rocks are carboniferous, partly volcanic, and partly sandstone. Coal is extensively worked in the SW, and an excellent white sandstone has long been worked near Dean Castle at the junction of Craufurdland and Fenwick Waters, and near this are also workings of fire-brick clay. Other industries are noticed under the burgh. The chief seats are Annanhill, Assloss, and Craufurdland Castle; and the latter, Dean Castle, and Rowallan are the principal objects of antiquarian interest. The oldest part of Craufurdland Castle, 2½ miles NE of the town of Kilmarnock, on a steep bank overlooking Craufurdland Water, dates tra-

ditionally from the early part of the 11th century; the centre is modern. The glen of the stream below is very pretty, and in the woods to the N is a large loch—a great curling resort. The proprietor, Lieut.-Col. J. R. Houston-Craufurd, is a lineal descendant of the Housions or Howiesons of BRAEHEAD. Dean Castle, 1 mile NE of the town, at the junction of Fenwick and Craufurdland Waters, is described by Pont in his *Cunningham Topographical* (circa 1609) as 'Kilmernock Castell. It is a staitly faire ancient building, arrysing in two grate heigh towers, and bulite around courtweays with fyve low buldings; it is veill planted, and almost environed with gardens, orchards, and a parke; it belonged first to ye Locarts, lords thereof, then to the Lord Soulis, and now the cheifte duelling almost for 300 zeirs of ye Lords Boyde.' The remains of the building consist of two large towers of unequal height. In the second story of the higher is the great hall 33 by 22 feet, and 26 high. There is a finely arched stone ceiling. The space between the two towers was at one time covered with buildings, but these are now gone. Here Margaret or Mary, the sister of James III., and wife of Thomas Boyd, Earl of Arran, was kept 'as in a free prison,' and in Covenanting times Dean Castle was occupied by Captain Inglis or English (some of whose infamous exploits are referred to in a note to Scott's *Old Mortality*) and a body of soldiers trying to enforce the hated prelacy. In 1735 the castle was almost entirely destroyed by fire, and was never restored. The Boyds make their first appearance about 1205 with Sir Robert de Boyd, who signs as a witness in a contract about Irvine, and his son, also Robert, having distinguished himself at the battle of LARGS, was rewarded by Alexander III. with 'grants of several lands in Cunningham.' His chief exploit was the defeat of a strong body of Norsemen at a place called Goldberry Hill, and this is said to be the origin of the motto Gold Berry on the Kilmarnock arms. They next figure on the National side in the wars of Independence, and they were rewarded by Bruce with grants of additional land. From this time down to the reign of James III., they were prominent in the west country, and, in 1463, Robert, Lord Boyd, became regent, and married his son Thomas to Margaret, King James' sister. The creation of Thomas as Earl of Arran, his mission to Denmark, and the fall of the family are well known. The Earl of Arran died at Antwerp, but the estates were subsequently restored, and the title revived by James V. in favour of Robert Boyd, a descendant of the old family, who distinguished himself at the Battle of the Butts (see GLASGOW). His son sided with Queen Mary, and was, of course, looked on with disfavour by Regent Murray, but he was held in high esteem subsequently by King James VI. During the troubles in the time of Charles I. the Boyds were staunch Royalists, and were rewarded in 1661 with increased rank as Earls of Kilmarnock. The representative of the family in 1715 adhered to the Hanoverian cause, but the fourth Earl, in 1745, took a different course, partly through resentment against the government for depriving him of a pension, and partly perhaps through the entreaties of his wife, who was a daughter of the Earl of Linlithgow, who had been attainted for taking part in the rebellion of 1715. Taken prisoner after Culloden, he was tried before the House of Lords, condemned to death as guilty of high treason, and executed at London on 18 Aug. 1746. His son recovered the estate, but afterwards sold it to the Glencairn family. By the death of his grand-aunt, who was Countess of Errol in her own right, he, in 1758, became Earl of Errol, and that family now represents the Boyds in the direct line, while, since 1831, the Earl has also held the title in the British peerage of Baron Kilmarnock of Kilmarnock. Rowallan Castle is in the outlying corner of the parish on the NW, on the banks of Carmel Water. A portion of the house dates from 1562, but part is older. It was long the residence of the Barons of Rowallan, but now belongs to the Earl of Loudoun. It was the birthplace of Elizabeth More or Mure, first wife of Robert II., and the residence of Sir

William Mure (1594-1657), a member of the parliament that met at Edinburgh in 1643 to ratify the Solemn League and Covenant, and a poet of some note in his day. From the religious meetings that took place in his time part of the house still bears the name of the 'Auld Kirk.' His chief works are *The Cry of Blood and of a Broken Covenant* (Edinb. 1650), *The Historic and Descent of the House of Rowallane* (written about 1657), and a metrical version of the Psalms, which, under the name of Rowallan's Psalter, was held in high esteem among the Reformers.

The parish is traversed by a number of main roads which, starting from the town of Kilmarnock as a centre, pass to Glasgow, Hamilton, Lanark, Mauchline, Ayr, and Irvine; and also by portions of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway system, radiating from the town and passing to Glasgow (by Barrhead or by Paisley), to Dumfries and the S, to Ayr, to Troon, to Irvine, and to Saltcoats. The town of Kilmarnock is situated near the SW corner of the parish, while about the middle of the southern boundary is the village of Crookedholm, now practically swallowed up in the thriving iron town of Hurlford. The principal landowners are Lady Ossington, the Duke of Portland, the Earl of Loudoun, John White, Esq. of Grougar, Lieut.-Col. J. R. Houston-Craufurd of Craufurdland, W. Dunlop, Esq. of Annanhill, and Miss Parker of Assloss. Three proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 or upwards, 108 hold each between £500 and £100, 126 hold each between £100 and £50, and there are a considerable number holding a smaller amount. The parish is in the presbytery of Irvine and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and is ecclesiastically divided into the parts attached to the collegiate charge of the Laigh Kirk—the original parish church—the High Kirk, St Andrew's, and St Marnock's, the latter two being *quoad sacra* parishes. It also contains a portion of the *quoad sacra* parish of Hurlford. The populations attached to these in 1851 were respectively 11,633, 3172, 6915, 3457, and 657. The stipend of the first minister of the Low Kirk is £387; that of the second minister is £355. The churches are noticed in connection with the town. The landward school board has under its charge the public schools of Crookedholm, Grougar, and Rowallan, which, with accommodation for respectively 200, 100, and 100 pupils, had in 1851 an average attendance of 272, 30, and 110, and grants of £128, 2s. 4d., £37, 2s., and £93, 9s. Valuation, exclusive of burgh, (1853) £20,605, 19s., plus £2363 for railways. Pop. (1801) 8079, (1821) 12,769, (1841) 19,956, (1861) 23,551, (1871) 24,071, (1881) 25,564, of whom 12,607 were males, and 13,257 were females.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

The United Presbyterian Church has a presbytery of Kilmarnock—meeting at that town on the second Tuesday of February, and of every alternate month,—with 4 churches in Kilmarnock, 2 each in Ayr, Irvine, and Saltcoats, and 20 at respectively Ardrossan, Cairne, Cunnock, Dalry, Fenwick, Galston, Girvan, Glencarnock, Kilmaurs, Kilwinning, Mauchline, Maybole, Muirkirk, Newmilns, Patna, Prestwick, Stewarton, Tarbolton, Troon, and West Kilbride.

Kilmarnock, a royal and police burgh in the SW corner of the parish just described, a seat of important manufactures, the largest town in the West of Scotland S of Paisley, and the tenth most populous town in the whole of Scotland. It stands on Irvine and Kilmarnock Waters, and the municipal boundary crosses the former, and takes in also the Riccarton suburb which is in Riccarton parish. The town has a station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway main line by Dumfries to Carlisle, while it is also the terminus of the Troon and Kilmarnock railway, and has other lines joining the Glasgow and Ayr line at Dalry and Irvine—all the routes belonging to the same system. It is by rail $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Irvine, $9\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Mauchline, $15\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Ayr, $23\frac{1}{2}$ and $33\frac{1}{2}$ by the direct route and by the Paisley and Dalry route, SSW of Glasgow; by road it is 12 miles from Ayr and 22 from Glasgow. The site slopes gently to the S, and is from 120 to 170 feet

above sea-level. The name, like that of the parish, is from *Kil Marnoch*, that is, the Church of Saint Marnoch or Mernoc. The word Mernoc itself is a contraction of the Celtic words *Mo-Erniu-oc*, the prefix meaning 'my' and the suffix 'little,' while the centre is the name of an Irish saint, Erniu or Ernene, who died in 634 according to the Annals of Ulster, and in 635 according to Tighernach. Adamnan, in his *Life of St Columba*, mentions him as a boy attached to the monastery of Clonmacnois, 'mean in dress and look, and who had not hitherto stood well in the opinions of the seniors,' and as coming forward, when St Columba visited the monastery, 'stealthily, that he might touch unperceived even the hem of the cloak which the blessed man wore, without his feeling or knowing;' but the saint caught him, and bringing him forward blessed his tongue, and said to the monks, 'Though this boy appears to you now very contemptible and worthless, let no one on that account despise him. For from this hour not only will he not displease you, but he will give you every satisfaction; from day to day he shall advance by degrees in good conduct and in the virtues of the soul; from this day wisdom and prudence shall be more and more increased in him, and great shall be his progress in this your community; his tongue also shall receive from God the gift of both wholesome doctrine and eloquence.' And this came true, for Adamnan adds that Ernene, son of Crasen, 'was afterwards famous and most highly honoured in all the churches of Ireland.' The Breviary of Aberdeen appoints the festival '*Sancti Mernoci episcopi et confessoris patroni de Kil-marnoch*' for 25 Oct.

History.—The original church had been probably dedicated to St Marnoch's memory by some of his disciples; but the first church of which we find notice is one stated by Pont, on the authority of the records of the abbey of Kilwinning, to have been 'bulte by the Locartts, Lords of it [Cunninghame], and dedicat to a holy man Mernock.' This would place the foundation probably about the end of the 12th or the beginning of the 13th century; but there must have been subsequent alterations, for one of the door lintels of the old church is said to have borne the date 1410, and this date was about 1840 inscribed on the steeple belonging to it, and now attached to the Laigh Kirk. The church was a curacy under Kilwinning Abbey. In these early days the place must have been a mere hamlet, for almost the only notice of it is in Barbour's *Bruee*, where mention is made of the route of Sir Philip de Mowbray in his flight after being defeated by Sir James Douglas in 1306—

'Tharfor furth the wayis tuk he then
To Kilmarnock and Killywinnyne
And till Ardrossane eftre syne.'

Even long after this time it still remained a mere village, depending on the neighbouring castle of Dean; but the favour James VI. entertained for Thomas, the fifth Lord Boyd, led him to grant a charter of erection for it as a burgh of barony in 1591, and this was ratified by parliament in 1592. It was probably by this time a thriving village, for in 1603 there is a reference to the manufacture of hose and bonnet making, which is supposed to have originated here, and must soon have become a prosperous industry, for in 1647, at a court held by 'ane Noble Lord, James Lord Boyd,' and his bailies, about thirty bonnet weavers appeared and made complaint that servants were being enticed away or were going away, and taking work on their own account, contrary to the welfare of the trade; and it was in consequence ordained that 'no servant or other person presume to take up work at their own hand until first he be thought worthy by the craft, and have given in his sey [essay or trial-piece] to them.' Pont, describing it in the beginning of the 17th century, says:—'Kilmarnock-toune and Kirk is a large village and of grate require. It hath in it a weckly market and hath a faire stone bridge over the river Marnock, vich glides hard by the said toune till it fallies into the river Irving. It hath a pretty church, from vich ye village castell

and lordschipe takes its name. . . . The Lord Boyd is now Lord of it, to quhosse predcessors it hath belonged for many generations.' The bridge was on the site of the present Old Bridge, which replaced it in 1762. In Franck's *Northern Memoirs* (1658) the manufactures are given as the 'knitting of bonnets and spinning of Scottish cloth, which turns to very good account. Then,' he adds, 'for their temper of metals they are without compeer—Scotland has not better; and as they are artisans in dirks, so are they artists in fuddling, as if . . . art and ale were inseparable companions.' Of the place itself he had even a worse opinion than of the inhabitants. The streets were 'seldom clean but on a sun-shiny day, or at other times, when great rains melt all the muck, and forcibly drive it down their cadaverous channels into the river Marr . . . the influence of planets is their best scavenger.' The houses he describes as ugly, and 'little better than huts, all built so low that their eaves hang dangling to touch the earth . . . not one good structure is to be found in Kilmarnock, nor do I remember any wall it has, but a river there is, as I formerly told you of, that runs through the town; over which there stood a bridge so wretchedly antient, that it's unworthy our commendations.'

During the Covenanting troubles of the 17th century Kilmarnock figured at various times, and this district, like the other parts of the SW, furnished a considerable number of sufferers. After the Revolution the people were quite willing to have some slight revenge, and so in 1659 Mr Bell, the parson of Kilmarnock, was 'rabbed.' He was seized near Riccarton, carried prisoner to Kilmarnock, where his *Book of Common Prayer* was taken from him and burned, had the skirt of his gown cut off with a sword, and was finally dismissed as 'an ignorant, obdurate curate and malignant.' After the rising that terminated so disastrously at Rullion Green on the Pentlands, in 1667, the village became the headquarters of General Dalziel, who was in command of the troops in the SW, and the little prison known as 'Thieves' Hole,' to the W of the Cross, was soon filled with miserable prisoners. The house in which Dalziel himself lodged, at the end of the Old Bridge, immediately behind the present Victoria Place, was long looked on with horror in consequence of the association, and must therefore have escaped the misfortune that overtook the greater part of the place in May 1668, when 'the whole town was burnt into ashes by a violent fire that broke out accidentally, and about 120 families wer cast out of all habitation and brought to povertie and beggarie.' In 1678 the 'Highland Host' was quartered here as elsewhere in the West, and, not satisfied with private thefts and free quarters, a body of them attempted to sack the town. The Boyds had, in the early part of the century, been Covenanters, and the seventh Lord signed the National Covenant in 1638; but now, though the Earl of Kilmarnock does not seem to have taken any active part in the persecution, he must have at least tacitly acquiesced in the state of affairs that prevailed, for he was in such favour with the authorities, that in 1672 he obtained from Charles II. a second charter conferring fresh rights and privileges on the town; and in 1690 an effort was made, with the Earl's consent, to have it erected into a royal burgh, and at the same time the common good and customs were sold to the community. The attempt to obtain a charter as a royal burgh failed; but in 1700 the common good and customs, with 'the common greens of the said town, shops under the tolbooth thereof, the weights, pecks, and measures, the tron and weights thereof, and the customs of the fairs and weekly markets, and all the customs belonging to the said burgh of barony, passed over to the town on a payment of £3650 Scots and a yearly feu-duty of £7 Scots. The tron stood at the Cross, and existed down till about the beginning of the present century. During the rebellion of 1715 the town was firmly Hanoverian, and the neighbourhood raised a considerable body of militia to fight against the rebels. When the fencibles

of Cunninghame mustered at Irvine in the end of summer in that year, 'the Earl of Kilmarnock appeared at the head of above five hundred of his own men, well appointed and expert,' and later in the year bodies of them were stationed for a time at Glasgow, and afterwards in Perthshire. In 1745, though the young Earl declared for the Stuarts, the townsmen adhered to their old principles, and refused to follow their superior.

From this time onwards the history of the burgh has been one of progress and prosperity, except during the Chartist times between 1816 and 1820—when grave fears of serious disturbances were several times entertained—and in 1852, when on 14 July a violent thunder-storm visited the district, accompanied by heavy rain. The streams that unite to form the Kilmarnock Water came roaring down in very high flood, destroying all the mills and bridges on the way; and a large portion of the town itself was flooded to a depth of from 2 to 7 feet. The damage done within the parliamentary boundaries alone was estimated at £15,000, while nearly 200 families lost the greater part of their effects, and 221 sustained loss of some sort or other.

About the middle of the 18th century Kilmarnock consisted of a few narrow and crooked streets and lanes between the Cross and the site of the High Kirk, including those now known as High Street, Back Street, Fore Street, Soullis Street, Croit Street, Strand Street, and Sandbed Street; but the place was even then prospering so well that in 1765 the Earl of Glencairn opened up a new street, straight and wide, leading from Kilmarnock to Riccarton. This is now Glencairn Street, Glencairn Square, and Titchfield Street. In the next fifty years further extension took place to Dean Street on the N, and to Grange Street on the W; while the Cross district and Titchfield Street had been united by King Street; and East and West Shaw Streets, Netherton and Douglas Street had branched out from the road formed by the Earl of Glencairn. In 1800 a fire broke out in the lower part of the town called Netherton Holm, the present Low Glencairn Street; and, fanned by a brisk breeze and fed by thatched roofs, it was not subdued till it had destroyed over thirty-two houses, and rendered some 300 persons of the poorer class homeless. The attention thus drawn to the old narrow thoroughfares resulted in the Improvement Act of 1802; and the operations of the commissioners then appointed led at once to the removal of nuisances, the widening of old thoroughfares, and the laying out of new streets. A new bridge was built, and King Street, Portland Street, and Wellington Street were all opened before 1810; and since that time, and more particularly between 1855 and 1870, a large number of new streets have been formed, the principal being Portland Road, Duke Street, John Finnie Street, Dundonald Road, and Hamilton Street, while many handsome villas have been erected in Portland Road, London Road, Dundonald Road, Witch Road, and elsewhere. The town now comprises two central areas or squares, a suburban square, and about sixty-five streets exclusive of lanes. It is about 2 miles long from N to S and 1 mile wide, the municipal boundary under the Extension Act of 1871 stretching from the Millburn on the W to Irvine Road on the E, and from beyond Beansburn on the N to beyond Riccarton on the S.

Public Buildings.—The Town-Hall or Council Chambers stand in King Street, and are built on part of a long arched way, which carries the street and the adjacent buildings across Kilmarnock Water. It was erected in 1805, and though now hardly worthy of such a town, is a neat structure of two stories, surmounted by a belfry. The bell and a curious carved mantelpiece in one of the rooms both belonged to the old Town-House which stood to the W of the Cross. The principal room or court-room contains a portrait of Sir James Shaw; one, by James Tannock, of Sir John Dunlop, first M.P. for the Kilmarnock burghs; one, by the same artist, of Burns; one, by William Tannock, of B. R. Bell, first sheriff-substitute for the district; one of the late Earl of Eglinton, by Sir John Watson Gordon;

and one of Sir John Shaw, nephew and successor of the above-mentioned Sir James. The bridge on which the Town-Hall stands was erected in 1804, and long bore the name of the New Bridge. It supports also the meat market. Four other bridges cross Kilmarnock Water and the Irvine within the burgh boundaries, and a viaduct of twenty-four lofty arches carries the Glasgow and South-Western railway over Portland Street, Soullis Street, and Kilmarnock Water. The Court-House, a good building in St Marnock Street, was erected in 1852, and subsequently enlarged and improved. The Tontine or Exchange Buildings at the Cross were erected in 1814, and the large hall served both as a well-furnished reading-room and as a place of mercantile resort, until it was discontinued in 1880. At the corner of Green Street and London Road, on part of what was once the Low Green, stands the Corn Exchange. It was erected in 1862 at a cost of about £6600, of which £6000 is the capital of a joint-stock company, and £600 was raised by public subscription for the erection of the tower, which is designed as a memorial of the late Prince Consort, and is known as the Albert Tower. It rises to a height of 110 feet, and has a public clock. The town's arms are cut on the front, and the head carved on the keystone of the window of the main building immediately underneath, represents Prince Albert; that to the left, Lord Clyde; and that to the right, Sir John Shaw. The main buildings, covering a space of about 1602 square yards, are Italian in design, and rise to a height of two stories. The lower story is occupied in front by shops, and behind by a large hall 84 feet long, 51 wide, and 51 high, which is used for corn exchange and other public purposes. There is accommodation for 1200, and at one end is a fine and powerful organ. The upper story contains two large halls, one of which, fronting Green Street, contains the Kilmarnock Library; and the other, fronting London Road, is used for the Athenæum Reading Room. The Kilmarnock Library was instituted in 1797, and by 1862 the library contained 3000 volumes. In that year this library, and those belonging to the Philosophical Institution and the Kilmarnock Athenæum, were all amalgamated, and the number of volumes is now about 10,000, and is annually increasing. About £100 a year from the Crawford bequest is available for library purposes, besides the members' subscriptions. The Philosophical Institution was founded in 1823 for 'the promotion of *general*, and more particularly of *scientific*, knowledge,' and sought to attain this end by the formation of a library and museum, by the delivery of lectures, and the holding of meetings for discussion. The Athenæum was founded in 1848, for 'the social and intellectual improvement of the inhabitants, more especially of the youth and working classes, by the providing of a first-class reading-room, the maintaining of a library,' and by such other means as might seem proper. Though the libraries are now all amalgamated, the institutions themselves still remain separate. The subscription for all three is 12s. 6d. per annum, and for each separately a smaller sum. To the S of the Corn Exchange is a large building 81 feet long and 64 wide, used as a market for the sale of butter, eggs, etc.

To the SE, on the ground at the bend of the river, is a large hall known as the Agricultural Hall, and used for the annual shows of dairy produce, etc., held by the Agricultural Association, and also as a volunteer drill-hall. The theatre, a handsome Italian building in John Finnie Street, was erected in 1875 at a cost of £7000, provided by a joint-stock company. It is well fitted up, and has accommodation for 1050 persons. The Fever Hospital and Infirmary, on Mount Pleasant, at the N end of Portland Street, was erected in 1867 at a cost of £1146, and has a large number of patients who are carefully tended. It is under the management of a body of directors, and has a staff consisting of a resident doctor, two consulting physicians, and a consulting surgeon. The Astronomical Observatory, at Morton Place, was erected in 1818 by the late Thomas Morton, Esq., at a cost of £1000. On an elevated situation

and rising to a height of 70 feet, it commands an excellent view. It contains two telescopes—one Newtonian 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter, and the other Gregorian 7 inches in diameter, and both made by Mr Morton himself—and a camera obscura. Kilmarnock House stands between St Marnock Street and Nelson Street, and was the place of residence of the Kilmarnock family after the burning of Dean Castle already referred to. The older part dates from the latter part of the 17th century, and the western part was being built immediately before the rebellion of 1745-46. There are grounds with trees, and along the line of Dundonald Road is a tree-bordered avenue known as the Lady's Walk, which is said to take its name from its having been a favourite place of resort of the last Countess of Kilmarnock after the execution of her husband. The Walk was considerably improved in 1879. The building itself is now used as a Ragged and Industrial School. During the Reform agitation of 1832, a meeting at which it is said 17,000 persons were present, was held on the lawn in front. There are also other handsome buildings in several of the streets—particularly the buildings of the Co-operative Society at the corner of John Finnie and John Dickie Streets, erected in 1879-80 at a cost of £4000, and several of the bank offices. In Ladeside Street is a model lodging-house erected in 1878. At the Cross is a statue of Sir James Shaw (1764-1843), a native of the adjacent parish of Riccarton, Lord Mayor of London in 1805-6. The monument, which was the work of James Fillans, was erected in 1848. The statue, which represents Sir James in his official robes as Lord Mayor, is about 8 feet high. It is of Carrara marble, and stands on a pedestal with a base of Aberdeen granite. The scroll he is holding in his hand represents the warrant of precedence he obtained in 1806, reviving the right of the Lord Mayor of London to take precedence of every one except the sovereign in all public processions in the city. At the S corner of the Cross is a circular granite stone with the inscription, 'John Nisbet was executed here 14th April 1683.' It marks the place of execution of a Covenanter who was charged with having been engaged in the battle of Bothwell Bridge. A temperance coffee house, presented to the town by Lady Ossington, lady of the manor, was erected in 1883 at a cost of £3500. On the NE of the town and E of High Street is the large and well laid out public park known as the Kay Park. The ground was purchased in terms of a bequest by the late Mr Alexander Kay (1796-1866), who, at his death, bequeathed £10,000 for the purpose of acquiring ground for and laying out a public park in Kilmarnock. The present ground, extending altogether to over 40 acres, of which a very small part is reserved for feuing, was acquired at a cost of £9000, and after £3000 had been spent in laying it out, was finally opened to the public in 1879. Near the centre of it is the Burns Monument erected in 1878-79. It is a two-story building, Scotch Baronial in style, with a tower rising to a height of 80 feet. The situation is elevated, and from the top of the tower fine views are obtained of the town and the surrounding districts. On the ground floor are rooms for the accommodation of the keeper. A handsome stone staircase leads up in front to a projecting portion of the upper story, and here, as in a shrine, is a fine marble statue of Burns by W. G. Stevenson. The poet is represented standing with a pencil in his right hand and a note-book in his left, while a cluster of daisies rises at his feet. Behind are three rooms used as a museum, and containing a number of interesting relics connected with the poet, a copy of the first (the Kilmarnock) edition of his poems, a copy by James Tannoek of Nasmyth's portrait of Burns, a portrait of Mr Alexander Kay by A. S. Mackay, and a portion of the remains discovered in the crannog found at Lochlea. The building cost over £1500 and the statue £800. The fountain to the SW was the gift of the late Mrs Crooks of Wallace Bank. There is also a public recreation ground between Dundonald Road and the bank of Irvine Water.

Churches.—The Laigh Kirk or Low Parish Church stands near the centre of the town, and occupies the site of an older church erected about the middle of the 18th century. This does not seem to have been a very substantial structure, for it had to be taken down in 1802, when the present one was erected. It might have stood longer, but, its strength being doubted, the fall of some plaster from the ceiling during afternoon service caused a panic that resulted in the death of 29 persons, and the heritors, anxious to allay all cause of alarm, sanctioned its removal. The spire seems to have survived from a still earlier church, and is said to have had the date 1410 on a door-lintel. The date now to be seen was cut about the middle of the present century. The building of 1802 was enlarged in 1831 at a cost of £1200, and now contains 1457 sittings. One good lesson learned from the panic is visible in the spacious staircases leading to the galleries. An organ was introduced some years ago at a cost of about £500. In the interior is a stone in memory of Robert, fourth Lord Boyd, with the following epitaph said to be the composition of Alexander Montgomery, author of *The Cherrie and the Slaw* :—

'1589

Heir lysis yt godlie, noble wyis lord Boyd
Quha kirk & king & commin well decorid'
Quhillke war (quhill they yis jewell all injoyd)
Defendit, counsald, governd, be that lord.
His ancient hous (oft parrelld) he restoird.
Twyis sax and saxtie zeirs he leivd and syne
By death (ye thrid of Januar) devoird
In anno thryis fyve hundreth auctye nyne.'

In the surrounding churchyard there are, among other interesting stones, several to the memory of persons who suffered death during the Covenanting persecutions. The verses on the older ones are very peculiar. The following are the inscriptions :—

'Here lie the Heads of John Ross and John Shields, who suffered at Edinburgh Dec. 27th 1666 and had their Heads set up in Kilmarnock.

Our persecuters mad with wrath and ire
In Edinburgh members some do lye, some here;
Yet instantly united they shall be
And witness 'gainst this nation's perjury.'

On another of recent erection is the following :—

'Sacred to the memory of Thomas Finlay, John Cuthbertson, William Brown, Robert and James Anderson (natives of this parish) who were taken prisoners at Bothwell, June 22nd 1679, sentenced to transportation for life, and drowned on their passage near the Orkney Isles. Also, John Finlay, who suffered Martyrdom 15th December, 1682, in the Grass-Market, Edinburgh.

Peace to the Church! her peace no friends invade,
Peace to each noble Martyr's honoured shade;
They, with undaunted courage, truth, and zeal
Contended for the Church and Country's weal;
We share the fruits, we drop the grateful tear,
And peaceful Ashes o'er their ashes rear.'

On another :—

'Here lies John Nisbet, who was taken by Major Balfour's Party and suffered at Kilmarnock, 14th April, 1683, for adhering to the Word of God and our Covenants. Rev. xii. & 11.

Come, reader, see, here pleasant Nisbet lies,
His blood doth pierce the high and lofty skies;
Kilmarnock did his latter hour perceive
And Christ his soul to heaven did receive.
Yet bloody Torrence did his body raise
And buried it into another place;
Saying "Shall rebels lye in graves with me!
We'll bury him where evil doers be."

The Laigh Kirk is the church that figures in Burns' poem of *The Ordination*. The High Church, in Soulis Street, was erected as a chapel of ease in 1732, and the steeple (which is 80 feet high) in 1740. The total cost was about £1000. It is a very plain building with 952 sittings, and is surrounded by an extensive burial-ground. A separate parish was constituted and attached to it in 1811. A three-light window was, in 1869, filled with stained glass, as a memorial of the last Earl of Kilmarnock, and a few years ago an organ was introduced at a cost of nearly £300. In the wall enclosing the churchyard, but fronting the street, is a niche

with a fluted pillar surmounted by an urn, and having a pediment with an inscription to commemorate a Lord Soullis who is said to have been killed here by one of the Boyds in 1444. The present monument was erected in 1825, and replaced a pillar surmounted by a small cross and known as Soullis' Cross. This pillar was mentioned by Pont, and was probably much older than 1444, at which time no Soullis seems to have been connected with the district. It had to be removed in consequence of its decayed condition. St Marnock's Church, in St Marnock Street, is a Gothic building of 1836. It was built as a chapel of ease at a cost of £5000 including the tower, and has 1730 sittings. It was constituted a *quoad sacra* church in 1862. The organ, which cost £350, was the gift of John Gilmour, Esq. of Elmbank. St Andrew's Church, in Richardland Road, was built as a chapel of ease in 1841 at a cost of £1700, and became a *quoad sacra* church in 1868. It contains 1093 sittings. The burying-ground about it was opened in 1856; and that adjoining, opened in 1837, was till 1875 the only common burying-ground, the Low Churchyard having been practically closed after 1850. In 1876 a new cemetery of $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres was opened to the E of the town. It has an entrance gateway in the Scottish Baronial style. The Free High Church, in Portland Street, was built in 1844 at a cost of £3000, and has since been altered and improved at different times at a cost of over £1000, the last improvements being finished in 1881. It is a plain building with a tower, and has 1228 sittings. The Free St Andrew's Church, in Fowld's Street, was also built in 1844 at a cost of £1200, and contains 930 sittings. The Free Henderson Church, in Wellington Street, was originally erected in 1818 by a congregation of Original Burghers, but the congregation has since passed over to the Free Church. The first cost was £1000, but as much has since been expended on alterations and improvements. The number of sittings is 650. The Grange Free church, in Woodstock Street, is a handsome Early English cruciform structure of 1877-79, with a spire 140 feet high. There are 860 sittings, and a hall and class-room to the E has accommodation for 500 persons. The total cost was £5000. Martyrs' Free church, in Mill Lane, originally a Reformed Presbyterian church, was built in 1825, but has since been altered and improved. It contains 590 sittings. The King Street U.P. church, built in 1832, is a mixed style of architecture, with a spire 120 feet high. It was the second dissenting church in Scotland with a steeple, and the first with a bell. It cost £3840, and contains 1493 sittings. Princes Street U.P. church is a neat building, erected in 1842, and containing 750 sittings. Portland Road U.P. church, a handsome Byzantine building, was erected in 1859 at a cost of £1900. It contains 850 sittings. It superseded a church in Wellington Street built in 1772, and removed in 1861, which was the first dissenting church in the town. The Holm U.P. Church was built in 1880-81 at a cost of £1600, and contains nearly 500 sittings. The Original Secession church, in Fowld's Street, is a very plain building erected in 1657 at a cost of £500. It contains about 200 sittings. Clerk's Lane Evangelical Union church was originally erected in 1775 as an Antiburgher meeting-house, and was in 1807 rebuilt on a larger scale. The building, which is very plain, contains 875 sittings. It changed its ecclesiastical connection in 1841, when its minister—now the Rev. Dr Morison of Glasgow, and the founder of the Evangelical Union Church—was deposed on a charge of heresy. The Winton Place Evangelical Union church is a good building in the Early English style, erected in 1860 at a cost of £2700, and containing nearly 900 sittings. The Baptist Church, off Fowld's Street, is a small building erected in 1869-70 with accommodation for about 50 persons. There was, prior to 1867, an Independent church in Mill Lane, but since that year the building has ceased to be a church, and is now used for the meetings of the Kilmarnock Abstainers' Union, to which body it now belongs. The Episcopal church (Trinity), at the corner of Dundonald Road and Portland Road, is a good building in the Early English style, with accommoda-

tion for 720 persons. It was erected in 1857 at a cost of £1400 exclusive of the organ, which was presented by W. H. Houddsworth, Esq., at a cost of £1000, and is the finest in town. There is a stone pulpit, and the chancel is finely decorated and lighted by a stained-glass window in memory of the late Patrick Boyle, Esq. of Shewalton. The Roman Catholic church (St Joseph's), to the N of Portland Street, is a Gothic building erected in 1847 at a cost of £3000, and contains 600 sittings. From it an excellent view is obtained of the town and the surrounding country.

Schools, etc.—The old Kilmarnock Academy, at the site of the Agricultural Hall, was erected in 1807, and superseded an older parish school erected in 1752 which stood at the corner of Green Street. It had a vigorous and prosperous career till 1876, when it was closed in consequence of the opening of the New Academy, which was built by the School Board in 1875-76, and is at once a secondary and an elementary school. The site and playground cover about an acre. The building, which cost £4500, is Elizabethan in style, and has a frontage of 150 feet with a two-story centre and one-story wings. There are classical, English, and mathematical departments, and the staff consists of a rector, 5 masters, and 3 lady teachers. In 1881 the following were the schools under the charge of the Burgh School Board, with accommodation, average attendance, and grant:—Academy (600, 611, £661, 11s.), Grammar (380, 393, £344, 2s. 6d.), Glencairn (400, 349, £218, 8s.), High Street (400, 277, £203, 6s.), West Netherton (258, 220, £108, 9s. 11d.), Kay's endowed in Bentinck Street (248, 255, £174, 17s.), Kay's endowed in Wellington Street (258, 256, £229, 2s.), Industrial (201, 206, £152, 9s.), and Roman Catholic (378, 295, £227, 16s.). The last was greatly enlarged in 1882. The two schools in Bentinck Street and Wellington Street were erected in 1869 under the will of the late Mr Kay, the donor of the Kay Park, by which his trustees were directed 'to set aside the sum of six thousand pounds sterling' for the purpose of erecting and endowing 'schools in Kilmarnock, in which may be given a plain, practical, and useful education, such as is usually given in the best parochial schools in Scotland, but not to include what is usually called a classical education.' It is also stipulated in the will that moderate fees of from one shilling to one shilling and sixpence per quarter are to be charged. The school of Science and Art, in Woodstock Street, is a Tudor building, erected in 1877 at a cost of £1550. It contains 2 large lecture-rooms, and the classes in which instruction is given to about 170 students every year are in connection with the Science and Art Department at South Kensington. The principal benefactors of Kilmarnock, besides Mr Kay, have been Robert Crawford, who, in 1844, bequeathed all his property for the purpose of providing funds for the yearly purchase of books for the Kilmarnock Library; and the Misses Buchanan (the last of whom died in 1875), who bequeathed the lands and estate of Bellfield to trustees who were to apply the annual proceeds to small annual payments to the Ragged School, to the Kilmarnock Infirmary, and to the deserving poor of Riccarton; £130 yearly for a salary for a missionary in Riccarton parish, and the rest for the purpose of fitting up part of the mansion as a public library, and should the revenue be sufficient to fit up the rest of the mansion as an asylum for aged and infirm people who have resided in Kilmarnock or Riccarton for 10 years, are over 60 years of age, and are not on the poor-roll.

Kilmarnock has also four bowling clubs, each with a separate green, several curling clubs, several football clubs, a Mission to the Deaf and Dumb, Male and Female Benevolent Societies, an Agricultural Society, a Horticultural Society, a Philharmonic Society, four Masonic Lodges (Kilmarnock Kilwinning, St John's, No. 22; St Andrew's, No. 126; St Marnock's; and St Clement's, Riccarton, No. 202), lodges of Odd-fellows, Free Foresters, and Free Gardeners. During the period of the Peninsular War two regiments of volunteers were formed, and when the volunteer movement of 1859 began Kilmarnock was the first place in

Ayrshire to form a company. There are now the 1st and 9th Ayrshire Rifle Volunteers and the 5th Ayrshire Artillery Volunteers.

Trade.—The introduction of the weaving of hose and bonnets into the town in the end of the 16th century has been already noticed, and by the beginning of the 18th century the trade was much more important than that of any other place in the county. Defoe mentions it in 1723 as famous for all kinds of cutler's ware—a branch of trade that has long vanished. Carpet manufacture was introduced in 1777, and by 1791 had prospered so well that the annual value of the goods produced amounted to £21,000. At the most prosperous period of this trade, about 1837, no less than twelve firms had carpet factories; but now the number is four, of which one manufactures Brussels, and the rest only Scotch carpets, both two-ply and three-ply. The three-ply machine was the invention of a Kilmarnock mechanic—Mr Thomas Morton (1783-1862)—to whom is also due the Brussels carpet machine, that works five colours with four needles. Two firms now employ steam, and the annual value of the goods produced is about £120,000. Six spinning mills in the town or neighbourhood supply yarn for the various weaving works. Bonnet-making, in the departments of flat and 'cocked' woollen bonnets and striped nightcaps, is carried on by six firms, the annual product being worth about £55,000. Miscellaneous weaving of tweeds, winceys, and various woollen and mixed fabrics, is carried on extensively by five firms; while the Nursery power-loom cotton factory has 1100 looms at work. The making and printing of shawls and calicoes (the former introduced in 1824, the latter in 1770), as well as the making of muslin, were all at one time extensively carried on, the shawls made and printed in 1837 being valued at £230,000; but now only two small works are thus engaged. The boot and shoe trade was also at one time considerable; but it also decayed till 1873, when a steam-power boot and shoe factory was established, which now does a large trade. There is a large tan-work and a brickwork. The staple trade now is in connection with iron, there being a number of foundries and machine-making establishments, including works for making engines, gas-meters, agricultural implements, and hydraulic appliances. Works in connection with the Glasgow and South-Western railway at Bonnieton Square, to the W of the town, were transferred hither from Glasgow in 1856-58 at a cost of £45,000. They are intended for the manufacture and repair of locomotive engines, carriages, and other appliances required on the line. The store department was opened in 1874. Round the town there are very extensive coal-fields and works. There are five incorporated trades, viz., the bonnet-makers, the skimmers, the tailors, the shoemakers, and the weavers—the first being the oldest, with a charter dating from 1646. The shield of the town's arms is the same as that of the Earls of Kilmarnock, viz., Azure, a fess chequé argent and gules.

Municipality, etc.—Till near the end of the 17th century Kilmarnock was governed by a baron bailie, and from that time to the passing of the Reform Bill by a provost, 6 bailies, a treasurer, and 16 councillors. It is now governed by a provost, 6 bailies, a treasurer, a dean of guild, and 16 councillors, five members of council being returned for each of the five wards into which the town is divided. The magistrates and council are also



Seal of Kilmarnock.

police commissioners, the force in their employment in 1882 having been a superintendent and 20 men, or 1 officer to every 1231 of population. The super-

intendent's salary is £190. The number of persons tried at the instance of the police in 1881 was 758, the number convicted was 747, the number committed for trial 10, and the number not dealt with was 53. The Municipal Extension and Improvement Act of 1871 transferred to the corporation the charge of the gaswork, which was originally established by a joint-stock company in 1822. The corporation revenue in 1881-82 was £814. Water was introduced in 1850 by a joint-stock company, in whose hands the works still remain. The original cost was £20,000, and this has since been largely increased. The settling reservoir is at Gainford, in the parish of Fenwick, and covers 3 acres; one storage reservoir is at Northraig, in Kilmarnock parish, and with its embankments covers 25 acres, and holds nearly 66,000,000 gallons; another, at Burnfoot, covers an area of 43 acres, and holds 80,000,000 gallons. The Northraig distributing basin is 240 feet above Kilmarnock Cross, and there is thus always abundant pressure. A sheriff court is held every Wednesday during the session, and a small debt court on Thursday. A justice of peace court is held on the first Tuesday of every month. Kilmarnock has a head post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments. There are branches of the Bank of Scotland, the British Linen Company, the Clydesdale, the Commercial, the National, the Royal, and the Union Banks, a National Security Savings' Bank, agencies of 35 insurance companies, and 6 hotels. The Liberal *Kilmarnock Standard* (1863) is published on Saturday, and the Liberal *Kilmarnock Herald* (1880) on Friday. There are general markets every Tuesday and Friday, a corn market every Friday, and fairs on the 2 Feb., the second Tuesday of May, the last Thursday of July, and the last Thursday of October. That in May is known as the 'curd fair,' the Saturday after which is a holiday; that in July as the 'gooseberry fair;' and that in October is the cheese show and fair, which is attended by dealers from all parts of the kingdom, and is said to be the largest thing of the kind in Great Britain, the annual amount of cheese exhibited being about 10,000 tons. The sacramental fasts are on the first Thursdays of May and November. Kilmarnock unites with Dumbarton, Port Glasgow, Renfrew, and Rutherglen in sending a member to parliament, and is the returning burgh. The member has been always Liberal since 1832, except from 1837 to 1841. Parliamentary constituency of Kilmarnock alone (1882-83) 3573, municipal 4194. Valuation, exclusive of railways (1875), £61,847; (1883) £80,843, railways £6538. Pop. of parliamentary burgh (1841) 19,398, (1851) 21,443, (1861) 22,619, (1871) 22,963, (1881) 23,038; of police burgh (1881) 25,844, of whom 13,238 were females. There were in the same year 5572 houses, and 31 building.

The town is notable in literary history for its connection with the early career of Burns. Several of his poems refer to matters connected with it or its neighbourhood, and here the first edition of his poems was printed in 1786, while some of the leading men in or about the place were his earliest patrons. Kilmarnock has also been the birthplace of many individuals who have distinguished themselves in literature, art, or science, and has connected with it probably more than the average number of the minor poets of Scotland. We may here mention John Goldie (1717-1809), author of several small theological works that made a noise in their day; Gavin Turnbull, a minor poet; Jean Glover (1758-1801), authoress of *O'er the Muir among the Heather*; George Campbell (1761-1818), minor poet; James Thomson (1775-1832), minor poet; John Kennedy (1789-1833), minor poet and miscellaneous writer; Archibald M'Kay (1801-83), minor poet and local historian; John Ramsay (1802-79), minor poet; Rev. Dr Findlay (1721-1814), professor of theology in the University of Glasgow; James Tannock (1784-1863), portrait painter; William Tannock, his brother, also an artist; T. Y. M'Christie (1797-1860), revising barrister for the city of London; F. G. P. Neisson (d. 1876), a well-known statistical writer; Alexander

Smith (1829-67), poet; and James B. Reid (1837-63), artist. See also *The Contemporaries of Burns and the more recent Poets of Ayrshire* (Edinb. 1840); Archibald M'Kay's *History of Kilmarnock* (Kilmarnock, 1848; 3d ed. 1864; 4th, 1880); James Paterson's *Autobiographical Reminiscences, including Recollections of the Radical Years 1819-20 in Kilmarnock* (Glasgow, 1871); M'Kay's *Burns and his Kilmarnock Friends* (Kilmarnock, 1874); *Cunninghame Topographised by Timothy Pont, A.M., 1604-8, with Continuations and Illustrative Notices by the late James Dobie of Crummock* (1876); and chap. xix. of M'Ilwraith's *History of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway* (Glasgow, 1880).

Kilmarnock Castle, a mansion in Cupar parish, Fife, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile NW of Cupar town. A splendid edifice, built after designs by Gillespie Graham, it was the seat of Sir David Baxter, Bart. (1793-1872), a manufacturer and munificent benefactor of Dundee, at the death of whose widow in 1882 the estate—1201 acres, of £3287 annual value—went to the Right Hon. W. E. Baxter of KINCALDREM.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Kilmarnock, a parish of E Dumbartonshire, whose church stands 2 miles WNW of Drymen station on the Forth and Clyde Junction section of the North British, this being 3 miles NE of Caldaran or Kilmarnock station and $6\frac{3}{4}$ ENE of Balloch. Including the islands of Inchmurrin, Creinch, Torrinch, and Aber, it is bounded W and NW by Loch Lomond, NE and E by Buchanan and Drymen in Stirlingshire, S by Dumbarton, and SW by Bonhill. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $5\frac{3}{8}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is $14,561\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $4236\frac{3}{4}$ are water. Loch LOMOND is on the boundary from a point 5 furlongs N of Balloch pier all round to the mouth of Endrick Water; ENDRICK Water winds 8 miles west-north-westward along all the north-eastern border; and GALLANGAD or Catter Burn, entering from Dumbarton, flows $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles northward through the southern interior, then $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-eastward along the boundary with Drymen, till it falls into Endrick Water near Drymen station. From Loch Lomond the surface rises south-eastward to 284 feet near Baturich Castle, 576 at Mount Misery, 462 at conical DUNCRYNE, and 800 at the Dumbarton boundary, the southern district, beyond the Forth and Clyde railway, being mainly a moorish upland tract, projected from Dumbarton Muir. The north-eastern district, along Endrick Water, to a breadth of from 1 furlong to $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, is a low, level, alluvial tract of high fertility, richly embellished with culture and wood; and the rest of the land, with exception of Duncryne and the ridge of Mount Misery, is all champaign, diversified with heights of from 100 to 300 feet above sea-level, and richly adorned with corn-fields, woods, and parks. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly Devonian; and the soil is various, ranging from deep alluvium to shallow moor, but most of it very fertile. About 850 acres are under wood; fully as much upland is pastoral; and the rest of the land is nearly all arable. Kilmarnock Castle, on the Mains estate, near the church, would seem to have been a massive and imposing pile. Mansions are Baturich Castle, Caldaran House, Catter House, and Ross Priory; and, besides the Duke of Montrose, 3 other proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 12 of between £100 and £500, 4 of from £50 to £100, and 4 of from £20 to £50. The original church of Kilmarnock (Gael. 'church of my little Ronan') was dedicated to St Ronan, a bishop of Kingarth in Bute, who died in 737; but a neighbouring spring bears the name of 'St Maronck's Well,' and Scott in the *Lady of the Lake* calls Ellen a 'votaress of Maronnan's cell.' In 1325 it was given by Robert I. to the monks of Cambuskenneth, and thence it continued down to the Reformation. Kilmarnock is in the presbytery of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £353. The present church was built in 1813, and contains 340 sittings. A U.P. church was rebuilt about 1852; and two public schools, Ardoch Bridge and Kilmarnock, with respective accommodation for 80 and 82 children,

had (1881) an average attendance of 33 and 52, and grants of £28, 16s. and £56, 11s. Valuation (1860) £7232, (1883) £11,309, 11s. 3d. Pop. (1801) 879, (1831) 999, (1861) 1085, (1871) 978, (1881) 927.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 38, 30, 1871-66.

Kilmartin, a village and a coast parish of Argyllshire. The village, on the road from Lochgilphead to Oban, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Port Crinan and 8 NNW of Lochgilphead, is situated near the middle of a beautiful vale which is watered by the rivulet Skeodnish, and flanked by steep wooded hills. Rebuilt on a regular plan about 1835, it now is one of the neatest and pleasantest of Highland villages, and chiefly consists of substantial slated cottages, each with a garden plot. It has a post office under Lochgilphead, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, and fairs on the first Thursday of March and the fourth Thursday of November. The parish church is a handsome Gothic edifice of 1835, with a square tower and 520 sittings; in its graveyard is a purely Celtic cross, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, whose ornamentation consists of interlaced work, divergent spirals, and key patterns or fretwork. There are also a Free church and St Columba's Episcopal church (1854; 120 sittings).

The parish, containing also PORT CRINAN, and including the two chief islands in Loch Craignish, with several other islets, is bounded NW by Craignish, NE by Kilchrenan and Dalavich, SE by Kilmichael-Glassary, S by Loch Crinan, which separates it from Knapdale, and W by Loch Craignish, which separates it from the Craignish peninsula. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 25,102 acres. Loch AWE, for $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles downward from its head, lies on the boundary with Kilmichael-Glassary; and the rivulet Skeodnish, rising not far from the loch's head, and running 6 miles south-south-westward to Loch Crinan, appears to traverse the loch's original outlet. The ranges, ridges, and groups of hill, which occupy most of the interior, are much diversified with intervening dales and hollows, and exhibit no little beauty of verdure and copsewood. They rise to altitudes of from 700 to 1407 feet above sea-level; and include several summits which command extensive and very brilliant views. The vale of the Skeodnish is overhung by the hills in the N, and partly flanked by those in the S; has, for some distance from its head, a narrow and winding character, but expands afterwards into a level plain, partly extending along the south-eastern boundary; and, viewed as a whole, is one of the loveliest valleys in the Highlands. A series of broad terraces, rising 50 to 60 feet above the bottom level, and mostly composed of gravel and small boulders, is in the upper part of the vale, principally on the W side; and an extensive peat moss, reaching partly into Kilmichael-Glassary, and long under a course of drainage, lies on the SE border. The predominant rocks are metamorphic, and include chlorite, mica, clay, and hornblende slates. The soil of the strath is fairly good, a mixture of many kinds, and generally is very various, ranging from alluvium to moor. Barely one-seventh of the entire area is in tillage; 1215 acres are under wood; and nearly all the remainder is either pastoral or waste. The ruins of Kilmartin Castle, the ancient residence of the rectors of Kilmartin, crown a bank immediately N of the village; other antiquities being the ruins of CARNASSARY Castle and a number of large cairns in the valley and on the hills. DUNTRON CASTLE is the chief mansion; and 2 proprietors hold each an annual value of more, 5 of less, than £500. Kilmartin is in the presbytery of Inveraray and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £230. A public school, with accommodation for 160 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 87, and a grant of £74, 11s. Valuation (1860) £6384, (1883) £7865, 5s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 1501, (1831) 1475, (1861) 949, (1871) 869, (1881) 811, of whom 647 were Gaelic-speaking.

Kilmaurs, a small town and a parish in Cunninghame district, Ayrshire. The town stands, 200 feet above sea-level, on the right bank of Carmel Water, and has a

station on the Glasgow, Barrhead, and Kilmarnock Joint railway, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNW of Kilmarnock. It sprang from the ancient hamlet of Cuninghame, which took the name of Kilmaurs in the 13th century from a church dedicated either to the Virgin Mary or to a Scottish saint called Maure, who is said to have died in 899, and it occupies a pleasant site on a gentle northward ascent, and chiefly consists of one main street, with some lanes and houses behind. It adjoins an old mansion, the Place, which, long a seat of the Earls of GLENCAIRN, was inhabited in the latter part of last century by the Countess of Eglinton; and a neighbouring farm, Jock's Thorn, contains vestiges of the original or more ancient residence of the Glencairn family, to whom Kilmaurs gave the title of Baron both while they were Earls of Glencairn and for 53 years earlier. In 1527 it was made a burgh of barony at the instance of Cuthbert, Earl of Glencairn, and his son William, Lord Kilmaurs, enjoyed, under its charter, some peculiar privileges which have gradually dwindled away into insignificance; and in connection therewith long figured as a considerable market town and as an influential seat of population, before Kilmarnock had risen into note. It was also distinguished for the manufacture of cutlery, said to have equalled or surpassed the modern produce of Sheffield and Birmingham, and so famous for keenness of edge as to give rise to a provincial proverb, 'As gleg as a Kilmaurs whittle.' Now its inhabitants are for the most part employed in shoe and bonnet factories and in the neighbouring coal and iron mines; and it has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, 2 inns, gasworks, a small town hall with a steeple, and fairs on the second Wednesday of June *o. s.* and 11 Nov. The parish church, originally collegiate for a provost and 6 prebendaries, is said to have been built in 1404, and contains 500 sittings. The Free church was built soon after the Disruption; and the U.P. church, rebuilt in 1864, contains 400 sittings. The burial aisle of the Earls of Glencairn, adjacent to the parish church, was erected by the seventh Earl in 1600, and contains a beautiful but defaced cenotaph of William, ninth Earl, the Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, who in 1664 was buried in St Giles, Edinburgh. Pop. (1851) 1083, (1861) 1174, (1871) 1145, (1881) 1203.

The parish, containing also the villages of CROSSHOUSE and GATEHEAD, is bounded W and N by Dreghorn, E and SE by Kilmarnock, and S and SW by Dundonald. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is 6 miles; its utmost breadth is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 5940 acres, of which $40\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The river IRVINE winds $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-westward along all the Dundonald border; Garrier Burn, running $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-westward, and Carmel Water, running $\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs westward to the Irvine, trace nearly all the boundary with Dreghorn; and, higher up, CARMEL Water, coming in from the NW corner of Kilmarnock parish, and here very often called Kilmaurs Water, flows 5 miles south-westward through the interior, cutting it into two nearly equal parts. Sinking at the south-western corner to 45 feet above sea-level, the surface thence rises gently north-eastward to 208 at Fardalehill, 216 near Busbiehead, and 308 at Newland—vantage grounds that command delightful prospects over Cuninghame and Kyle, and across the Firth of Clyde to the Arran and Argyllshire mountains. The rocks are carboniferous; coal and iron are largely worked; and the soil, for the most part, is deep, strong, and of high fertility. Scarcely an acre of land is unproductive; and the beauty of the parish is greatly enhanced by clumps of wood. Agriculture has undergone vast improvement, and the dairy husbandry is eminently excellent. The chief antiquity is Busbie Castle, on the Carmel's right bank, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Crosshouse. Mansions are Craig, Knoekentiber, Thornton, Tour, and Towerhill; and 8 proprietors hold each an annual value of more, 10 of less, than £500. Since 1882 giving off its western half to the *q. s.* parish of Crosshouse, Kilmaurs is in the presbytery of Irvine and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £480.

Two public schools, Crosshouse and Irvine Vennel, with respective accommodation for 450 and 290 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 311 and 215, and grants of £262, 17s. and £93, 9s. Valuation (1860) £17,676, (1883) £22,494, 10s., plus £5211 for railways. Pop. (1801) 1288, (1831) 2130, (1861) 3526, (1871) 3449, (1881) 3704, of whom 1653 are in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Kilmelfort, a hamlet in Kilniver parish, Lorn district, Argyllshire, at the head of Loch Mellort, $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Oban and 14 N of Kilmartin. It has a post office under Lochgilphead, with money order and savings' bank departments. See KILNIVER.

Kilmeny, an ancient parish in Islay island, Argyllshire, whose church stands 4 miles SSW of Port Askaig. It is now incorporated *quoad civilia* with Killarrow parish, but was constituted *quoad sacra* a separate parish, first by ecclesiastical authority in 1826, next by civil authority in 1849. It is in the presbytery of Islay and Jura and synod of Argyll; the stipend is £171. Pop. (1871) 924, (1881) 881.

Kilmichael, an estate, with an old mansion, in Glen cloy, Arran island, Buteshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Brodieck. In 1307 the estate was given by King Robert I. to an ancestor of the Fullarton family, called MacLewie or MacLewis; and it gave his name in the modified form of *cloy* to the glen. The present proprietor, Miss Fullarton, owns 3632 acres, valued at £622 per annum, and holds the hereditary office of coroner of Arran.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870.

Kilmichael. See CAMPBELTOWN.

Kilmichael-Glassary or Glassary, a village and a parish in Argyll district, Argyllshire. The village stands, 50 feet above sea-level, on the right bank of the Add, 4 miles N by W of Lochgilphead, under which it has a post office. Once a place of some little note, as seat of the baron-bailie courts of the Campbells of Ach-nabreck, it has dwindled down to a mere church hamlet, but retains two cattle fairs on the last Wednesday of May and the Tuesday before the last Wednesday of October.

The parish, containing also the town of LOCHGILPHEAD, the hamlet of LOCHGAIR, and part of the village of FORD-LOCHAWE, is bounded NW by Kilmartin and the upper $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles of Loch AWE, NE by Kilchrenan-Dalavieh and Inveraray, SE and S by Loch Fyne, and SW and W by South Knapdale, North Knapdale, and Kilmartin. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is $15\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its utmost width is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 94 square miles or 60,229 acres. The river ADD, formed by two head-streams at an altitude of 600 feet above sea-level, and winding south-westward across the parish on its way to inner Loch Crinan, is the principal stream; and of numerous fresh-water lakes the larger are Loch EDERLINE ($4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 122 feet) on the Kilmartin border, Loch Leacann (7×3 furl.; 1020 feet) on the Inveraray border, and Fincham Loch ($5 \times \frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 900 feet), Loch Gaimeamhach ($9 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 856 feet), Loch Leathan ($4\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ furl.; 240 feet), and Loch Glashan ($1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile; 347 feet) in the interior. From the shores of Loch Fyne to those of Loch Awe extends a wide desolate tract of hill and moss, which, including much bleak pasture, wild moorland, and irreclaimable waste, attains 1030 feet near Lochan Dubh, 704 near Craigmurraill, 772 at Dun Alva, 1377 at Beinn Ghlas, 1421 at Beinn Laoigh, and 1504 at Cruach Mhic Chaolie. The predominant rocks are mica slate, clay slate, and chlorite slate. Porphyry protrudes through the clay slates at Cumlodden in masses 700 to 800 feet high, and extends over a tract of several miles; limestone, too, is plentifully interspersed through the slates; and granite and porphyry boulders are scattered over the hills. Nearly fifty years since a copper mine was opened unsuccessfully on Braunchaillie farm. The soil along Loch Fyne is gravelly, but to the SW and along Loch Awe is mostly a deep dark fertile loam. Peat occurs in every part, and at every elevation. Antiquities are the ruins of FIONNCHARN Castle on Loch Awe, of four hill-forts, and of four pre-Reformation chapels—Kilbride in the

W end of the parish, Kilmory near Lochgilphead, Kilevin on Loch Fyne, and Kilneuir on Loch Awe. Kirnan, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of the village, was the home of the forefathers of Campbell, the poet, and is mournfully celebrated in his 'Lines on visiting a Scene in Argyllshire.' The mansions are KILMORY House, Castleton, Elderline House, Lochgair House, and Minard Castle; and 6 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 8 of between £100 and £500, 7 of from £50 to £100, and 29 of from £20 to £50. Giving off portions to LOCHGILPHEAD and CUMLODDEN *quoad sacra* parishes, Kilmichael-Glassary is in the presbytery of Inveraray and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £375. The parish church, with 1300 sittings, was built in 1827, and, much injured by lightning in 1830, was afterwards repaired and improved. In 1873 it was taken down and rebuilt by the heritors on a scale better suited to the population, being now seated for 300. There are also a chapel of ease at Lochgair and a Free church at Minard; and four public schools—Ford, Glassary, Lochgair, and Minard—with respective accommodation for 60, 100, 60, and 98 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 36, 81, 37, and 66, and grants of £46, 8s., £83, 14s. 6d., £39, 13s., and £50, 10s. Valuation (1860) £14,449, (1883) £19,709. Pop. (1801) 3293, (1831) 4054, (1861) 4473, (1871) 4393, (1881) 4348, of whom 2991 were Gaelic-speaking, and 1486 belonged to Kilmichael-Glassary ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 37, 29, 36, 1873-83.

Kilmilieu. See INVERARAY.

Kilminster, a hamlet in Wick parish, Caithness, 5 miles NW of Wick town. To the SW lie the Loch of Kilminster ($2\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ furl.; 45 feet above sea-level) and Kilminster Moss, which measures about 2 miles square, and is many feet deep.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 116, 1878.

Kilmodan, a parish in Cowal district, Argyllshire, containing the Clachan of Glendaruel, which, standing on the left bank of the Ruel, 17 miles NNE of Rothesay and 6 E of Otter Ferry, has a post office under Greenock, an inn, and the parish church. It is bounded NE by Strachur, E by Kilmun and Inverchaolain, S by Inverchaolain and Loch Riddon, SW and W by Kilfinan, and NW by Stralachlan. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost width, from E to W, is $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is 25,838 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 307 $\frac{3}{4}$ are foreshore and 123 water. The Ruel, formed by two head-streams at an altitude of 90 feet above sea-level, winds 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-westward down a beautiful narrow glen till it falls into the head of salt-water Loch RIDDON; just above its mouth it is joined by Tamhlich Burn, which, after tracing 3 miles of the eastern boundary, flows $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-south-westward through the interior. The surface is mostly occupied by heathy hills, chief elevations from S to N being Cnoc nan Darach (1184 feet), Cruach nam Mull (1069), Cruach nam Gearran (1230), Cruach Chuilceachan (1425), *An Socach (1345), *Creag Tharsuinn (2111), and Cruach an Lochain (1658), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the eastern and north-western borders. Mica slate is the predominant rock, though limestone also abounds; and the soil along the bottom of Glendaruel is a deep and fertile alluvium. Rather more than one-sixteenth of the entire area is in tillage; 1130 acres are under wood; and the rest is most of it moorland pasture. Colin Maclaurin (1698-1746), the eminent mathematician, was a son of the parish minister. Antiquities are Caledonian cairns and traces of Scandinavian fortalices. GLENDARUEL House, DUNANS, and ORMDALE, all noticed separately, are the chief residences; and the property is mostly divided among six. Kilmodan is in the presbytery of Dunoon and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £237. The parish church stands 7 furlongs NNE; and two public schools, Kilmodan and Stronafian, with respective accommodation for 40 and 60 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 16 and 24, and grants of £29, 13s. and £32, 11s. Valuation (1860) £3604, (1883) £4788, 10s. Pop. (1801) 502, (1831) 648, (1861) 433, (1871) 358, (1881) 323, of

whom 229 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 29, 37, 1873-76.

Kilmonivaig, a large Highland parish of SW Inverness-shire, containing the hamlets of Spean Bridge or Uuachan, $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Fort William, with a post and telegraph office; Bridge of Roy or Bunroy, 3 miles E of Spean Bridge, with a post office under Fort William; and Invergarry, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Fort Augustus, with a post and telegraph office. It is bounded N by Glenshiel in Ross-shire and by Urquhart-Glenmoriston, NE by Boleskine-Abertarff, E by Laggan, SE by Fortingall in Perthshire, S by Lismore-Appin in Argyllshire, and W by Kilmallie and Glenelg. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is $40\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth is 23 miles; and its area is 432 $\frac{3}{4}$ square miles or 276,673 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ tidal water, and 9531 $\frac{3}{4}$ water, it thus being larger than Midlothian and ten other Scotch counties, or only 6745 acres smaller than Kilmallie. The QUOICH, rising in the extreme NW at an altitude of 2500 feet above sea-level, runs 8 miles south-eastward and southward to the middle of Loch Quoich ($5\frac{1}{2}$ miles \times $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; 555 feet), which extends along the Kilmallie boundary, and out of which the GARRY flows 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward, through Loch Garry ($4\frac{1}{2}$ miles \times $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; 258 feet), to the middle of Loch Oich. From Loch OICH ($3\frac{1}{7}$ miles \times 1 to $2\frac{1}{4}$ furl.; 105 feet), whose foot falls just within Boleskine-Abertarff, the CALEDONIAN CANAL goes $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-westward to Loch LOCHY ($9\frac{1}{2}$ miles \times 1 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 93 feet), and out of Loch Lochy the river Lochy winds $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward along the Kilmallie border, till it falls near Fort William into the head of salt-water Loch Linnhe. The SPEAN, from a point $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile below its efflux from Loch Laggan (819 feet), winds $19\frac{1}{4}$ miles westward to the Lochy, 3 furlongs below the latter's exit from Loch Lochy; and the Spean itself is fed by the GULBIN, running $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward out of Loch Ossian ($3\frac{1}{4}$ miles \times 3 furl.; 1269 feet), and through Loch Gulbin ($7 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 1150 feet); by the TREIG, running $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-by-eastward out of Loch Treig ($5\frac{1}{2}$ miles \times 1 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 784 feet); and by the ROY, running $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward. The surface is everywhere hilly or grandly mountainous, chief elevations to the W of the Caledonian Canal being Beinn Tee (2956 feet), Sron a' Choire Ghaibh (3066), and Gleourach (3395); to the E, *Carn Leac (2889), *Creag Meaghaidh (3700), Beinn Eithinn (2611), Cnoc Dearg (3433), Stob Choire an Easain Mhoir (3658), *Aonach Beag (4080), and huge *BEN NEVIS (4066), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. Such is a bare outline of the general features of this vast parish, fuller details as to whose scenery, mansions, antiquities, and history are furnished under GLENFINTAIG, GLENGARRY, GLENGLOY, GLENGULBIN, GLENMORE-NAN-ALBIN, GLENROY, GLENSPEAN, INVERGARRY, INVERLOCHY CASTLE, and LOCHABER. The rocks are mainly mica slate and gneiss, but include some fine-grained red granite and brown porphyry. Sheep-farming constitutes the staple employment; but 2 miles NE of Fort William is the famous Ben Nevis Distillery. Three battles have been fought within this parish—the 'Battle of the Shirts,' on 3 July 1544, between the Clan Ranald and the Frasers, when 300 of the latter were slain, along with Lord Lovat and his eldest son; the Battle of INVERLOCHY, on 2 Feb. 1645, in which Montrose's small Royalist army surprised and routed Argyll's Covenanters; and the 'last considerable clan battle which was fought in Scotland,' during Charles II.'s reign, when at Mulroy the Mackintoshes were worsted by the Macdonalds of Keppoch. John Macdonald or Ian Lom, a Gaelic Jacobite poet of the latter half of the 17th century, was a native; and his songs had no little effect towards making Kilmonivaig the 'cradle of the rebellion of '45.' Six proprietors hold each an annual value of more than £500, and 2 of less than £100. Giving off the greater portion of GLENGARRY *quoad sacra* parish, Kilmonivaig is in the presbytery of Abertarff and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £400. The parish church, near

Spean Bridge, was built about 1812, and contains 300 sittings. A Free church stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Spean Bridge; and at Bunroy is a Roman Catholic church (1826; 350 sittings). Four public schools—Blarour, Kilmonivaig, Roy Bridge, and Tomcharich—with respective accommodation for 90, 99, 80, and 30 children, are, all but the second, of recent erection; and the three last in 1881 had an average attendance of 46, 43, and 23, and grants of £71, 15s., £51, 13s. 6d., and £21, 19s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £14,627, (1881) £21,553. Pop. (1801) 2541, (1831) 2869, (1861) 2276, (1871) 1967, (1881) 1928, of whom 1567 were Gaelic-speaking, and 1375 belonged to Kilmonivaig ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 62, 63, 53, 54, 72, 73, 1873-80.

Kilmorack (anciently Kilmoricht, Kilmorok, and Kilmarak; Gael. *Kil Morok* or *Moroc*, 'the church of St Moroc'), a large parish with a hamlet of the same name in the extreme N of Inverness-shire. The hamlet lies about 3 miles WSW of the village and railway station of Beaully, under which it has a sub-post office. The parish is bounded N by Ross-shire, NE by Urray, SE by Kirkhill, by Kiltarlity and Convinth, and by Urquhart and Glenmoriston, S by Urquhart and Glenmoriston, and by Ross-shire, and W by Ross-shire. Along the SE the boundary is mostly formed by the river Beaully; elsewhere the line follows the watershed round the head of Strathaffric, Glen Cannich, and Strathfarrer. Three furlongs to the NE of the main portion of the parish is a detached part measuring in a line NE from Muir of Ord station $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide. The greatest length, from NE to SW, is $36\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and its greatest breadth 13 miles. The land area is 142,909 acres, but of this only some 4000 acres are arable, the rest being under wood, rough hill pasture, moorland, or waste. The soil in the flat about Beaully is a strong heavy clay; elsewhere in the cultivated districts it is a light stony loam passing into sand and gravel. The underlying rocks are gneiss and Old Red sandstone, the latter of which is quarried. An effort was made many years ago at the lower end of Strathfarrer to work a vein of graphite in heavy spar traversing gneiss, but it was given up. The drainage of the upper portion of the parish is carried off by the Farrer, Cannich, and Affrick, which unite to form the river Beaully, and by it and the burns flowing into it the whole of the rainfall is carried off. The surface about Beaully is flat, but elsewhere it is rough and rugged, especially on the SW and W, where, along the borders of the county, it reaches a height of over 3000 feet at the line of heights mentioned in the article INVERNESS-SHIRE. The parish is traversed by the main road from Inverness to Dingwall, which passes through BEAULY, and from this there is a road along the left side of the Beaully towards Strathglass and the upper districts. The Inverness and Dingwall section of the Highland railway system passes for $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile through the NE corner of the parish, $\frac{1}{2}$ W of Beaully, and again for $1\frac{1}{4}$ through the detached portion of the parish, quitting it in the extreme N at Muir of Ord station. The scenery of the upper portions of the parish is noted for its wild and picturesque beauty, and attracts to Beaully and thence to Strathaffric, Glen Cannich, Strathfarrer, and Strathglass a large number of summer visitors and tourists. Portions of it are referred to under the DURRUM, ERCHLESS CASTLE, AIGAS, the GLASS, the FARRER, the CANNICH, and the AFFRICK. The falls of Kilmorack are on the river Beaully, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of the village. They occur between Kilmorack hamlet on the N bank and the ruined church and burying-ground of Kiltarlity on the S bank of the river, and are remarkable not so much for their height as for their breadth and volume. For fully half a mile above the lower fall the river has cut a deep and narrow channel through Old Red sandstone conglomerate, and at the bottom of this it toils in a series of rapids alternating with sullen, deep brown pools full of mysterious eddies. At one place the opening is very narrow, and the water has a sheer fall of some 15 feet, which is known as the upper fall. Immediately below this

narrow rocky channel the banks suddenly expand into a wide semicircular basin, through which the river slowly glides till, at the lower edge, it falls over a series of low rocky shelves in miniature cascades, boiling and fretting upon the uneven bed as it rushes onward. The tops of the rocky banks of both sides are covered with birch and pine trees. The best points of view are from a summerhouse in the minister's garden on the N bank and from the walk along the S bank within the policies of BEAUFORT Castle, to which a bridge immediately below the falls crosses. The chief seats are Erchless Castle, Fasnakyle, and Eilan Aigas, which are separately noticed, and the principal antiquities are some ancient stone circles and pillars, hill forts, Erchless Castle, and the ruins of Beaully Priory. Besides the hamlet of Kilmorack, the parish contains also the village of Beaully, of which mention is made as early as 1562, but the modern village seems to be on a different site. The parish, which is in the presbytery of Dingwall and the synod of Ross, is of some antiquity, as there was a 'vicar of Kilmorok' in 1437. The lands of the Kirktown of 'Kilmoricht' were in 1521 granted by Robert, Bishop of Ross, to Thomas Fraser of Lovat. The patron saint was St Moroc, Culdee abbot of Dunkeld, whose day was 8 Nov. The parish church, on the bank of the river Beaully close to the falls, was built in 1786, and repaired in 1835. It contains 630 sittings, and seems to occupy the site of an older church. The stipend is £281, 11s. 8d. with £8, 6s. 8d. for communion elements, and a manse and glebe worth respectively £30 and £12 a year. At Gnisachan there is a Royal Bounty Mission station. The Free church of Kilmorack is in Beaully, and there is also a Roman Catholic church, with 350 sittings, in Beaully. Beaully public, Cannich Bridge public, Teanassie public, Beaully Roman Catholic, and Marydale Roman Catholic schools, with accommodation for respectively 250, 60, 80, 90, and 68 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 144, 18, 55, 30, and 22, and grants of £119, 17s., £10, 8s., £53, 14s. 6d., £23, 12s., and £19, 5s. The principal landowners are Lord Lovat and Chisholm of Chisholm; one other proprietor holds an annual value of more than £500; another holds between £500 and £100; 4 hold between £100 and £50; and there are a number of smaller amount. Valuation (1860) £11,139, (1882) £20,950, 10s. 7d. Pop. (1801) 2366, (1831) 2709, (1861) 2852, (1871) 2723, (1881) 2618, of whom 2024 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 83, 82, 72, 73, 1878-82.

Kilmore. See KILNINIAN AND KILMORE.

Kilmore and Kilbride, a united maritime parish of Lorn, Argyllshire, containing the town of OBAN, and comprehending the island of KERRERA. It is bounded N by the entrance to Loch Etive, E by the Muckairn portion of Ardehattan, SE by Kilchrenan, S by Kilmiver and Loch Feachan, and W by the Firth of LORN. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its width varies between 9 furlongs and 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 46 square miles or 29,500 acres. The coast, indented by Dunstaffnage, Ganavan, and Oban Bays, is generally bold and rocky; and the interior is hilly, chief elevations from N to S being Ganavan Hill (235 feet), Tom Ard (412), Cnoc Mor (500), Cruach Lerags (827), Tom na Buachaille (688), Sron Mhor (651), Torr Dhamh (961), and Beinn Dearg (1533). Troutful Loch Nell (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile \times 3 furl.; 48 feet) is the largest of thirteen fresh-water lakes, and sends off a stream 2 miles south-south-westward to the head of Loch Feachan. The rocks include slate and sandstone, both of which have been quarried; and the soil of the arable lands is generally light and sandy. Sheep and dairy farming is the leading industry. A 'serpent mound,' near Loch Nell, was explored by Mr J. S. Phené, F.S.A., in 1872, when a megalithic chamber in the cairn at its W extremity was found to contain charred bones, stone implements, etc. Other features of interest are noticed separately under CONNELL FERRY, DOG'S STONE, DUNOLLY, DUNSTAFFNAGE, and other articles already indicated. Nine proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 23 of between

£100 and £500, 20 of from £50 to £100, and 41 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Lorn and synod of Argyll, this parish is divided ecclesiastically into Kilmore, Oban, and St Columba's, the first a living worth £369. Kilmore church, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Oban, was built in the latter half of the 15th century, and contains 350 sittings; Kilbride church, 3 miles S of Oban, was built in 1740, and contains 300. Close to the S wall of the latter church lie fragments of a very beautiful West Highland cross, $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, which was erected by Archibald Campbell of Laerrag in 1516, and is unique in bearing a coat of arms. Two public schools, Kerrera and Kenmore, each with accommodation for 60 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 12 and 49, and grants of £22, 12s. and £62, 8s. 6d. Valuation (1850) £10,566, 2s. 11d., (1883) £11,152, 7s. 8d. Pop. (1801) 1854, (1831) 2836, (1861) 2962, (1871) 3402, (1881) 5142, of whom 2816 were Gaelic-speaking, whilst 629 were in Kilmore, 3153 in Oban, and 1360 in St Columba's, ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 45, 44, 1876-83.

Kilmorich, an ancient parish in Cowal district, Argyllshire, now incorporated with Lochgoilhead parish. Its church (800 sittings) is still in use, and stands at Cairndow, $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Inveraray.

Kilmorie. See CRAIGNISH.

Kilmorie, an ancient chapelry in South Knapdale parish, Argyllshire. Its burying-ground and the ruins of its church still exist, on the shore midway between Lochs Swin and Killisport; and the burying-ground contains a beautiful obelisk; while the ruins of the church comprise almost the entire walls, and show the building to have been comparatively large.

Kilmorie, the Jamiesons' ancient castle in Rothesay parish, Buteshire, on the W coast of Bute island, opposite Inchmarnock. Its towers and other buildings are now an utter ruin.

Kilmory, an ancient chapelry and an estate in Kilmichael-Glassary parish, Argyllshire. The chapel stood near the E shore of Loch Gilp; its foundations continued visible till the early part of the present century; and the graveyard is still used by the country people as a burying-ground. The mansion on the estate, near the site of the church, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSE of Lochgilphead, is said to date from the 14th century, but has been repeatedly renovated, enlarged, and beautified in the present century. Its principal feature is a large octagonal tower, commanding an exquisite view of great part of Loch Fyne and of distant sky-lines from the mountains of Arran to those of Mull. Acquired by his father in 1828, the estate—3094 acres of £1218 annual value—is now held by Sir John William Powlett Orde, third Bart. since 1790 (b. 1827; suc. 1878).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Kilmory, a parish comprising the W and S sides of the Isle of Arran, Buteshire, and including the island of PLADDA. Bounded NW and W by Kilbrannan Sound, S by the Firth of Clyde, and E by Kilbride, it has an utmost length from N by W to S by E of $19\frac{3}{8}$ miles, an utmost breadth from E to W of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an area of 67,099 acres. The coast-line in Arran extends from the mouth of Loch Rauza, all round the W, the S, and the SE, to Dippin Head; and the interior line of boundary is principally the watershed of the island. The coast, the surface, and the chief features, natural or artificial, have all been noticed in our article on ARRAN, and in other articles which are there referred to. Rather less than one-eleventh of the entire area is in tillage, and nearly all the remainder is either pastoral or waste. Agriculture is the staple industry. The Duke of Hamilton is almost the sole proprietor, 1 other holding an annual value of less than £500. Kilmory is in the presbytery of Kintyre and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £341. The parish church stands 7 furlongs N of the southern shore of the island, and 10 miles SW of Lamash, under which there is a post office of Kilmory. It was built in 1785, and in 1881 was stripped and handsomely renovated at the cost of the Duke of Hamilton. There are also Free churches of Kilmory, Lochranza, and Shiskan; and Kilmory,

Little Mill, Lochranza, Penrioch, Shiskan, Sliderry, and Dongarie schools, all of them public but the last, with total accommodation for 538 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 268, and grants amounting to £297, 5s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £7729, (1883) £10,959. Pop. (1801) 2296, (1831) 3771, (1861) 3151, (1871) 2879, (1881) 2586, of whom 1909 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 13, 21, 1870.

Kilmster. See KILMINSTER.

Kilmuir, a hamlet and a parish in Skye district, Inverness-shire. The hamlet lies on the NW coast of the Isle of Skye, 4 miles N of Uig, and 20 NNW of Portree, under which it has a post office. The parish church here, built in 1810, contains 700 sittings. In the churchyard is the grave of Flora Macdonald (1721-90), the guide and protectress of Prince Charles Edward after the '45, with an Iona cross of Aberdeen granite, 23½ feet high, erected in 1850 to replace one of 1871, which was blown down and broken by a gale of Dec. 1873.

The parish, containing also the hamlet of Staffins, with another post office under Portree, comprises the ancient parishes of Kilmuir, Kilmaluig, and Kilmartin, and comprehends the northern and north-eastern portions of Trotternish peninsula, with the islets of Iasgair, Altaivaig, Fladda, Fladdachuain, Tulm, and Trodda. It is bounded N and E by the sea, S by Portree, and W by Snizort. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, exclusive of the islets, is 15 miles; its utmost breadth is 6 miles; and its area is 35,035 acres, of which 409 are foreshore and 210 water. The several islets, and the principal features and objects of the mainland districts are separately noticed; and a general view of the coasts and of the interior is given in our articles on Skye and Trotternish. The parish is divided into the three districts of Kilmuir proper, Kilmaluig, and Stenscholl. The best lands form the largest continuous cultivated tract in Skye, called the Plain of Kilmuir; the next best lands are congeries of little hills, principally green, many of them isolated, with small intervening glens, traversed by brooks or occupied by lakes; and the other lands, comprising the central tracts southward to the boundaries with Portree and Snizort, include the lofty precipitous hill embosoming Quiraing, and the northern parts of the craggy, shattered, pinnacled mountain of Storr. Less than one-sixth of the entire area is in tillage, the rest being either meadow-land, hill pasture, or waste. The principal antiquities, besides Duntulm Castle, are vestiges of cairns, remnants of Caledonian stone circles, 6 dunes or Scandinavian forts, and ruins or traces of several pre-Reformation chapels. William Fraser, Esq. of Kilmuir, is almost sole proprietor. Including almost all Stenscholl *quoad sacra* parish, Kilmuir is in the presbytery of Skye and synod of Glenelg; the living is worth £190. A Free Church charge, with two places of worship, is in Kilmuir civil parish; and two public schools, Kilmuir and Kilmaluig, with respective accommodation for 125 and 85 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 49 and 59, and grants of £28, 3s. and £30, 16s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £3494, (1882) £6175. Pop. (1801) 2555, (1841) 3625, (1861) 2846, (1871) 2567, (1881) 2562, of whom 2521 were Gaelic-speaking, and 1265 were in Kilmuir ecclesiastical parish.

Kilmuir, a hamlet in Knoekbain or Kilmuir-Wester parish, SE Ross-shire, on the Moray Firth, 2 miles NNE of Kessoek Ferry and 3 N by E of Inverness. See KNOCKBAIN.

Kilmuir-Easter, a coast parish of NE Ross and Cromarty, containing Delny and Kildary stations on the Highland railway, $3\frac{3}{8}$ and $5\frac{3}{8}$ miles NE of Invergordon. Within it are also the coast village of Baraberville, $2\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs SSE of Delny station; BALINTRAID Pier, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile SSW of Delny station; and Parkhill post office, near Kildary station, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. It is bounded N by Edderton and Logie-Easter, NE by Logie-Easter, SE by Nigg Bay and the Cromarty Firth, and SW and W by Rosskeen. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its width varies between 5

furlongs and $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is 10,999 acres. The shore, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extent, is low and flat, fringed at low water by the broad Sands of Nigg; and inland the surface for from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 miles at no point exceeds 200 feet above sea-level, but beyond it rises to 1000 feet at *Kinrive Hill, 1301 at *Cnoc Corr Guinie, and 979 at Druim na Gaoithe, where asterisks mark two summits that culminate on the SW border. The only stream of any consequence is the Strathroy or Balnagowan river, entering from Rosskeen, and winding $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-south-eastward, till it falls into Nigg Bay, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile ESE of Tarbat House. Sandstone, underlying the lower district, includes a fine white variety, which resembles the Craigleith stone near Edinaburgh, and has been worked at Kinrive; whilst a reddish inferior sort has also been quarried in several places. The soil is generally light but fertile along the seaboard, highly improved by art since 1850; on the hills it grows poorer and poorer, till at last it passes into barren moor. All the lower grounds, as far as Kinrive Hill, are beautifully wooded. New Tarbat and Delny were once the seats of the Earls of Cromarty and of Ross; on Kinrive Hill are two cairns and the site of a stone circle. Mansions, noticed separately, are BALNAGOWAN, KINDEACE, and TARBAT; and 5 proprietors hold each an annual value of more, 1 of less, than £500. Kilmuir-Easter is in the presbytery of Tain and synod of Ross; the living is worth £295. The parish church, 9 furlongs NE of Delny and 9 SW of Kildary station, was built in 1798, and contains 900 sittings. A new Free church, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile NW of Delny station, is an Early French Gothic edifice of 1875-76, erected at a cost of £1500, and containing 500 sittings. Kilmuir-Easter and Tullich public schools, both built in 1876, with respective accommodation for 160 and 80 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 121 and 35, and grants of £86, 6s. 6d. and £31, 2s. Valuation (1860) £4423, (1881) £6767. Pop. (1801) 1703, (1831) 1551, (1861) 1295, (1871) 1281, (1881) 1146, of whom 518 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 94, 93, 1878-81.

Kilmun, a village in DUNOON and Kilmun parish, Cowal, Argyllshire, on the NE shore of salt-water HOLY LOCH, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of Strone, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles by water but 8 by road N of Dunoon, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ by water WNW of Greenock. Here towards the close of the 6th century a Columban church was founded by St Fintan Munnu of Teach Munnu in Ireland, which church was 'in lay hands in the 13th century, since, between 1230 and 1246, Duncan, son of Fercher, and his nephew Lauman, son of Malcolm, grant to the monks of Paisley certain lands at Kilmun held by them and their ancestors, with the whole right of patronage in the church' (Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, ii. 411, 1877). Here, too, in 1442 Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochow founded a collegiate church for a provost and six prebendaries, and within this church were buried the founder himself in 1453; the headless body of the great Marquis of Argyll in 1661 (his head not fill three years after); the fifth Duke's duchess, known as one of the 'beautiful Miss Gummings,' in 1790; and other members of the Argyll family. A plain, square mausoleum, pavilion-roofed, of 1794 now covers their remains, nothing existing of the collegiate church but a square tower, 40 feet high, with a stair of peculiar construction. In 1829 David Napier, marine engineer, built the 'six tea caddies' (houses so called from their plain and uniform aspect), and he it was who constructed the present stone quay. Many beautiful villas have since been erected; and this favourite water-place, sheltered to the N by Kilmun Hill (1535 feet), has now a post office, an hotel, an Established church (1841; 450 sittings), a Free church (1844), and a seaside convalescent home, erected in 1873-74 at a cost of £3500, with accommodation for 70 patients. Kilmun was the death-place of the eminent chemist, Thomas Thomson, M.D., F.R.S. (1773-1852). Pop. (1871) 320, (1881) 331.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Kilmux, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Scoonie parish, Fifeshire, 2 miles NNE of Kennoway.

Kilneuir, an ancient chapelry in Kilmichael-

Glassary parish, Argyllshire. Its church, near the SE shore of the head of Loch Awe, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by N of Forde, appears to have been a structure of considerable beauty, and now is represented by an interesting ruin.

Kilnhead, a village in Cummertrees parish, S Dumfriesshire, 4 miles WNW of Amman.

Kilninian and Kilmore, a united parish in Mull district, Argyllshire, containing the town of TOBERMORY and the village of AROS, each with a post office under Oban; and comprising the parts of Mull island N of Loch-na-Keal, and the islands of Ulva, Gometra, Calve, Little Colonsay, Staffa, and Treshinish. It is bounded NE and E by the Sound of Mull, SE by Torosay, S by Loch-na-Keal, which separates it from Killinichen and Kilvickeon, and on the other sides by the Atlantic Ocean. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is 15 miles; its utmost breadth, within Mull island, is $13\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is 77,737 acres, of which 2140 $\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore, 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ tidal water, and 1316 $\frac{1}{2}$ water. The separate islands are separately noticed. The coast of the Mull island districts, even exclusive of minor ins and outs, has an extent of not less than 40 miles; and, containing good harbours at Tobermory and Aros, it exhibits much variety of shore and contour, with no small degree of picturesqueness, and is sufficiently noticed in our articles on LOCH-NA-KEAL, CALLIOCH, TOBERMORY, AROS, and the Sound of MULL. The interior is hilly, but hardly mountainous, and, rising from the coast in arable or verdant slopes, in heathly acclivities, in rocky cliffs, or in naked terraces, offers, for the most part, a mixture of pastoral surface with heath and moss, and displays in places basaltic dykes that stand like artificial walls or ruined castles. Basalt and greywacke, traversed with basaltic veins, seem to pervade the whole; and the greywacke affords many beautiful specimens of zeolite, and some of chaledony and prehnite. The soil of the arable tracts is mostly either a light reddish earth or a shallow mixture of that with moss, and in places is very humid. Loch ERISA (5 miles \times $\frac{3}{4}$ mile), the largest of five fresh-water lakes, sends off Aros Water to Aros Bay, and all the five abound with excellent trout. The principal antiquities are Aros Castle and a Caledonian stone circle above Kilmore. CALGARY and TORLOISK, both noticed separately, are the chief mansions; and 3 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of between £100 and £500, and 2 of from £50 to £100. Including the *quoad sacra* parishes of Tobermory and Ulva, with part of Salen, Kilninian and Kilmore is in the presbytery of Mull and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £270. The parish church of Kilninian stands on the shore of Loch Tuadh, 8 miles SW of Tobermory; another, Kilmore, is 7 miles to the NE; and both were built in 1754. The two ancient parishes were conjoined with several others at the Reformation into one vast parish of Mull, and were separated therefrom in 1688. There is a Free church of Kilninian and Kilmore; and Dervaig public, Faunore public, Tobermory public, Ulva public, Dervaig female industrial, and Morinish schools, with respective accommodation for 70, 67, 244, 40, 90, and 56 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 13, 20, 115, 20, 30, and 16, and grants of £9, 15s., £26, 5s., £77, 15s., £35, 13s., £20, 8s., and £14, 4s. Valuation (1860) £8028, (1883) 14,293, 9s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 3601, (1831) 4830, (1861) 3433, (1871) 2739, (1881) 2540, of whom 2155 were Gaelic-speaking, and 819 belonged to the ecclesiastical parish.

Kilninver (Gael. 'church at the river's mouth'), a hamlet and a parish in Lorn district, Argyllshire. The hamlet lies on the right bank of Enchar Water, just above its influx to salt-water Loch Feachan, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Oban, under which it has a post office.

The present parish, comprising the ancient parishes of Kilninver and Kilmelfort—the former in the N, the latter in the S—is bounded N by Kilmore and Kilbride, E and SE by Kilchrenan and Dalavich, S by Craignish, and W by Kilbrandon and the Fifth of Lorn. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 32,391 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 303 $\frac{3}{4}$ are foreshore and 833 $\frac{1}{2}$ water. From a

point 9 furlongs WSW of its head, Loch FEACHAN winds $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles westward along the boundary with Kilmore and Kilbride; Loch Melfort, on the S side of its outer part, touches the boundary with Craignish; and a line of hill watershed forms most of the boundary with Kilchrenan and Dalavich. The coast, if one follows its ins and outs, has an aggregate extent of 14 miles, more than 6 of which are on Loch Melfort. It includes in its northern part two high rocky promontories, in its southern a very rugged reach of frontage, dangerous to shipping, though its numerous bays and inlets afford safe anchorage; and from Seil and the other islands of Kilbrandon parish it is separated by only a series of narrow straits. The eastern and central districts, with a general upland character, comprise four ranges of hills, striking laterally from the watershed on the boundary with Kilchrenan and Dalavich, and extending somewhat parallel to one another from E to W. They include the glen of EUCIAR WATER, another glen called the Braes of Lorn, and some minor vales, and culminate in the summit of BEN CHAPULL (1684 feet), which commands a very extensive and superb view. Of a number of fresh-water lakes, dotted over the interior, the largest are Lochs Seamadale ($1\frac{1}{2}$ mile \times $2\frac{2}{3}$ furl.; 221 feet) and Tralaig ($1\frac{1}{4}$ mile \times 23 furl.; 470 feet); and many of these lakes, and of the burns or torrents that issue from them through narrow ravines or over precipitous rocks, exhibit no little beauty. A tract of about 3 miles of arable land extends along the seaboard, and, consisting of clayey soil and black loam, incumbent on sand or slate, is in a state of high cultivation. Slate, sandstone, and dykes of trap are the predominant rock. A cave, traditionally said to have been inhabited by the first settlers in Lorn, is on the N side of Loch Melfort; a sepulchral tumulus, associated with the name of a Scandinavian princess, stood till 1813 in the immediate vicinity of Kilniver hamlet; a cairn, commemorating the assassination of an ancestor of the Duke of Argyll, occupies a conspicuous site on the old line of road from that hamlet to Loch Awe; a very ancient watch-tower, of unknown origin, called Ronaldson's Tower, stands on the coast; the ruins of an old castle or old monastery are on an islet in Loch Pearsan; and cairns and ancient standing stones are in various places. The Earl of Breadalbane and the Duke of Argyll are the chief proprietors, 1 other holding an annual value of more than £500, 2 of between £100 and £500, and 2 of from £50 to £100. Kilniver is in the presbytery of Lorn and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £231. One parish church, at Kilniver, was built in 1793, and contains 450 sittings; another, at Kilmelfort, is a very old building, with 250 sittings. There is also a Free church; and two public schools, Kilniver and Kilmelfort, with respective accommodation for 58 and 68 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 16 and 26, and grants of £22, 14s. and £33, 18s. Valuation (1860) £5642, (1883) £5426, 5s. 3d. Pop. (1801) 1175, (1831) 1072, (1861) 800, (1871) 759, (1881) 405, of whom 340 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 44, 36, 45, 37, 1876-83.

Kilnuair. See KILNEUAR.

Kilpatrick, a hamlet in Closeburn parish, Dumfriesshire, within $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile of the Nith's left bank, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles SSE of Thornhill.

Kilpatrick Hills. See KILPATRICK, WEST; and LENOX HILLS.

Kilpatrick, New or East, a village of SE Dumbartonshire, and a parish partly also in Stirlingshire. The village stands, 181 feet above sea-level, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Milngavie, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Glasgow, under which it has a post office. Close to it is Bearsden station, with another post and telegraph office. Pop. (1881) 764.

The parish, containing also the town of MILNGAVIE, and the villages of Canniesburn, Dalsholm, Garscadden, Knightswood, and Netherton, was disjoined from West Kilpatrick in 1649. It is bounded NE by Strathblane, E by Baldernock, SE by Cadder and Maryhill in Lanarkshire, S by Renfrew, and W by Old Kilpatrick.

Its utmost length, from N to S, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 12,146 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 195 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water, and 2853 $\frac{1}{4}$ belong to Stirlingshire. The KELVIN meanders $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-westward along all the Lanarkshire border; and ALLANDER WATER, its affluent, has here a south-eastward course of $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles, viz., $2\frac{3}{4}$ along the Strathblane boundary, $2\frac{1}{2}$ through the eastern interior, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ along the Baldernock boundary. Mugdock Reservoir ($5\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ furl.) of the Glasgow Waterworks falls just within the north-eastern border; DOUGALSTON LOCH ($4\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ furl.) lies partly in New Kilpatrick, but chiefly in Baldernock; and three small lakes are in the Dumbartonshire section, whose southern district is traversed by the FORTH AND CLYDE CANAL for a distance of $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles westward from the aqueduct over the Kelvin. The surface declines in the extreme S to 29 feet above sea-level, and rises thence northward to 495 at Windyhill and 1171 at the West Kilpatrick border near Cockno Loch, this NW corner, to the extent of 4 square miles, being occupied by a portion of the Kilpatrick Hills, whilst all the rest of the parish presents a succession of undulations, thickly set with swelling knolls, and forms a very variegated and interesting landscape. Trap rocks, comprising greenstone, basalt, amygdaloid, tufa, and greywacke, predominate in the hills; and carboniferous rocks, comprising sandstone, limestone, ironstone, and coal, predominate in the low tracts. A costly but fruitless search was at one time made in the hills for lead ore; sandstone of beautiful colour and fine texture is quarried at Netherton; limestone was formerly calcined at Langfaulds, as now at Baljaffray; and coal is mined at Garscube and four other places. The soil on much of the banks of the Kelvin and the Allander is a deep rich loam; on some knolls is of a light, dry, sandy character; on most of the arable lands is a fertile clay on a tilly bottom; and on much of the hills is moor or bog. About 750 acres are under wood; rather more than half of the entire area is regularly or occasionally in tillage; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. The chief antiquities are traces of a long reach of ANTONINUS' WALL, ruins of DRUMRY Castle, and faint remains of an ancient chapel at Lurg. Manufactories of various kinds are prominent, chiefly at Milngavie and other places on Allander Water. Mansions, noticed separately, are Clober, Craighton, Dougalston, Garscadden, Garscube, Killermont, Kilmardunny, and Mains; and 9 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 19 of between £100 and £500, 10 of from £50 to £100, and 14 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, this parish since 1873 has been divided ecclesiastically into New Kilpatrick proper and Milngavie *quoad sacra* parish, the former a living worth £442. Its church, at New Kilpatrick village, was built in 1807, and contains 850 sittings. During the last ten years it has been thrice enlarged, once to receive an organ, the gift of the late Mr Hugh Kirkwood, and twice to provide 220 additional sittings. A U.P. church, with 400 sittings, has been erected in the rising suburb of Bearsden. Five public schools—Blairdardie, Craighton, Garscadden, Netherton, and New Kilpatrick—with respective accommodation for 62, 48, 196, 125, and 263 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 52, 36, 243, 118, and 141, and grants of £44, 9s., £42, 6s., £216, 1s., £68, 12s. 10d., and £151, 2s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £15,635, (1883) £114,767, 18s. 4d., including £18,188, 16s. 4d. for the Stirlingshire section. Pop. (1801) 2112, (1831) 3090, (1861) 4910, (1871) 6038, (1881) 7414, of whom 4565 were in Dumbartonshire, and 4487 in the ecclesiastical parish of New Kilpatrick.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Kilpatrick, Old or West, a village and a parish of SE Dumbartonshire. The village, near the N bank of the Clyde and of the Forth and Clyde Canal, has a station on the North British railway, $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles WNW of Glasgow and $4\frac{3}{4}$ ESE of Dumbarton. Tradition identifies it with Bonavem Taberniae, at which was born the great Apostle of Ireland, St Patrick (387-458), but of which we only know for certain that it was situated in

a part of the Roman province in Britain that was exposed to incursions of the Scots. In 1679 it was made a burgh of barony; but, having allowed its privileges to fall into abeyance, it now is a neat, tranquil, pleasant place, with a prosperous appearance, but little stir of manufacture; and has a post office under Glasgow, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. The parish church, at its W end, is a neat edifice of 1812, with a square tower, and 760 sittings. The Free church, at the E end, was built soon after the Disruption; and the U. P. church is a plain building, belonging formerly to the Relief, and contains 587 sittings. Pop. (1861) 877, (1871) 903, (1881) 911.

The parish contains also the villages of Bowling, Clydebank, Dalnuir, Duntocher, Failley, and Milton, with the greater part of Yoker, all of which are noticed separately. It is bounded NE by Killearn in Stirlingshire, E by New Kilpatrick and Renfrew, SW by the river Clyde, which divides it from Renfrewshire, and W and NW by Dumbarton. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $13,364\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 310 are foreshore and $500\frac{3}{4}$ water. The CLYDE, curving $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-westward along all the south-western border, here widens from 110 yards to $7\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs, and here is crossed by ERSKINE and West Ferries; whilst on the Kilpatrick bank are no fewer than five calling-places for the Glasgow and Greenock steamers. A reservoir ($6 \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ furl.) lies on the boundary with Killearn, and sends off a stream to Allander Water; in the interior are Loch Humphrey (6×3 furl.), COCKNO LOCH ($4 \times 1\frac{3}{8}$ furl.), and three smaller sheets of water; and the drainage is carried to the Clyde by DALMUIR and other burns. From the belt of low flat ground along the Clyde the surface rises northward to 185 feet at Failley, 446 near Edinbarnet, 207 at Carleith, 1199 at the Slacks, 500 at Hill of Dun, 547 at Dumbuck, 1140 at Cockno Hill, and 1313 at Fynloch and Duncomb Hills, the two highest summits of the Kilpatrick Hills, which, occupying fully one-half of the entire parish, are that part of the Lennox range which extends from the Vale of Leven to Strathblane, and which, though it takes its name from West Kilpatrick parish, is prolonged into the parishes of Dumbarton, Killearn, and New Kilpatrick. Throughout all their southern frontage, but specially for the 3 miles between Kilpatrick village and Dumbuck, the Kilpatrick Hills present picturesque features of wooded acclivity and escarpment; above Bowling they embosom the ravine of GLENARBUCK; they project, from the foot of the western flank of that ravine, the small rocky promontory of DUNGLASS; and they command, from multitudes of vantage-grounds on their summits, shoulders, and skirts, extensive, diversified, and very brilliant views. The strip between the hills and the Clyde, which narrows westward from 2½ miles to less than 3 furlongs, may be roughly described as first a series of slopes, and next a belt of low flat, but is so broken with hollows and hill-ocks as to contain within itself some fine close scenes, and to include many vantage-grounds, particularly Dalnotter and Chapel Hills to the E and W of Kilpatrick village, which equal or excel those of the higher hills for command of magnificent views. The greater part of the entire parish, as seen from the deck of a steamer sailing down the Clyde, presents a continuous series of richly picturesque landscape. Eruptive rocks predominate in the hills, and carboniferous in the lower tracts; trap for road metal, and excellent sandstone for building, have been quarried in several places; and limestone, ironstone, and coal are worked in the neighbourhood of Duntocher. The soil is very various, ranging from fertile alluvium to barren moor. A little more than one-half of the entire area is in tillage; one-twentieth is under wood; and the rest is pastoral or waste. The chief antiquities are noticed under ANTONINUS' WALL, CHAPEL HILL, DUNGLASS, and DUNTOCHER. Mansions are Auchentorlie, Auchentoshan, Barnhill, Cockno, Dalnuir, Dalnotter, Dumbuck, Edinbarnet, Glenar-buck, and Mountblow; and 5 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 12 of between £100

and £500, 14 of from £50 to £100, and 42 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, this parish since 1875-82 has been ecclesiastically divided into Old Kilpatrick proper and Clydebank and Duntocher *q. s.* parishes, the first worth £386. Six places of worship, other than those at the village, are noticed under CLYDEBANK and DUNTOCHER. The six public schools of Bowling, Clydebank, Dalnuir, Duntocher, Milton, and Old Kilpatrick, and Duntocher Roman Catholic school, with total accommodation for 1535 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 831, and grants amounting to £760, 14s. 10d. Valuation (1860) £23,429, (1883) £49,881, 7s. 1d. Pop. (1801) 2844, (1831) 5879, (1841) 7020, (1861) 5577, (1871) 5346, (1881) 8862, of whom 2752 are in Clydebank, 2300 in Duntocher, and 3810 in Old Kilpatrick proper.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Kilpeter. See HOUSTON.

Kilpirnie. See NEWTYLE.

Kilravock Castle, a picturesque old mansion in the Nairnshire section of Croy and Dalcross parish, near the left bank of the river Nairn, 7 miles SW of Nairn town, and 3 SSE of Fort George station. 'The keep of Kilravock,' says Mr Skelton, 'stands on the thickly-wooded bank that overhangs the valley of the Nairn. It is an imposing though somewhat heavy mass of masonry; a clumsy manor house in the architectural style of a later century having been tagged on to the square crenellated keep, built in 1460 by Hugh, the seventh baron, and destroyed by that parvenu Earl of Mar, who was hanged by the old nobility in his own scarf over the Brig of Lauder. . . . The Roses selected a pleasant site for their habitation. The oak and the maple flourish luxuriantly; the peaceful stream wanders quietly through the green strath and below the battered and blackened walls whose shadow it repeats; the terraced garden along the rocky bank is sweet with the fragrance of English violets, planted by fair Mistress Muriel or Euphame of the olden time.' Within is one of the richest collections of old MSS., old armour, and old paintings in the north of Scotland; and one of the MSS., a curious family history, written in 1684, was edited by Cosmo Innes for the Spalding Club in 1848. Rich, too, is Kilravock in its memories, having received a visit from Queen Mary in 1562; from Prince Charles Edward in 1746, two days before the battle of Culloden; from the Duke of Cumberland, who came next day, and said to the old laird, 'You have had my cousin with you;' and from Robert Burns on 5 Sept. 1787. Two of its daughters, again, were one the wife of Duncan Forbes of Culloden, the other the mother of Henry Mackenzie, the 'Man of Feeling,' who, when he came down here to see his cousin, with her wrote fantastic inscriptions and dedicated walks to 'Melancholy.' Hugh Rose of Geddes, the first out of seventeen lairds who have borne that Christian name, acquired the lands of Kilravock in the 13th century; and his twenty-first descendant, Major James Rose (b. 1820; suc. 1854), holds 4395 acres in Nairnshire, valued at £2345 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876. See vol. iii. of *Billings' Baronial Antiquities* (1852), and John Skelton's *Essays in History and Biography* (1883).

Kilremmonth. See ST ANDREWS.

Kilrenny, a royal burgh and a coast parish in the East Neuk of Fife. The royal burgh consists of two parts—the small rural village of Upper Kilrenny, with a post office (Kilrenny) under Anstruther, and the fishing village of Nether Kilrenny or CELLARDYKE, respectively $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE and 1 E by N of Anstruther station. Originally and for a long time identified only with Upper Kilrenny, it seems to have acquired the status of a royal burgh solely by accidental misconstruction of rights that early belonged to it as a burgh of regality; and it exercised for some time the power of sending a member to the Scottish parliament, but receded in 1672 by its own consent into the condition of a mere burgh of regality. At the Union it once more rose by another mistake to the status of a royal burgh, and figuring in record as if it had obtained a royal charter

in 1707, was so extended by the Reform Act of 1832 as to include the Anstruther suburb of Cellardyke or Nether Kilrenny. Afterwards it was stripped for a time of its municipal corporation, and placed under the management of three persons



Seal of Kilrenny.

resident in Cellardyke; but now it is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a treasurer, and 5 councillors, who also act as police commissioners. With ST ANDREWS, Craig, Cupar, Pittenweem, and the two Anstruthers it unites in returning a member to parliament. The annual value of real property amounted to £4888 in 1883, when the parliamentary and the municipal constituency numbered 405 and 434,

whilst the corporation revenue for 1882 was £63. Pop. of parliamentary burgh (1841) 1719, (1861) 2145, (1871) 2470, (1881) 2759, of whom 2730 were in the royal burgh. Houses (1881) 376 inhabited, 9 vacant, 5 building. The parish, including also a small portion of Anstruther-Easter parliamentary burgh, is bounded N and NE by Craig, SE by the Firth of Forth, and W by Anstruther and Carnbee. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 2½ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 2¼ miles; and its area is 3931 acres, of which 155½ are foreshore. The coast, measuring 2½ miles in length, has a low shore, covered with large masses of sandstone blocks; and contains, in its eastern part, considerably above high-water mark, some caves marked in the interior with artificial cuttings and chiselled crosses. The interior ascends, from the shore to the northern boundary, in continuous gentle acclivity, attaining an elevation of from 200 to 300 feet above sea-level, and presenting the appearance of a fertile and highly cultivated slope. A few acres along the shore are constantly in pasture, a few are in a state of commonage or under wood, and all the rest of the land is regularly in tillage. The rocks belong to the Carboniferous formation; and sandstone, limestone, and coal have been worked. The soil is mostly good, and has been vastly improved by agricultural operations. The chief antiquities are a rudely carved standing stone, supposed to commemorate some battle with invading Scandinavians, and the site of Thirdpart House, long the family residence of the Scots of Scotstarvet. Sir James Lumsdaine of Innergellie, who fought under Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden and at the battle of Dunbar, was a native of Kilrenny; James Melville, nephew of the famous Andrew Melville, became its minister in 1586; and Drummond of Hawthornden laid in it the scene of his macaronic *Polemio-Middinia*. Mansions are Innergellie and Rennyhill; and 6 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 3 of between £100 and £500, 8 of from £50 to £100, and 14 of from £20 to £50. Kilrenny is in the presbytery of St Andrews and synod of Fife; the living is worth £483. The church, at Upper Kilrenny, was built in 1806, and contains 800 sittings. Three public schools—Cellardyke, Cellardyke infant, and Upper Kilrenny—with respective accommodation for 225, 239, and 147 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 199, 161, and 106, and grants of £185, 11s., £137, 0s. 6d., and £84, 7s. Valuation (1860) £7523, 7s., (1873) £12,575, 16s. 8d., (1883) £7518, 2s. 5d. Pop. (1801) 1043, (1831) 1705, (1861) 2534, (1871) 3015, (1881) 3198.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 41, 1857.

Kilrie, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Kinghorn parish, Fife, 3 miles NW of the town.

Kilrule. See ST ANDREWS.

Kilry, a *quoad sacra* parish in Glenisla and Lintrathen parishes, W Forfarshire. Constituted in 1879, it is in the presbytery of Meigle and synod of Angus and

Mearns. The church, 4 miles N by W of Alyth, was built in 1876-77. Pop. (1881) 381, of whom 54 were in Lintrathen.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870.

Kilrymont. See ST ANDREWS.

Kilspindie, a village and a parish in Gowrie district, SE Perthshire. The village, standing in the mouth of a small glen, 1 mile SSW of Rait, 2½ miles NNW of Errol station, and 3½ NNE of Glencarse station, had anciently a castle, now extinct, and figures in Blind Harry's narrative as the place where Sir William Wallace, with his mother, found refuge in his boyhood.

The parish, containing also the post offices of Rait and Pitrody under Errol, comprehends the ancient parishes of Kilspindie and Rait. It is bounded NE by Caputh (detached) and Kinaird, SE by Errol, S by Kinfauns and Kinnoull (detached), and W by Scone, St Martins, and another detached section of Kinnoull. Its utmost length and breadth, south-eastward and south-westward, is 3½ miles; and its area is 6258½ acres, of which 3¾ are water. A strip along the SE border forms part of the Carse of Gowrie, and sinks to 40 feet above sea-level; thence the surface rises north-westward to the Sidlaws, attaining 944 feet on EVELICK or Pole Hill and 849 on Beal Hill; and thence again it declines towards Strathmore—to 380 feet at the NW border. The parish thus presents a diversified aspect, ranging from luxuriant corn-field to barren moor; by Rait, Kilspindie, and Pitrody Burns its drainage is mostly carried eastward to the Firth of Tay. Trap and coarse greyish sandstone are the predominant rocks. The trap has been quarried in Pitrody Den; and beautiful pieces of agate are often found among the hills. The soil on the flat south-eastern border is a fertile mixture of clay and humus; on the slopes of the southern hills, and in the hollows and little glens, is of various quality, but generally good; and on the northern hills, is wet and heathy. About seven-thirtieths of the entire area are in tillage, one-thirtieth is under wood, and the rest of the land is either pastoral or waste. FINGASK CASTLE and Annat are the only mansions; and 4 proprietors hold each an annual value of more, 2 of less, than £500. Kilspindie is in the presbytery of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £307. The church, at Kilspindie village, is a plain edifice, recently repaired, and containing 350 sittings; and a public school, with accommodation for 130 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 84, and a grant of £87, 19s. Valuation (1860) £6255, (1883) £6746, 13s. 4d. Pop. (1801) 762, (1831) 760, (1861) 665, (1871) 679, (1881) 693.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Kilspindley. See ABERLADY.

Kilsyth, a town and a parish on the southern border of Stirlingshire. The town, standing within 5 furlongs of the N bank of the Kelvin and of the Forth and Clyde Canal, by road is 1¾ mile N of Croy station, 4 miles WNW of Cumbernauld, 12 W by S of Falkirk, 15 SSW of Stirling, 12½ NE of Glasgow, and 35 W by N of Edinburgh; whilst by rail it is 4½ miles ENE of Kirkintilloch, and 9 miles ENE of Maryhill, as terminus of the Kelvin Valley branch of the North British, formed in 1876-78, which branch, under an Act of 1882 is to be continued east-north-eastward into connection with the Denny branch of the Caledonian. Overhung to the N by the Kilsyth Hills, and threaded by Garrel Burn, it occupies a small rising-ground 180 feet above sea-level; and, viewed from the neighbouring heights or from the canal, presents a bleak and dingy appearance, with straggling, irregular streets. An older village, called Monaebrugh, was situated on a different part of the banks of Garrel Burn; but the present place was founded in 1665, and took its name of Kilsyth from the proprietor's title. For some time it derived considerable consequence from being a stage on the great thoroughfare from Glasgow to Stirling, and from Glasgow, by way of Falkirk, to Edinburgh; and, after the cessation of that traffic, it continued to maintain itself by connection with the cotton manufacturers of Glasgow, acquiring, about 1845, a factory of its own. Kilsyth has a post

office under Glasgow, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the National and Royal Banks, a National Security savings' bank (1829), 7 insurance agencies, 3 hotels, a town hall, assembly rooms, a cemetery, gasworks, a good water supply, a new drainage system, effected at a cost of £2250, fairs on the second Friday in April and the third Friday in November, and sheriff small-debt courts on the fourth Thursday of March, June, September, and December. The parish church, at the W end of the town, is an elegant structure of 1816, containing 860 sittings. Other places of worship are a recent and handsome Free church, a U.P. church (1768; 559 sittings), Independent and Wesleyan chapels, and St Patrick's Roman Catholic church (1866; 450 sittings). The Burgh Academy, at Craighid, is an Italian edifice of 1875-76, built at a cost of £4800. A burgh of barony since 1826, and also a police burgh, Kilsyth is governed by a provost, a senior and a junior bailie, and 6 councillors. Burgh valuation (1883) £14,324, 9s. 3d. Pop. (1851) 3949, (1861) 4692, (1871) 4895, (1881) 5405, of whom 2682 were females. Houses (1881) 1143 inhabited, 155 vacant.

The battle of Kilsyth was fought on 15 Aug. 1645, between the army of Montrose and the Covenanters under Baillie. The scene of action was the tract around the hollow which now contains the reservoir of the Forth and Clyde Canal—a field so broken and irregular, that, did not tradition and history concur in identifying it, few persons could believe it to have been the arena of any military operation. Montrose and his men took up their ground to their own liking, to abide the onset of forces specially deputed against them by the Scottish council. When Baillie arrived to make the attack, he found his authority all but superseded by a committee, headed by Argyll, and shorn of power to exert subordinating influence on the portion of the army placed specially under his control. Montrose's army consisted of only 4400 foot, with 500 horse, while that of his antagonist amounted to 6000 foot and 1000 horse; but Montrose had the high advantages of having chosen his ground, of possessing the supreme command, and of having arranged his troops in the best possible manner for confronting his opponents. The weather being very hot, Montrose bade his followers doff their outer garments—a circumstance which gave rise to a tradition that they fought naked; and, making a general assault, he almost instantly—aided or rather led by the impetuosity of his Highlanders—threw his antagonists, reserve and all, into such confusion, that prodigies of valour, on the part of their nominal commander, utterly failed to rally even a portion of them and incite them to withstand the foe. A total rout taking place, Montrose's forces cut down or captured almost the whole of the infantry, and even coolly massacred many of the unarmed inhabitants of the country. Though Baillie's cavalry, for the most part, escaped death from the conqueror, very many of them met it in fleeing from his pursuit across the then dangerous morass of DULLATUR Bog. Incredible as it may seem, only 7 or 8 in Montrose's army were slain. 'It belongs not to me,' says the Rev. Robert Rennie, in the *Old Statistical Account*, 'to give any detail of that engagement, suffice it to say, that every little hill and valley bears the name, or records the deeds of that day; so that the situation of each army can be distinctly traced. Such as the Bullet and Baggage Knowe, the Drum Burn, the Slaughter Howe or hollow, Kill-e-many Butts, etc., etc. In the Bullet Knowe and neighbourhood, bullets are found every year; and in some places so thick, that you may lift three or four without moving a step. In the Slaughter Howe, and a variety of other places, bones and skeletons may be dug up everywhere; and in every little bog or marsh for 3 miles, especially in the Dullatur Bog, they have been discovered in almost every ditch. The places where the bodies lie in any number may be easily known; as the grass is always of a more luxuriant growth in summer, and of a yellowish tinge in spring and harvest.' Kilsyth is remarkable as the scene of two religious revivals which occurred

respectively in the years 1742 and 1839, and excited great interest throughout the country. Narratives of them were written and published by the Rev. Mr Robe and the Rev. Mr Burns, the incumbents at their respective dates. Kilsyth Castle, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of the town, was the seat from the first half of the 15th century of a junior branch of the Livingstones of Callendar, and, strengthened and garrisoned against Oliver Cromwell in 1650, is now a ruin. In 1661 Sir James Livingstone was created Viscount Kilsyth and Baron Campsie, but his second son, William, third Viscount Kilsyth, engaged in the rebellion of 1715, and suffered attainder in the following year. The family burying-vault in the old churchyard measures 16 feet each way; and, in 1795, was found by some Glasgow students to contain an embalmed body of the last Viscount's first wife and infant son in a state of complete preservation. It was afterwards so closed with flat stones as to be rendered inaccessible.

The parish of Kilsyth, containing also the villages of Banton and Low Banton, comprises two ancient baronies, East and West, but consisted of only the East Barony, then called Monaebrugh, till 1649, when it acquired the West Barony by annexation from Campsie. It is bounded NW by Fintry, N by St Ninians, E by Denny, S by Cumbernauld and Kirkintilloch in Dumbartonshire (detached), and W by Campsie. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 13,248 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 127 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The CARRON winds 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward along all the northern boundary; the KELVIN, rising in the south-eastern corner, flows 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-westward, with sluggish current in a deep artificial channel, along or close to most of the southern border, and within a brief distance of the Forth and Clyde Canal; several short but impetuous burns rise in the interior, and run northward to the Carron; and GARVALD or Garrel Burn, issuing from a reservoir near the western border, curves 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward to the Kelvin, which elsewhere is joined by two or three lesser streams. Most of the burns form frequent waterfalls; and those that run to the Kelvin are remarkable for the extent to which they have been utilised for water-power. The surface declines in the NE along the Carron to 670, in the SW along the Kelvin to 150, feet above sea-level; and between these points it rises to 404 feet near Riskend, 1393 at Laird's Hill, 1484 at Tomtain, and 1129 at Cock Hill. The southern district of the parish, comprising nearly one-half of the entire area, contains the watershed or summit level (156 feet) of the strath of the Forth and Clyde Canal; and for some little distance from the southern boundary is almost a dead flat, but rises presently into an undulating, broken, rough ascent, which is everywhere so well cultivated as, though very bare of trees, to present a pleasing appearance. A narrow belt of meadow land extends along the Carron; and all the rest of the parish is that part of the long range of the Lennox Hills, which, consisting of wild pastoral heights, and connected westward with the Campsie Fells, eastward with the Denny Hills, bears the distinctive name of the Kilsyth Hills, is picturesquely intersected with short deep glens, and commands, from its loftiest summits, magnificent views from sea to sea, and over parts of fourteen counties. Eruptive rocks predominate in the hills, and carboniferous in the plain. Limestone and a beautiful light-coloured sandstone are quarried; and ironstone and coal, the latter of various qualities and much intersected by trap dykes, are both very plentiful, and have long been mined. At Riskend and Haugh two specially rich seams of coal and ironstone were opened up in the summer of 1883, which will furnish employment to between 200 and 300 additional hands. A vein of copper ore was wrought during part of last century; and specimens of yellow and red jasper, suitable for gems, were brought into notice in 1791. The soil of the SE corner is thin and sandy or gravelly; on the flat lands along the Kelvin, is a deep rich loam; on the slopes and arable braes to the

N of the plain, is clayey or stiffly argillaceous, incumbent on retentive strata; and in the upland tracts, is mostly sandy, gravelly, or stony. Of the entire area, 10,901 acres are arable, 2050 are pasture, and 170 are under wood. Antiquities are remains of two Roman and of two Caledonian forts, the ruins of Kilsyth and Colzium Castles, a seat of ancient feudal courts still called the Court Hill, and a retreat of the Covenanters in 1669, known as the Covenanters' Cave. Among distinguished natives have been Sir William Livingstone, vice-chamberlain of Scotland (d. 1627); the Rev. John Livingstone (1603-72), one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland; Sir Archibald Edmonstone (1795-1871), author of *A Journey to the Oases of Upper Egypt*; and the Rev. Dr R. Rennie, minister of the parish from 1789 till 1820, author of several essays on peat moss. COLZIUM House is the chief mansion; and 6 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 14 of between £100 and £500, 35 of from £50 to £100, and 55 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Glasgow and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, this parish since 1850 has been divided ecclesiastically into Kilsyth proper and the *quoad sacra* parish of Banton, the former a living worth £464. Four public schools—Academy, Banton, Chapel Green, Kilsyth—and a Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 600, 173, 88, 201, and 172 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 497, 157, 53, 149, and 169, and grants of £432, 11s. 6d., £165, 0s. 6d., £41, 7s. 6d., £110, 2s., and £126, 13s. 6d. Landward valuation (1860) £14,050, (1883) £16,049, 6s. 9d. Pop. (1801) 1762, (1831) 4297, (1861) 6112, (1871) 6313, (1881) 6840, of whom 793 were in Banton *quoad sacra* parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Kiltarlity* and Convintth, a united parish of N Inverness-shire, whose church stands near the left bank of Belladrum Burn, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Beaully under which there is a post office of Kiltarlity. Bounded NW and N by Kilmorack, E by Kirrhill and Inverness, and S by Urquhart-Glenmoriston, it has an utmost length from NE to SW of $30\frac{1}{4}$ miles,† a varying width of $3\frac{3}{8}$ furlongs and $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an area of $124\frac{3}{8}$ square miles or 79,579 $\frac{3}{8}$ acres, of which 1347 $\frac{3}{8}$ are water. The river GLASS, formed by the confluence of the Affric and Amhuinn Deabhaidh, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Glenaffric Hotel, flows 12 miles north-eastward—chiefly along the boundary with, but for $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles through, Kilmorack parish—till, near Erchless Castle, it unites with the Farrar to form the river BEAULY, which itself winds 12 miles east-north-eastward, mainly along the northern boundary, till at Lovat Bridge it passes off from Kiltarlity. Of a number of streams that flow to these two rivers, the chief is Belladrum Burn, running $7\frac{3}{8}$ miles northward, till it falls into the Beaully just below Beaufort Castle; and of fully a score of lakes the largest are Loch a' Bhruthaich ($9 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 942 feet), Loch Neaty ($5 \times 1\frac{3}{8}$ furl.; 822 feet), Loch nan Eun (5×2 furl.; 1700 feet), and Loch na Beinne Baine ($7\frac{3}{8} \times 3$ furl.; 1650 feet). Almost everywhere hilly or mountainous, the surface declines in the extreme NE to 18 feet above sea-level, and rises thence to Tor Mor (487 feet), Meall Mor (1316), Creag Ard Mhor (933), the *eastern shoulder (2032) of Carn nam Pollan, *Carn nam Bad (1499), Clach-bheinn (1857), Carn a' Choire Chruaidh (2830), and *Carn a' Choire Chairbh (2827), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. Such is a bare outline of the general features of Kiltarlity, whose special beauties, antiquities, and mansions are noticed under AIGAS, BEAULY, DHRUIM, GLASS, GLENCONVINTH, STRATH-

GLASS, BEAUFORT CASTLE, BELLADRUM, ERCHLESS CASTLE, ESKADALE, and GUISACHAN. Devonian rocks predominate in the lower tracts; gneiss and granite in the uplands. Serpentine and granular limestone occur in small quantities on the south-eastern border; and specimens of asbestos and rock crystal are often found upon the hills. The soil of the arable lands is mostly thin, light, extremely hard, and of a reddish colour. Strathglass and the NE corner of the parish are beautifully wooded. Among the antiquities are numerous Caledonian stone circles and some vitrified forts; and there are three considerable caves at Cugie, Easter Main, and Corriedow, of which the last, in a glen on the SE border, is said to have afforded refuge for some days to Prince Charles Edward. Kiltarlity is in the presbytery of Inverness and synod of Moray; the living is worth £332. The parish church, on a rising-ground amid a clump of tall trees, was rebuilt in 1829, and contains 790 sittings. There are also Established mission chapels of Erchless and Guisachan, Free churches of Kiltarlity and Strathglass, and St Mary's Roman Catholic church of Eskdale (1826; 600 sittings); whilst six schools—Culburnie, Glenconvintth, Guisachan, Struy, Tomnacross, and Eskdale—with total accommodation for 726 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 222, and grants amounting to £240. Valuation (1860) £9391, (1882) £11,610. Pop. (1801) 2588, (1841) 2881, (1861) 2839, (1871) 2537, (1881) 2134, of whom 1721 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 83, 73, 72, 1878-81.

Kiltearn (Gael. *cill-Tighearn*, 'St Ternan's church'), a parish of Ross-shire, containing EVANTON village and FOLLIS station, the latter being 2 miles SSW of Novar and $4\frac{1}{4}$ NNE of Dingwall. Tapering north-westward, and bounded NE by Alness, SE by the Cromarty Firth, SW by Dingwall, and W by Fodderty, it has an utmost length from NW to SE of $13\frac{3}{8}$ miles, a varying width of 1 mile and 6 miles, and an area of 29,956 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 1097 $\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore and 886 $\frac{1}{2}$ water. Loch GLASS (4 miles \times 5 furl.; 713 feet) lies on the Alness border, and from its foot sends off the river Glass or AULTGRANDE, which, running 8 miles east-south-eastward to the Cromarty Firth, chiefly along the NE boundary, but latterly through the north-eastern corner of the parish, is joined from Kiltearn by the Allt nan Caorach; whilst of seven lakes scattered over the interior, the largest is Loch Bealach nan Cuilean ($7\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ furl.; 1200 feet). Except for a level strip along the Firth, the entire surface is hilly or mountainous, wild, heathy, and uncultivated upland, chief elevations north-westward being Cnoc Vabin (1000 feet), Cnoc nan Each (1508), huge, lumpish *BEN WYVIS (3429), Queen's Cairn (2109), *Carn nan Ruidha (2206), and *Clach nam Buaidh-thearan (1875), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the western confines of the parish. Devonian rocks predominate along the coast; metamorphic rocks, chiefly gneiss, in the interior. Small portions of carboniferous rocks, containing coal, near the shore, at one time induced an expensive but fruitless attempt to sink a coal mine; and lead and iron ores occur in the interior, but not in quantity to promise productive working. At most, 3000 acres are regularly or occasionally in tillage; but a fair proportion of the lower district is under wood. A cairn and remains of five pre-Reformation chapels are among the extant antiquities, a Caledonian stone circle having been demolished not long before 1839. There is a remarkable group of cup-and-ring marked stones on the estate of Mountgerald, and a very remarkable and interesting group of hut circles with tumuli to the SW of Cnoc Mhargaidh Dhuibh on the estate of Swordale. This group of hut circles is in part surrounded by the remains of an old enclosure. The Falls of Cones near the junction of the Aultgrande and Allt-nan-Caorach are interesting and beautiful. The most interesting natural phenomenon in the parish is the Black Rock of Kiltearn, now visited by hundreds of people every year. The most distinguished and venerated of the northern Covenanters, the Rev. Thomas Hogg, was minister of Kiltearn. There is a marble tablet in the parish church

* We have a slight trace of the Columban church in the eastern districts of the northern Picts in the Irish Annals, which record in 616 the death of Tolorgain or Talarian, who gives his name to the great district of Ciltalargyn, or Kiltarlity' (Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, ii. 153, 187).

† Near Invercannich, however, a strip of Kilmorack, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide at the narrowest, cuts this parish in two. It may also be noted that every earlier description of Kiltarlity has erred in assigning to it Glenaffric, with Lochs Affric and Benevean, which really belong to Kilmorack.

with the following inscription, which gives a condensed history of his life:—'In memory of the Rev. Thomas Hogg of Kiltearn, one of the most eminent Scottish ministers of the 17th century. He was born at Tain 1628; ordained minister of Kiltearn 1654; deposed as a Profester 1661; and ejected from Kiltearn 1662. As "a noted keeper of conventicles" he was imprisoned in Forres 1668; in Edinburgh 1677, 1679, and 1683; in the Bass Rock 1677 and 1677-1679; put to the horn 1674; intercommuned 1675; fined 5000 merks 1683; and banished furth of Scotland 1684. He was imprisoned, on false political grounds, in London 1685; went in 1686 to Holland, where the Prince of Orange made him a royal chaplain; was restored to Kiltearn 1691; and died 4th Jany. 1692, aged 64 years. Matt. v. 10-12. 1880.' Mansions, all noticed separately, are FOULIS Castle, MOUNTGERALD, LEMLAIR, and BALCONIE; and 3 proprietors hold each an annual value of between £1100 and £1400, 6 of between £250 and £830. Kiltearn is in the presbytery of Dingwall and synod of Ross; the living is worth £332. The parish church (parts of it pre-Reformation, recently repaired and reseated) stands close to the Firth, 1½ mile SE of Evanton, where there is a Free church; and a public school, with accommodation for 150 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 124, and a grant of £94, 1s. Valuation (1860) £7684, (1881) £10,568, 10s. 9d., plus £1512 for railway. Pop. (1801) 1525, (1831) 1605, (1861) 1634, (1871) 1496, (1881) 1182, of whom 649 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 93, 1881.

Kiltuintaik, an ancient parish in the N of Argyllshire, incorporated with Kilcolmkill, soon after the Reformation, to form the parish of Morvern. Its church continued to be in use along with that of Kilcolmkill, and, as rebuilt in 1780, contains 300 sittings.

Kilvaree, a hamlet near the W border of Muckairn parish, Argyllshire, 6½ miles ENE of Oban.

Kilvaxter, a hamlet in the NW of the Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. Its post-town is Kilmuir, under Portree.

Kilvickeon. See KILFINICHEN.

Kilwinning, a town and a parish in Cunninghame district, Ayrshire. The town, standing on the river Garnock, has a station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, at the junction of the branch to Ardrossan with the line to Ayr, 3½ miles NNW of Irvine, 6 E by N of Ardrossan, and 25½ SW of Glasgow. It took its name from St Winnin or Winning, an Irish evangelist, said to have landed at the mouth of the Garnock in 715, and here to have founded a church, on whose site four centuries later arose a stately abbey. Occupying a gentle rising-ground amid low wooded environs, it presents an antique aspect, and consists of one narrow main street, some by-lanes, and rows of modern houses, with straggling outskirts, whose western extremity is called the Byres, from a belief that the monks there kept their cattle, whilst the eastern is known as Crosshill, as the spot where a cross was erected to meet the eyes of approaching pilgrims to St Winnin's shrine. Throughout the surrounding country it bore down to recent times the name of Saigtown or Saintstown; and a fine spring, a little S of the manse, long held in superstitious repute, is still called St Winnin's Well. After the Reformation it lost the prestige and importance conferred on it by its abbey; and, up till the establishment of the neighbouring Eglinton Ironworks (1815), it mainly depended on the weaving of muslins, gauzes, shawls, etc., for the Glasgow and Paisley markets. Kilwinning now has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and railway telegraph departments, branches of the Commercial and Clydesdale Banks, 14 insurance agencies, 2 hotels, a parish church (1100 sittings), a Free church, a U.P. church (600 sittings; restored 1883), an Original Secession church (550 sittings), an Evangelical Union chapel, a public library, a gas-light company, large engineering and fire-clay works, and fairs on the first Monday of February and November. The public school, Tudor in style, was erected in 1875-

76 at a cost of £8500. The ancient town cross has been restored, but retains its original shaft. Pop. (1841) 2971, (1861) 3921, (1871) 3598, (1881) 3469. Houses (1881) 823 inhabited, 66 vacant, 6 building.

The abbey of SS. Winnin and Mary was founded between 1140 and 1191, for a colony of Tyronean Benedictines from Kelso, by Hugh de Morville, lord of Cunninghame, and Lord High Constable of Scotland. Robert I., Hugh de Morville, John de Menetheth, lord of Arran, Sir William Cunningham of Kilmours, Sir John Maxwell of Maxwell, and other opulent and powerful personages, endowed it with very extensive possessions, so that, besides granges and other property, it claimed the tithes and pertinents of 20 parish churches—13 of them in Cunninghame, 2 in Arran, 2 in Argyllshire, and 2 in Dumbartonshire. 'According to the traditional account of the entire revenue of the monastery,' says the writer of the *Old Statistical Account*, 'it is asserted that its present annual amount would be at least £20,000 sterling.' From Robert II. the monks obtained a charter, erecting all the lands of the barony of Kilwinning into a free regality, with ample jurisdiction; and they received ratifications of this charter from Robert III. and James IV. James IV., when passing the abbey in 1507, made an offering of 14s. to its relics; and Hoveden gravely relates, that a fountain in its vicinity ran blood for eight days and nights in 1184. The last abbot was Gavin Hamilton, a hot opponent of John Knox, and a zealous partisan of Queen Mary, who in 1571 was killed in a skirmish at Restalrig, near Edinburgh. According to tradition, the buildings of the abbey, when entire, covered several acres, and were stately and magnificent; but between 1561 and 1591 all that was strictly monastic was so demolished, that hardly a trace of the foundations of the walls remains. In 1603—after the abbey had been under the commendatorship, first of the family of Glencairn, and next of the family of Raith—its lands and tithes, and various pertinents, were erected into a temporal lordship in favour of Hugh, Earl of Eglinton. The church continued to be in use as the parish church till 1775, when the greater part of it was taken down to make way for the present building. So much of the ruins as remained were afterwards repaired, at very considerable expense, by the then Earl of Eglinton; and a drawing of them made in 1789 is given in *Gros's Antiquities*. The steeple, a huge square tower, 32 feet square and 103 feet high, in 1814 fell from natural decay. A beautiful new tower, 105 feet high and 28 square, was built at a cost of £2000 in the following year on the same site, and separate from the church. The extant remains, Early English in style, comprise the great western doorway, with mullioned window above; the base of the S wall of the nave, 95 feet long; and the stately gable of the S transept, with three tall graceful lancets (*Billings' Antiquities*, vol. iii.).

Kilwinning is the reputed cradle of Freemasonry in Scotland. Fraternities of architects were formed on the Continent of Europe, in the 11th and 12th centuries, to carry out the principles of Gothic architecture; and, being favoured with bulls from the Popes of Rome, securing to them peculiar privileges wherever they might go, they called themselves Freemasons. One of these fraternities is said to have come to Scotland to build the priory of Kilwinning; and there to have taken some of the natives into their fellowship, making them partakers of their secrets and their privileges. Such is the current account, on which Mr R. F. Gould, in his exhaustive *History of Freemasonry* (Edinb. 1883), observes:—'The pretensions of the Kilwinning Lodge to priority over that of Edinburgh, based as they are upon the story which make its institution and the erection of Kilwinning Abbey coeval, are weakened by the fact that the abbey in question was neither the first nor second Gothic structure erected in Scotland. That the lodge was presided over about the year 1286 by James, Lord Steward of Scotland, a few years later by the hero of Bannockburn, and afterwards by the third son of Robert II. (Earl of Buchan) are some of the improbable

stories which were propagated during the last century, in order to secure for the lodge the coveted position of being the first on the Grand Lodge Roll, or to give colour to its separate existence as a rival grand lodge. Whatever was the dignity its followers desired for their *Alma Mater* during the early part of the last century, and however difficult it might then have been to reconcile conflicting claims, we are left in no doubt as to the precedence given to the lodge at Edinburgh in the Statutes of 1599, Kilwinning having positively to take the *second* place.' The oldest minute-book preserved by the Lodge is a small vellum-bound quarto, and contains accounts of its transactions from 1642 to 1758, but not regularly or continuously.

Kilwinning is also remarkable for its continuation to the present time, almost uninterruptedly, of that practice of archery which was anciently enjoined by acts of the Scots parliament on the young men of every parish. Its company of archers is known, though imperfectly, and only by tradition, to have existed prior to 1488; but from that year downward, they are authenticated by documents. Originally enrolled by royal authority, they appear to have been encouraged by the inmates of the abbey; and they, in consequence, instituted customs which easily secured their surviving the discontinuance of archery as the principal art of war. Once a year, in the month of July, they make a grand exhibition. The principal shooting is at a parrot, anciently called the papingo, and well known under that name in heraldry, but now called the popinjay. This used to be constructed of wood; but in recent years has consisted of feathers worked up into the semblance of a parrot; and is suspended by a string to the top of a pole, and placed 120 feet high, on the steeple of the town. The archer who shoots down this mark is called 'the Captain of the Popinjay;' and is master of the ceremonies of the succeeding year. Every person acquainted with Sir Walter Scott's novels, will recognise the Kilwinning festival, transferred to a different arena, in the opening scene of *Old Mortality*, when young Milnwood achieves the honours of Captain of the Popinjay, and becomes bound to do the honours of the Howf. Another kind of shooting is practised for prizes at butts, point-blank distance, about 26 yards. The prize, in this case, is some useful or ornamental piece of plate, given annually to the company by the senior surviving archer.

The parish of Kilwinning, containing also the villages of Fergushill, Doura, Dalgarven, Bensley, and Eglinton Ironworks, is bounded N by Dalry, NE by Beith, E by Stewarton, SE and S by Irvine, SW by Stevenston, and W by Ardrossan. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth is $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is 11,069 acres, of which $79\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The river GARNOCK here winds $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward, first $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the Dalry border, next $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles through the interior, and lastly $\frac{3}{4}$ mile along the Irvine border. CAAF Water, its affluent, runs 1 mile eastward along the northern boundary; and LUGRON Water, after tracing $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles of the boundary with Stewarton, meanders $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward through the interior till it falls into the Garnock at a point 1 mile SSE of the town. A triangular lake, called Ashenyard or Ashgrove Loch ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$ mile) lies at the meeting-point with Stevenston and Ardrossan. The land surface slopes gradually upward from the SW to the NE, and, including flat tracts along the Garnock and Lugton Water, is diversified by gentle undulations, but nowhere exceeds 310 feet above sea-level. It exhibits great wealth of wood and culture; and commands, from numerous vantage-grounds, exquisite views of the eastern seaboard, the wide waters, and the western mountain screens of the Firth of Clyde. The rocks throughout are carboniferous, with intersections of trap dyke. Good building sandstone is quarried; limestone, ironstone, and coal are largely worked; and clay is used for making tiles and bricks. The soil of nearly one-half of the cultivated lands is a stiff clay, and that of most of the remainder is a light sandy loam. From one-fourth to one-third of the entire area is under the plough; a good many hundreds of

acres are under wood; a considerable aggregate in the upper district is moss; and all the rest of the land is disposed in field pasture, subordinate to the dairy. Distinguished persons connected with the parish have been the Earls of Eglinton, the abbot Gavin Hamilton, and the ministers John Glassford, Principal Baillie, James Fergusson, Professor Meldrum, Principal George Chalmers, and Professor William Ritchie. EGLINTON CASTLE, noticed separately, is the chief mansion, others being Ashgrove and Montgreenan; and, besides the Earl of Eglinton, 6 lesser proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 24 of between £100 and £500, 24 of from £50 to £100, and 55 of from £20 to £50. Kilwinning is in the presbytery of Irvine and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £495. An Established chapel of ease, containing 500 sittings, was built at Fergushill in 1880. Auchentiber public, Fergushill public, Kilwinning public, and Eglinton Ironworks school, with respective accommodation for 110, 237, 700, and 330 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 73, 170, 437, and 324, and grants of £59, 15s., £141, 1s., £382, 7s. 6d., and £283, 13s. Valuation (1860) £23,367, (1883) £31,337, 1s., plus £8536 for railways. Pop. (1801) 2700, (1831) 3772, (1861) 7717, (1871) 7375, (1881) 7037.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865. See Robert Wylie's *History of the Mother Lodge, Kilwinning, with Notes on the Abbey* (Glasg. 1878), and the Rev. W. Lee Ker's *Kilwinning Abbey* (Ardrossan, 1883).

Kimelford. See KILMELFORT.

Kimmerghame, an estate, with a mansion, in Edrom parish, Berwickshire, near the right bank of Blackadder Water, 3 miles SE of Duns. A handsome Scottish Baronial edifice, erected in 1851 from designs by the late David Bryce, R.S.A., it is the seat of Archibald Campbell-Swinton, Esq., LL.D. (b. 1812; suc. 1867), Professor of Civil Law in Edinburgh University from 1842 to 1862, who holds 1845 acres in the shire, valued at £3888 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 26, 1864.

Kinairdy, an ancient castellated mansion in Marnoch parish, Banffshire, on a promontory at the confluence of the Burn of Anchintoul with the Deveron, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Aberehirder. Built partly at a very early period, partly at several subsequent dates, it soars aloft, in tower-like form, from its picturesque and commanding site; and, together with much surrounding property, it belonged to the Crichtons of Frenedraught, from whom it passed to the Earls of Fife.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Kinaldie, a modern cottage ornée in the NE corner of Kinellar parish, Aberdeenshire, near the left bank of the Don and $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong ENE of Kinaldie station on the Great North of Scotland railway, this being $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Aberdeen, under which there is a post office of Kinaldie.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 77, 1873.

Kinaldy, an estate, with a mansion, in Cameron parish, Fife, 4 miles S of St Andrews. Its owner, John Purvis, Esq. (b. 1820; suc. 1844), holds 749 acres in the shire, valued at £1321 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 41, 1857.

Kinbattoch, a farm in Towie parish, W Aberdeenshire, 1 mile SW of the church. Some tumuli here were opened in 1750, and found to enclose urns, trinkets, and Roman medals; and here too are an ancient artificial mound (once surrounded by a moat) and ruins of a pre-Reformation chapel.

Kinbeachie, an estate, with a handsome modern mansion, in Resolis parish, Ross-shire, near the SE shore of the Cromarty Firth, 5 miles SW of Invergordon. Kinbeachie Loch ($2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) sends forth the Burn of Resolis.

Kinbettoch. See KINBETTOCH.

Kinblethmont, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Inverkeilor parish, Forfarshire, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles N of Arbroath. Its owner, Henry Alexander Lindsay-Carnegie, Esq. of Boysack (b. 1836; suc. 1860), holds 3670 acres in the shire, valued at £5172 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Kinbrace. See KILDONAN.

Kinbroon, a modern mansion in Fyvie parish, Aberdeenshire, 5 furlongs SSW of Rothie-Norman station.

Kinbuck. See DUNBLANE.

Kincaid House, a mansion in Campsie parish, Stirlingshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSW of Milton.

Kincairney, an estate, with a mansion and a village, in Caputh parish, Perthshire. The mansion, 5 miles ENE of Dunkeld, is the seat of William Ellis Gloag, Esq. (b. 1828), who holds 529 acres in the shire, valued at £706 per annum; and the village stands 1 mile nearer Dunkeld.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870.

Kincaldrum, a mansion in Inverarity parish, Forfarshire, on the NE slope of wooded Kincaldrum Hill, 5 miles SSW of Forfar. It is the seat of the Right Hon. William-Edward Baxter (b. 1825; suc. 1871), Liberal M.P. for the Montrose Burghs since 1855, who holds 581 acres in Forfarshire and 1201 in Fife, valued at £880 and £9287 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868. See KILMARON CASTLE.

Kincapple, an estate, with a mansion and a village, in St Andrews parish, Fife, 3 miles WNW of the city.

Kincardine, a large parish of N Ross and Cromarty, containing to the E the village of ARDGAY, with a post and telegraph office, and with BONAR-BRIDGE station on the Highland railway, $13\frac{3}{4}$ miles WNW of Tain, and $39\frac{1}{4}$ N by E of Dingwall. It is bounded NE by Creich in Sutherland and by the head of Dornoch Firth, E by Edderton, S by Rosskeen, Ainess, Fodderty, and Contin, and SW and W by Lochbroom. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its width, contracting to a point at the extremities, elsewhere varies between $3\frac{3}{4}$ and $21\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is 239 square miles, or 153,054 acres. The OIKELL, rising at the NW corner and at an altitude of 1500 feet, winds $35\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward and east-south-eastward along all the Sutherland boundary, through Loch Ailsh ($7 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 498 feet) and the Kyle of Sutherland to the head of Dornoch Firth at Bonar-Bridge. Of its twenty tributaries from Kincardine parish, the chief is the Einig, formed by two head-streams, and running 4 miles east-north-eastward to a point $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Oikell Bridge; whilst the CARRON, formed by three head-streams, runs 9 miles east-by-northward to the Kyle at a point $\frac{1}{4}$ mile above Bonar-Bridge. Of thirty-three lakes, besides Loch Ailsh, the largest are Crom Loch ($6 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 1720 feet) on the Fodderty border, and Loch Craggie ($5\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ furl.; 507 feet) in the NW interior. The surface is everywhere hilly or mountainous, chief elevations westward and north-westward being Blar Carvary (864 feet), *Cnoc Leathda na Siorrnachadh (1845), Lamentation Hill (600), Carn Bhenn (2080), Breac Bheinn (1516), *Carn Chuinneag (2749), Beim Ullamhie (1616), Bodach Mor (2689), Carn Loch Sruban Mora (2406), and *Breabag (2338), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the southern and western confines of the parish. Granite and sandstone are the predominant rocks; and precious stones are found upon Carn Chuinneag, exactly similar to those of the Cairngorm Mountains. On the Invercharron estate there is a small tract of very fine arable land, with rich alluvial soil; and in 1847, after the potato disease, the greater part of Upper Gledfield farm, extending to 180 acres, was brought under cultivation, in pursuance of the reclamation scheme of Sir Alex. Matheson of Ardrross (*Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1877, pp. 153, 154). Agriculture, however, is practicable over only a small proportion of the land area; and sheep-farming constitutes the staple occupation. There is a pier at the Bridge of Bonar, where ships are moored and discharge their cargoes. A sanguinary contest, called the battle of Tuiteam-Tarblach, was fought in this parish, about 1397, between the Macleods and the Mackays; and near Culrain station, 4 miles NW of Ardgay, Montrose, with 1200 Cavaliers, Germans, and undrilled Oradians, was routed by 230 horse and 170 foot under Lieut.-Colonel Strachan, 27 April 1650. The battle-field bears the name of Craige-aoinneadh or Lamentation Hill, but the conflict itself is commonly known as the battle of Invercharron. More than 600 of his men made prisoners, and 396 slain, the great

Marquis disguised himself as a common Highlander, and, swimming across the Kyle, fled up Strath Oikell to ASSYNT, where three days later he was taken captive. Antiquities are remains of several dunes, cairns, and stone circles, and a sculptured stone in the churchyard. The principal residences, with their distance from Ardgay, are Invercharron House (2 miles N by W), Gledfield House ($1\frac{1}{2}$ W), Culrain Lodge ($3\frac{1}{4}$ NNW), Braelangwell Lodge (6 W by N), Amat Lodge (9 W), Alladale Lodge (13 W by S), Achmahannet Lodge ($9\frac{1}{2}$ NW), and Inveroikell Lodge ($10\frac{3}{4}$ NW). Sir Charles Ross of Balmagowan holds nearly half of the entire rental, 2 other proprietors hold each an annual value of between £1200 and £1870, 3 of between £600 and £800, and 8 of between £100 and £350. Giving off the *quoad sacra* parish of Croick, Kincardine is in the presbytery of Tain and synod of Ross; the living is worth £324. The parish church, near the shore of Dornoch Firth, 7 furlongs SSE of Bonar-Bridge station, was built in 1799, and contains 600 sittings. There are Free churches of Kincardine and Croick; and 4 new public schools—Achmahannet, Croick, Culrain, and Gledfield—with respective accommodation for 40, 35, 50, and 110 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 25, 17, 27, and 67, and grants of £53, 6s. 6d., £31, 0s. 6d., £36, 11s. 6d., and £66, 3s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £6860, (1882) £13,754, plus £848 for railway. Pop. (1801) 1865, (1841) 2108, (1861) 1746, (1871) 1685, (1881) 1472, of whom 1116 were Gaelic-speaking, and 1256 belonged to Kincardine ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 102, 93, 92, 101, 1881-82.

Kincardine, a parish in Menteith district, S Perthshire, containing the villages of BLAIR-DRUMMOND and THORNHILL, each with a post office under Stirling, and extending southward to Gargunock station, northward to within 7 furlongs of Donie station. It comprises a main body and the Thornhill or detached section, separated from each other by a strip of Kilmadock parish, 2 miles broad, and both washed by the Forth on the S, on the N by the Teith. The main body, triangular in outline, is bounded NE by Kilmadock and Leacroft, E by St Ninians in Stirlingshire, S by St Ninians and Gargunock, and W by Kilmadock; and has an utmost length from E to W of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, with an utmost breadth from N to S of $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The detached portion, measuring $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles from N to S, by from $5\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, is bounded N and E by Kilmadock, S by Kippen in Stirlingshire, and W by Port of Menteith. The area of the entire parish is 10,659 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 3606 $\frac{1}{2}$ belong to the detached district, and 155 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The FORTH meanders in serpentine folds 7 furlongs eastward along the S border of the detached portion, and, lower down, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles along all the Gargunock and St Ninians boundary of the main body; its affluent, the arrowy TEITH, hurries 9 furlongs along the N border of the Thornhill section, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward along all the north-eastern boundary of the main body; whilst GOODE Water, another tributary of the Forth, flows $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile east-south-eastward across the detached portion. In the extreme E, at the confluence of the Forth and the Teith, the surface declines to 34 feet above sea-level, and the greater part of the main body is low and almost flat, only in the NW, near Loch Watson, attaining an altitude of 205 feet. The northern half of the Thornhill section is somewhat hillier, and rises to 400 feet near the Muir Damon, a ridge which, lying in the widest part of the strath of Menteith, is the centre of a magnificent landscape, screened in the distance by Ben Lomond, Ben Ledi, Ben Vorlich, Stue a Chroin, the Ochils, and the Lennox Hills. The predominant rocks are Devonian, and sandstone has been quarried. The soil of the carse is a rich blue clay, incumbent on a bed of gravel; that of the dryfield is a light loam, formerly encumbered with boulders, but now entirely cleared. The carse has, at various depths, many thin beds of shells, particularly oysters; and nearly half of it till 1766 was covered with a deep bog, called Blair-Drummond or Kincardine Moss, but by the ingenious removal of the

moss piecemeal into the Forth, had in 1839 been converted into highly fertile land. Woods and plantations cover some 400 acres, 650 acres are in permanent pasture, and nearly all the rest of the parish is under the plough. Antiquities are a tumulus, called Wallace's Trench, 63 yards in circumference, near Blair-Drummond East Lodge; two other tumuli, respectively 92 and 150 yards in circumference, within Blair-Drummond garden; an eminence, the Gallow Hill, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from Blair-Drummond House; and a standing stone, 5 feet high and 12 in circumference, on the summit of Borland Hill; whilst bronze implements, a considerable reach of Roman road, and a portion of the skeleton of a whale, were found on the carse lands in the course of the removal of the superincumbent moss. Robert Wallace, D.D. (1697-1771), statistical writer, and the Rev. Alex. Bryce (1713-86), geometrician, were natives. Blair-Drummond and Ochertyre, both noticed separately, are the chief residences. Giving off since 1877 its Thornhill section to NORRISTON *quoad sacra* parish, Kincardine is in the presbytery of Dunblane and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £335. The parish church, 2 miles S by W of Doune, was built in 1814-16, and is a handsome Perpendicular edifice, with 770 sittings and four stained-glass windows; its ancient predecessor belonged to Cambuskenneth Abbey. Three public schools—Blair-Drummond, Kincardine, and Thornhill—with respective accommodation for 75, 142, and 157 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 22, 60, and 85, and grants of £28, 1s., £57, 19s., and £71, 15s. Valuation (1860) £14,657, (1883) £15,938, 5s. 10d. Pop. (1801) 2212, (1831) 2456, (1861) 1778, (1871) 1484, (1881) 1351, of whom 716 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Kincardine, a small seaport town in Tulliallan parish, SE Perthshire (detached), on low flat ground on the left or NE bank of the river Forth, 3 miles S by W of Kincardine station on the Stirling and Dunfermline section of the North British, this being $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles E of Alloa and $10\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of Dunfermline. Occupying one of the best situations on the Forth, with a good quay and a roadstead 21 feet deep, where 100 vessels may ride in safety, it once, and for a long period, was the seat of commerce for nearly all places round the head of the Firth of Forth, precisely as Leith and Burntisland are the seats of commerce for nearly all places round the southern and northern sides of the lower parts of the Firth. It commands a safe ferry, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, across the Forth; and, prior to the railway era, was the grand ferry station between Fife and Kinrossshire on the one hand, and all the SW of Scotland on the other. Seventy years ago it carried on shipbuilding to so great an extent as sometimes to have from twelve to fifteen vessels on the stocks at once; and it still has a few ships, a rope and sail work, and two woollen factories; but its former extensive distillery, brewery, salt works, and collieries are now extinct or exhausted. It is a regular place of call for steamers on the passage between Stirling and Granton; ranks as a burgh of barony, under government of three bailies; and is the seat of a sheriff small debt court on the first Monday of February, May, August, and November. It contains some good, modern, slated, two-story or three-story houses, but chiefly consists of red-tiled cottages; its environs are pleasant, with the ruins of TULLIALLAN Castle, its modern successor, and some good villas; but the town itself presents a very irregular alignment, and an unattractive appearance. At it are a post office under Alloa, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Union Bank, 6 insurance agencies, gasworks, 2 inns, and 3 schools. Tulliallan parish church, built in 1833 at a cost of £3400, is an elegant edifice, and contains 1176 sittings. A Free church contains 470, and a U.P. church, built in 1819 at a cost of £1200, contains 800 sittings. The distinguished chemist, Prof. James Dewar, F.R.S., was born at Kincardine in 1842. Two embankments were completed in 1823 and 1839, on the W and E sides of the town, for reclaiming valuable land from

the tidal waters of the Forth. That on the W side is 11 feet high and 2020 yards long, cost £6104, and reclaimed 152 acres; while that on the E side is 16 feet high and 3040 yards long, cost nearly £14,000, and reclaimed 214 acres. Pop. (1841) 2875, (1851) 2697, (1861) 2169, (1871) 1983, (1881) 1985, of whom 1141 were females. Houses (1881) 506 inhabited, 55 vacant, 4 building.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Kincardine, a quondam town in Fordoun parish, Kincardineshire, near the right bank of Ferdun Water, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Laurencekirk, and 2 NE of Fettercairn. Near it, on a wooded eminence 30 feet high, are remains of a royal palace, whose walls, at no point exceeding 8 feet in height, consist of chisel-hewn but mostly hammer-dressed stones of a hard and durable sandstone. The ground plan may still be traced; and it seems to have measured 36 yards square, with an inner quadrangle, filled more or less with buildings. Some make this palace the scene of the murder of Kenneth III. in 994 (see FENELLA); and it is known to have been a residence of William the Lyon (1166-1214), of Alexander III. (1249-85), of Edward I. of England in 1296, and of Robert II. in 1333. In 1532 the fourth Earl Marischal obtained a charter for making the town of Kincardine 'the principal and capital burgh of the county;' but less than eighty years after the sheriff and his deputies petitioned for the removal of the courts to Stonehaven, Kincardine possessing neither tolbooth nor hostelry. At the same time its fair, St Catherine's, was transferred to FETTERCAIRN, whither also its market cross (1670) was removed a century later; and now the memory of Kincardine is preserved only by the vestiges of its palace, by the graveyard of its ancient kirk of St Catherine, and by such names in its vicinity as the 'King's Park,' 'Chancellor's Park,' and 'King's Deer.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 66, 1871. See chap. v. of Andrew Jervise's *Memorials of Angus and the Mearns* (Edinb. 1861), and app. xvi. of his *Land of the Lindays* (2d ed., Edinb., 1882).

Kincardine, Inverness-shire. See ABERNETHY.

Kincardine, an estate, with a romantic glen, a modern mansion, and a ruined castle, on the E border of Blackford parish, Perthshire. The glen extends $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward to the vicinity of Auchterarder; is traversed by Ruthven Water and by the Scottish Central section of the Caledonian railway; and contains stupendous railway works, including a six-arched viaduct rising nearly 100 feet above the level of the stream. Modern Kincardine Castle, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Auchterarder, is approached by an avenue that passes along the cope-clad banks of the glen; it is a neat edifice in the castellated style. The ancient castle, farther up the glen, crowned a promontory overlooking scenery similar to that around Hawthornden House. It formed a strong and spacious quadrangle; but, having been dismantled by the Earl of Argyll in 1645, it is now represented by a mere fragment of wall and some vestiges of a moat. About the middle of the 13th century Malise, Earl of Strathearn, conferred the lands of Kincardine on Sir David de Graham, to whose descendant, the Duke of Montrose, they give the title of Earl of Kincardine (cre. 1644).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Kincardine O'Neil, a village and a parish of S Aberdeenshire. The village stands, 234 feet above sea-level, near the left bank of the Dee, 2 miles ESE of Dess station and $2\frac{7}{8}$ SW of Torphins station, this being 24 miles W by S of Aberdeen. It has a post office under Aberdeen, with money order and savings' bank departments, an hotel, and fairs on the second Tuesday of May *o. s.* and the Wednesday and Thursday after the last Tuesday of August *o. s.*

The parish, containing also TORPHINS village and station, is bounded NW by Tough, NE by Cluny and Midmar, E and SE by Banchory-Ternan in Kincardineshire, SW by Birse, and W by Aboyne and Lumphanan. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost width, from E to W, is 7 miles; and its area is 18,260 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The DEE winds $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles

south-eastward along all the south-western border, being spanned, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSE of the village, by the three-arched Bridge of Potarch (1812); and the interior is drained to the Dee by BELTY Burn and several lesser rivulets. The surface may be described as comprising three straths or parts of straths, together with considerable flanking hills, and attains 700 feet at Sluie Woods, 655 at the Hill of Belty, 800 at Ord Fundlie, 1545 at the *Hill of FARE, 1000 at Learney Hill, and 1621 at *Benaquhallie or CORRENNIE, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. The rocks include granite, trap, and sandstone; and the soils range from fertile alluvium to barren moor. Since the beginning of the present century reclamation of waste land has added fully 600 acres to the arable area; and general agricultural improvement has made corresponding progress. Plantations of larch and Scotch fir still cover a large area, though a good many of the older trees have been cut down of recent years. Natives were Alexander Ross (1699-1784), a minor poet, and the 'Wizard of the North,' John Henry Anderson (1814-74). The principal mansions are Kincardine Lodge, Learney, and Desswood; and 9 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 5 of between £100 and £500, and 2 of from £20 to £50. Giving off since 1875 the *quoad sacra* parish of Torphins, Kincardine O'Neil is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £372. The parish church, rebuilt about 1863, is situated in the middle of the village, at the W end of which stands Episcopal Christ Church, a Pointed edifice of 1865-66, with 100 sittings. At Craigmyle, 7 furlongs ESE of Torphins station, is a Free church; and four public schools—Greenburn, Kincardine O'Neil, Tornaveen, and Torphins—with respective accommodation for 69, 130, 90, and 143 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 37, 110, 69, and 102, and grants of £31, 16s., £103, 9s., £51, 10s., and £95, 17s. Valuation (1860) £9042, (1882) £11,583, 8s., plus £940 for railway. Pop. (1801) 1710, (1831) 1936, (1861) 2186, (1871) 2000, (1881) 1931, of whom 1101 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 66, 76, 1871-74.

The presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil comprises the old parishes of Aboynie, Banchory-Ternan, Birse, Cluny, Coull, Crathie and Braemar, Echt, Glenmuick, Kincardine O'Neil, Logie-Coldstone, Lumphanan, Midmar, Strachan, and Tarland-Migvie, the *quoad sacra* parishes of Braemar, Dinnet, Glengairn, and Torphins, and the chapelry of Finzean. Pop. (1871) 19,653, (1881) 19,182, of whom 7044 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—The Free Church also has a presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil, with churches at Aboynie, Ballater, Banchory-Ternan, Braemar, Cluny, Crathie, Cromar, Echt, Kincardine O'Neil, Lumphanan, Midmar, Strachan, and Tarland, which 13 churches together had 1692 communicants in 1883.

Kincardineshire (often called THE MEARNS), a maritime county on the eastern seaboard of Scotland. It is bounded N and NW by Aberdeenshire, E by the German Ocean, and SW by Forfarshire. Its outline is an irregular triangle, with the NE angle at the mouth of the river Dee, the S angle at the mouth of the river North Esk, and the W angle between Mount Battock and the Hill of Cammie, where the boundaries of Forfarshire, Aberdeenshire, and Kincardineshire all meet. The length of the E side is $30\frac{3}{4}$ miles, that of the SW side $18\frac{3}{4}$, and that of the NW side $29\frac{1}{2}$ —all the measurements being in straight lines. Following the main windings, the distance along the sea-coast is about 35 miles, and along the other two sides the distances would be fully one-third more than those just given. From the mouth of the North Esk the boundary follows the mid bed of that river for a distance of 15 miles from the mouth, and then takes a northerly course by Manach Hill to Sturdy Hill, from which it follows the watershed between Glen Esk and Glen Dye to a point about 1 mile NW of Mount Battock at Loch Tennet. From this it follows the course of the Water of Aven till it joins the Feugh Water, down which it runs for about

$\frac{1}{2}$ mile. The line then passes irregularly to the N and NW across the Dee on to the Hill of Fare, thence 4 miles E, and then in an irregular line S back to the Dee near Durris Church, and thereafter it follows the mid bed of the river for $14\frac{3}{4}$ miles to its mouth at Aberdeen. The greater part of the coast-line is bold and rocky, the cliffs often rising to over 200 feet, and presenting many picturesque features, particularly along the line of conglomerate cliffs to the S of Stonehaven. The area of the county is 383'4 square miles or 248,195 acres, of which 1463 are inland waters and 1385 are foreshore. Of the land surface of 245,347 acres, 120,676 were under cultivation in 1882 and 27,880 were under wood, an increase in the former case of 46,299 acres since the beginning of the century and of 30,505 within the last twenty-five years, and in the latter case of 11,228 acres within the last twenty-five years. There are about 6000 acres of permanent pasture, and the rest is rough hill pasture or heath, a considerable proportion being devoted to grouse and deer. The mean summer temperature is 58°, and the mean winter temperature 37°; while rain or snow falls on an average on 190 days in the year, the mean depth being $32\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Among the counties of Scotland Kincardineshire is twenty-first as regards area, twenty-fourth as regards population, and twentieth as regards valuation. The county falls naturally into five subdivisions—the Grampian district, the northern coast district, the southern coast district, the Howe of the Mearns—a continuation northwards of the valley of Strathmore (see FORFARSHIRE)—and the Deeside district.

The Grampian region embraces the eastern termination of the Grampians, extends across the county from Mount Battock (2555 feet) on the W till the sea is reached near Muchals, and separates the Deeside district from the Howe of the Mearns. To the E of Mount Battock is Clachnaben (1944 feet), with, rising near its summit, a curious mass of rock, which looks from the sea like a watch-tower, and forms an excellent landmark. Farther E is Kerloch (1747 feet), from which there is an excellent view of the greater part of Aberdeenshire, and from which it is possible to see as far S as the Lammermuir Hills. To the NE is Cairnmeanean (1245 feet), with its slopes almost covered with great masses of granite. ESE of Mount Battock is Cairn-o'-Mount (1488 feet), over the eastern shoulder of which is the public road from the Howe of the Mearns to Deeside. As the summits approach the coast they gradually get lower, till, about 3 miles from the sea, they average from 500 to 600 feet high, and from this they slope gradually down till they terminate in rocky coast heights of from 100 to 200 feet. The district is about 18 miles long and from 6 to 8 wide. It comprises about 85,400 acres, and is very rugged, dreary, and sterile, though there are here and there some picturesque glens.

From this district the northern and southern coast regions are offshoots to the N and S respectively. The former contains 30,750 acres, and extends from Girdleness to the neighbourhood of Stonehaven, with an average breadth of 3 miles. There is a bold rocky shore, with cliffs varying in height from 100 to 300 feet; but, except in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen and Stonehaven, the region is very bleak. The southern coast district, with an area of 58,190 acres, extends from Stonehaven to the mouth of the North Esk, and has an average breadth of from 4 to 5 miles. Although the heights between Stonehaven and Bervie are somewhat bare, the land is well cultivated, and the aspect is much less bleak than in the northern district. To the S of Stonehaven is the range of cliffs known as the Fowlsheugh, noted as the summer dwelling-place of immense numbers of sea birds. Beyond Johnshaven the heights retire farther from the coast, leaving a strip of fertile land in some places 3 miles wide, and gradually rising into the green ridge known as Garvock Hill (915 feet), forming a continuation of the Sidlaws. Between the Grampians on the SW and the heights of Garvock and Arbutnott on the NE is the northern portion of the great valley of Strathmore, which is in this county

known as the Howe of the Mearns. The length of this district is about 16 miles, and its breadth gradually narrows from 5 miles at the W till it runs out at Stonehaven. It contains 34,340 acres. Sheltered by high grounds from the ungenial N and E winds, it is a fertile and highly cultivated country, with thriving plantations, good farms, and a considerable number of gentlemen's seats. The soil is of a bright red colour, which gives the surface when newly ploughed a very peculiar, but rich and warm, appearance. The Howe constitutes the main line of access between the N and SE of Scotland.

The Deeside district extends from the sea westward along the southern bank of the Dee for over 14 miles, and then along both banks for about 8 miles. It comprehends also the valley of the Fegh. The area is 36,667 acres. The district is peculiarly favourable to the growth of timber, and there are large and thriving plantations, which in many cases extend to the summits of the adjacent hills. At Banchory, where the county occupies both sides of the Dee, the scenery along the river is good.

As will be seen from this outline the surface of the county is considerably diversified. The highest summit of the Grampian range in the county is Mount Battock (2555 feet), and the other principal summits are Sturdy Hill (1784), Kerloch (1747), Hound Hillock (1698), Whitelaws (1664), Mount Shade (1662), Goyle Hill (1527), Cairn-o'-Mount (1488), Fenella Hill (1358), Cairnmonearn (1245), Mongour (1232), Hill of Trusta (1051), Craig of Dalro (1042). In the coast tract between Stonehaven and the mouth of the North Esk are Clochna Hill (638 feet), Bruxie Hill (710), Law of Lum (492), Leys Hill (495), Knox Hill (523), and Hill of Morphie (486). There are a few small lochs in the county, the chief being the Loch of Drum (6 × 2 furl., formerly 3 times as large) near the centre of the N side, and Loirstone Loch (2 × 1 furl.) near the NE corner. Leys Loch is now drained. It contained a crannoge, traces of which still remain. The drainage of the part of the county to the N of the Grampians is effected by means of the Dee and its tributaries. After that river enters Kincardineshire the first stream of importance that it receives is the Water of FEGH, which joins it a little above Banchory, after itself receiving the Water of Aven and the Water of DYE. At the church of Durris the Dee is joined by the Burn of Sheeoch, and, farther down, about a mile below Peterculter Church, by Crynoch Burn. The part of the Grampians immediately to the W of Stonehaven is drained by COWIE Water, CARROX Water, and BERVIE Water, of which the first two enter the sea at Stonehaven, and the last at Bervie. In the coast district N of Stonehaven are the small burns of Elsieck and Muchalls. The district S of Stonehaven has, besides the Bervie Water, also the smaller burns of Caterline, Benholm, Fepella, and Lauriston; near the mouth of the second last is a prettily wooded rock glen with a lofty waterfall. The SW end of the Howe of the Mearns is drained by the Black Burn, Dourie Burn, and Luther Water flowing into the North Esk. There are a number of small local burns flowing into all of these streams, particularly the Dye and the Cowie. The Dee and North Esk are valuable salmon rivers, and in many of the smaller streams there is excellent trout fishing.

Geology.—The area occupied by the ancient crystalline rocks in Kincardineshire lies to the N of the great fault which bounds the Old Red Sandstone formation. This line extends from near Edzell, NE by Fenella Hill, to Craigeven Bay, about 1 mile N of Stonehaven. The synclinal fold which traverses the crystalline rocks in Forfarshire is also traceable across this county. As we ascend the sections in the North Esk and Cowie rivers, green and grey slates and shales are seen dipping towards the NW at high angles, which are succeeded by crystalline micaceous grits and mica schists. On the N side of the synclinal axis the same beds reappear with a SE inclination, but in a still more highly altered form. By means of repeated undulations they spread over the northern part of the county towards the valley of the

Dee. A traverse along the rugged and rocky cliff between Stonehaven and Aberdeen furnishes admirable opportunities for the examination of the lithological varieties of these crystalline rocks, and the numerous flexures by which they are repeated. From the great fault in Craigeven Bay, near Stonehaven, to a point about 1½ mile to the N, there is a regular ascending series through green and grey slates, with bands of pebbly grit which are overlaid by contorted mica schists and micaceous quartzites. In the neighbourhood of Muchalls Castle the latter beds are repeated by gentle undulations, and at Skateraw they are inclined to the W or N of W, while from Portlethen to Findon there is a general dip to the S or SSE. In the eastern portion of the county no limestones are associated with the crystalline series, but, near Banchory and also near Lochlee in the adjacent county, some bands of limestone occur which are probably on the same horizon as the calcareous series of Loch Earn and Loch Tay. An important feature connected with these crystalline rocks is the occurrence of masses of granite in their midst. From the gradual disappearance of the foliation in the micaceous gneiss as we approach the margin of the granite, it is probable that the granitic masses may be the result of extreme metamorphism. By far the largest area of granite extends along the watershed of the county from Mount Battock E to Cairnmonearn Hill, but, besides this mass, there are several small bosses on the S side of the Dee between Maryculter and Aberdeen. The granite to the S of the Dee, which has been largely quarried for building purposes, is coarsely crystalline, of a grey colour, and is composed of the normal constituents—quartz, felspar, and black mica. Veins and dykes of this rock also occur throughout the county in the midst of the stratified crystalline series.

The geological structure of the Old Red Sandstone formation in Kincardineshire has a close resemblance to that in the adjacent county of Forfar. (See *Geology of Forfarshire*, Ord. Gaz., vol. II., p. 40.) The great synclinal fold which traverses Strathmore runs E to the shore at Crawton, while the N limb of the anticlinal fold of the Sidlaws extends along the shore between St Cyrus and Kinneff. In Kincardineshire, however, there is a great thickness of strata belonging to this formation which occupy a lower position than any met with in Forfarshire. This subdivision, which immediately underlies the volcanic series, is admirably displayed in the shore section at Stonehaven. By means of the great fault which bounds the Old Red Sandstone formation along the flanks of the Grampians the members of this subdivision are brought into conjunction with the crystalline rocks in Craigeven Bay about 1 mile N of Stonehaven. The base of the Old Red Sandstone, therefore, is nowhere visible in this county. The strata consist of red sandstones and flags, with purple clays and shales which are either vertical or highly inclined to the E of S, and as they extend along the shore to the Bellman's Head S of Stonehaven, it is evident that their thickness must be about 5000 feet. Notwithstanding the great thickness of the members of this series, it is important to note that when they are followed inland in a WSW direction they are abruptly truncated by the great fault already referred to. Not far to the S of Stonehaven the highest beds of this subdivision pass conformably below the representatives of the volcanic series of Forfarshire. In this county, however, there is a remarkable change in the aspect of the latter subdivision. Instead of a great succession of lavas and tuffs, we find a remarkable development of coarse conglomerates, with ashy grits and a few thin sheets of diabase porphyrite. It is apparent, therefore, that the centres of volcanic activity were far removed from this part of the inland sea in which the strata accumulated. The active volcanoes must have been situated along a line extending from Perthshire into Forfarshire. The massive conglomerates, containing large and well-rounded pebbles of diabase, and various metamorphic rocks are admirably seen on the bluff cliff at Dunnottar Castle, where they are inclined to the S. In Tremuda Bay they swing round to

the SW and pass below a bed of lava. As we follow the coast-line S by Cawton the beds veer round to the W, and this dip continues to Inchberrie and Gourdon, while in the neighbourhood of St Cyrus they are inclined to the N of W. From these data it is evident that the representatives of the volcanic series are curving round the great synclinal fold of Strathmore. Of the sheets of lava intercalated in this subdivision, the most important occurs on the Bruxie and Leys Hills, which can be traced in a SW direction to the E of Inchberrie. The thin bands at Cawton, Kinniff, Inchberrie, and Gourdon are of minor importance.

The members of the volcanic zone are succeeded by red sandstones and conglomerates with bands of shale, in which occurs the well-known fish bed at Canterland (see list of fossils in vol. II., Ord. Gaz., p. 40), and these beds are overlaid in turn by the friable red marls and sandstones occupying the centre of the syncline between Stracathro and Fordoun.

An interesting feature connected with the glaciation of Kincardineshire is the abnormal trend of the ice-markings on the shore, compared with the direction met with on the slopes of the hills. In the higher reaches of the North Esk, and along the hill slopes as far as the Auchlee Hill, near Maryculter, the general trend of the striae is SE and ESE, but along the shore between Inchberrie and Aberdeen the direction is NNE. It would seem, therefore, that by some means or other the ice which radiated from the high grounds of Kincardineshire was compelled to change its course on reaching the low ground between Stracathro and Stonehaven. Along this line it moved towards the NE, and when it reached the coast-line it was deflected still further towards the NNE and N. It has been suggested that this remarkable deflection was due to the presence of the Scandinavian *mer de glace* in the North Sea, which, from its greater size, was capable of overcoming the seaward motion of the local ice. The evidence derived from the boulder clay furnishes striking confirmation of this northerly movement along the coast. This deposit, which is spread over the low grounds in the form of a more or less continuous covering, and which steals up the valleys draining the hills as a gently sloping terrace, presents the usual characteristics of the boulder clay. In the inland area occupied by the Old Red Sandstone, this deposit contains numerous fragments of the altered crystalline rocks derived from the slopes of the high grounds of the county, while to the N of the fault at Stonehaven, in the direction of Muchalls and Portlethen, striated blocks of red sandstone and porphyrite are mingled with fragments of the underlying rocks in the boulder clay. The blocks of lava and the red sandstones were derived from the area lying to the S of the great fault.

At the E end of Strathmore, and along the line of railway from that point towards Stonehaven, deposits of gravel and sand are spread over the ground, which are partly fluvial and partly due to the melting of the retreating glaciers. Here and there along the coast between Stonehaven and St Cyrus patches of stratified sands, gravels, and clays are met with which may probably belong to the 100-foot beach.

Soils and Agriculture.—In the Grampian district there is a large extent of ground simply covered with heath, waste, or under peat, but along the southern border matters improve, and there are stretches of good loam on rock or clay subsoils, while along both the Feugh and the Dye there are patches of good rich loam. Along the coast districts the soil varies considerably. About Muchalls it is thin and moorish, and the northern district is generally rough and stony. Some of the land, however, near Aberdeen is let for dairy farming, and, though stony, is fertile and commands a good rent. In the southern district by Benholm, Bervie, and St Cyrus there is good loam on a subsoil of gravel, clay, or decomposed rock; the higher parts are thin. In the Howe district there are good black and reddish loams, with a subsoil of sand, gravel, or clay, the gravel lying mostly to the NW, and

the clay to the SE. This tract is very fertile. In the Deeside district, along the N side, there is a good deal of light sandy soil produced by decomposed granite mixed with moss, while along the S side the soil varies from a good black loam to sand, gravel, and clay overlying rock.

Before the middle of last century, agriculture in the county was but little attended to. 'At that period' [1761], says Captain Barclay of Ury, in speaking of the county, 'agriculture was at a very low ebb. My grandfather, although a most respectable man, had no turn for improvement, nor had any of his predecessors; indeed, the pursuit of agriculture was generally despised through the country. But my father seems to have been a heaven-born improver; for such was his enthusiasm, that a year before his father's death he carried on his back, all the way from Aberdeen, a bundle of young trees, which he planted in the den of Ury with his own hand, sorely to the vexation of the old gentleman, who complained that the protecting of the plants annoyed the people's sheep. Soon after this my father went to Norfolk, then the great agricultural school of the kingdom, where he served a regular apprenticeship to the business, and brought home with him not only the most improved implements of husbandry, but also a number of Norfolk ploughmen. At that time the tenantry were little better than the boors of Germany and Russia, and the lairds were more inclined to break each other's heads than to break up the treasures of the earth. Seeing, then, that preaching doctrines was of no avail without putting them into practical operation, he took into his own hands a large surface of about 2000 acres. At that time the estate of Ury was a complete waste, consisting of bogs, baulks, and rigs, everywhere intersected with cairns of stones and moorland. For twenty years he toiled most indefatigably; and during all that time he was never known to be in bed after five o'clock in the morning, winter or summer. He was the first man who sowed a turnip in a field, or artificial grasses, north of the Firth of Forth. During this period he thoroughly improved 2000 acres, reclaimed from moor 800, and planted from 1200 to 1500 acres chiefly with forest trees. Gradually his operations began to attract attention, and he followed by the proprietors and tenantry around, until at last that spirit of improvement burst forth, which has placed the agriculture of this part of the country, and Scotland generally, in the high state of excellence in which we now find it.' This was in 1838, and the improvement that has since taken place is equally well marked. 'The area of cultivated land,' says Mr James Macdonald in his prize report on the agriculture of Forfar and Kincardine in the *Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society* for 1881, 'about the commencement of the century is stated at 74,377 acres, and that under actual tillage at 45,736, it being estimated that other 28,000 acres were capable of being cultivated. In the better parts of the county, in the Howe of the Mearns, and in the parishes of St Cyrus and Benholm, wheat had been grown as far back as tradition and record stretched; while by 1807, barley, oats, peas, beans, potatoes, and turnips, and sown grasses, were cultivated with success all over the county. The practice of leaving land in fallow is said to have been introduced into the county by Mr Barclay of Urie in 1761. It spread gradually over the county, and in 1807 the fallow break was estimated at 2619 acres. . . . It is stated that potatoes were first planted in Kincardineshire in 1727 by an old soldier, who had brought some tubers with him from Ireland to the village of Marykirk, where he resided for only one year. He raised a good crop, and it is recorded that, while the villagers were ready enough to steal the strange plant, "none of them had the ingenuity to cultivate it after he was gone." They looked in vain to the stems for the seed. Potatoes were again introduced into the Mearns in 1760, while in 1754 turnips were introduced by Mr R. Scott of Dunminald, and grown by him on the farm of Milton of Mathers, St Cyrus. In 1764, Mr William Lyall, farmer in Wattieston, Fordoun, raised about an acre



of turnips, and it is stated that the crop was considered so rare that it was sold in small quantities, at one penny per stone, for kitchen vegetables. This crop was cultivated on only a very few farms till 1775, but by the beginning of the present century it was grown all over the county. Sown grasses were not in general use till about 1770; but it is stated that, as early as 1730, Sir William Nicolson of Glenbervie, "a spirited cultivator at an early period," raised hay from sown seeds, "not, however, from the seeds of any of the species of clover now in use, but from such seeds as were found among the natural meadow hay." The number of cattle in 1807 was 24,825, and it is stated that a four-year-old Mearns ox weighed about 45 stones. The best cattle are described as black or brown, or brindled with spreading horns. There were also some very good polled cattle similar to, and, no doubt, of the same breed as the Buchan "Humlies," the progenitors, along with the Angus Doddies, of the improved polled Aberdeen and Angus breed. The sheep stock numbered 24,957, and consisted mainly of blackfaced sheep and the ancient dun faces. Along the coast there were a few Bakewell Leicesters, and also some Southdowns. At the commencement of the century the farm implements were somewhat primitive. The ancient Scotch plough was fast giving way to Small's improved ploughs, which cost about £4 each, and which by 1807 was almost the only sort of plough used in the county. Harrows, with five wooden bills and five iron teeth in each, were coming into use, as also were single carts. During the first ten years of the century about a score of threshing-mills were erected in the county at a cost of from £140 to £180 each. Among the noted early improvers, Mr Barclay is mentioned as having been the most prominent. Between 1760 and 1790 he reclaimed over 900, and planted 1000, acres, raising the rental of his estate of Ury from £200 to £1800 in less than fifty years. Early in the century great improvement was effected in houses, roads, and fences.

Coming to speak of more recent times, the spirit of improvement aroused in the last century has never been allowed to lie dormant. True, during the last twenty-five years a smaller extent of land has been reclaimed than during either of the last twenty-five years of the 18th century or the first twenty-five 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 twenty-five years to bring under cultivation. There has been less done simply because there has been less to do.

The acreage under the various crops at different dates is given in the following tables:—

GRAIN CROPS.—ACRES.

Year.	Wheat.	Barley or Bere.	Oats.	Total.
1854	2327	8,480	20,451	40,258
1870	1130	11,032	32,187	44,349
1877	546	13,072	30,607	44,225
1882	598	12,006	31,688	44,292

GRASS, ROOT CROPS, ETC.—ACRES.

Year.	Hay, Grass, and Permanent Pasture.	Turnips.	Potatoes.
1854	49,900	16,087	2045
1870	41,285	19,214	3135
1877	52,551	18,989	2729
1882	53,223	18,133	3410

while there are about 1500 acres annually under beans, rye, vetches, fallow, &c. Between 1854 and 1882 the permanent pasture never broken up, and included above, has decreased from 13,029 to 6933. Harvest in the earlier districts commences between 10 and 31 Aug., and

in the later districts between 1 and 16 Sept. The large farms are worked mostly on the seven shift rotation, most of the others on the six shift. The average yield of wheat per acre is from 28 to 30 bushels; barley, from 36 to 40 bushels; oats, from 36 to 46 bushels; hay, 1½ ton; turnips, from 14 to 30 tons; and potatoes, 5 tons; but the last is very variable. Wages of farm servants vary from £25 to £35 a year. Women for out-door work get 1s. 3d. a day, and in harvest 3s. 4d. a day. The decrease in the area under wheat is due partly to a decrease in the price of wheat, and partly to a slight falling off in the yield per acre, which make its growing still less remunerative. The latter is due to the chemical falling off in the soil.

The agricultural live stock in the county at different dates is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
1854	25,409	3984	35,195	3395	67,983
1870	27,158	4305	32,101	2617	66,181
1876	28,504	4748	32,176	2523	67,951
1882	24,162	4737	24,434	2740	56,073

Owing to the time when cattle are sold for the meat market, the actual number of cattle reared is more than is given in the table. Breeding of cattle is now mostly confined to polled animals, the chief herd being that of Mr James Scott at Easter Tulloch; while there are good herds also kept by Mr Walker at Portlethen, Sir Thomas Gladstone of Fasque, and Mr Grant of Ecclesgreig. Kincardineshire, in the earlier years of the present century, figured prominently in the breeding of shorthorns, the herd being that of Captain Barclay of Ury, founded in 1829, and from which a large number of the shorthorns in the north of Scotland are descended. The horses are principally Clydesdales, but there are no celebrated breeders. A stud established by Mr Baird, the present proprietor of Ury, was dispersed some years ago. Sheep-farming is carried on in the upper districts, and the heather of Glen Dye is supposed to be particularly tender and sweet. The sheep are of the blackfaced breed, and the largest stock belongs to Sir Thomas Gladstone of Fasque. In 1875 there were 1200 holdings of 50 acres or less, 301 of from 50 to 100 acres, 362 of 100 to 300, and 51 of more than 300 acres. Rents vary from 15s. to £3 per acre, according to the quality of the soil. There are 5 proprietors holding each between 10,000 and 50,000 acres, 5 between 5000 and 10,000, 18 between 2000 and 5000, 13 between 1000 and 2000, and 1342 owning land of less extent. The largest landowner in the county is Sir Thomas Gladstone of Fasque. The chief estates, most of which are separately noticed, are Altries, Arbuthnot, Badentoy, Ballogie, Balmain, Balmakewan, Banchory, Benholm, Blackhall, Brotherton, The Burn, Cowie, Coul, Drumlithie, Drumtochty, Dumnottar, Ecclesgreig, Fasque, Fawsie, Fettercairn, Fetteresso, Gilliebrands, Glenbervie, Hallgreen, Hankerton, Inchmarlo, Inglismaldie, Johnston, Kingcausie, Kirktonhill, Lauriston, Leys, Luthermuir, Morpie, Muchalls, Netherley, Pitarrow, Pitcarrie, Portlethen, Raemoir, Rickarton, Strachan, Thornton, and Ury. The manufactures of Kincardineshire are practically *nil*, as a weaving trade once carried on in the smaller villages is now practically extinct. Finely-jointed wooden snuff-boxes were formerly made at Laurencekirk, but this is also now gone. There are small manufactories of woollen cloth at one or two places, and two large distilleries. The herring, haddock, cod, and ling fisheries round the coast are of great importance, and afford employment to the inhabitants of the coast towns and villages. The chief of these are Stonehaven, Gourdon, and Johnshaven. There are also good salmon fishings along the coast and in the Dee and Esk, while there are some excellent grouse moors.

Roads, &c.—The county is traversed by three railways, viz., the Caledonian, which, entering on the SW side at Marykirk, passes along the Howe of the Mearns

to Stonehaven, and then along the coast to Aberdeen, a distance of 34 miles. The Montrose and Bervie railway enters the county near Kinnaber about 1 mile from the mouth of the North Esk, and passes along the coast to Bervie, a distance of 11 miles. The Deeside railway, starting from Aberdeen, passes along the Aberdeenshire bank of the Dee till about 1 mile to the E of Crathes station, where it enters Kincardineshire, and passes through it as far as Glassel station, where it returns to Aberdeenshire, the distance being about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The roads throughout the county are numerous and excellent. There are four main lines with connecting links. The first passes along the coast from Montrose, by Bervie and Stonehaven, to Aberdeen. The second, starting from Brechin, enters the county between Inglismaldie and Balmakewan, and, passing along the Howe by Laurencekirk, joins the first road at Stonehaven. The third, leaving the upper part of Forfarshire at Ganochy near Edzell, passes by Fettercairn, Fordoun, and Fetteresso, also to Stonehaven. The fourth main line follows the right hand bank of the Dee from Aberdeen as far as Wester Sluie, about 5 miles above Banchory, where it passes into Aberdeenshire. This road is connected with the first by a road starting from Maryculter House and leading to Stonehaven, and by another road which, starting between Durris and Banchory, winds across by Cairnmonearn also to Stonehaven. A third road, starting from Banchory, crosses by Cairn-o'-Mount to Fettercairn.

The only royal burgh in the county is Bervie. The old county town was Kineardine, but it is now gone, and the county town is Stonehaven, which is a burgh of barony, and the only town of over 3000 inhabitants. Laurencekirk and Fettercairn are also burghs of barony; and Bervie, Laurencekirk, and Johnshaven have over 1000 inhabitants. The principal villages are, along the coast and in the coast district, Caterline, Cove, Crawton, Downie, Findon, Gourdon, Lochside, Portlethen, Roadside, Skateraw, St Cyrus, Tangleha, and Torry; in the Howe district—Auchinblae, Drumlithie, Fettercairn, Fetteresso, Inch, Luthermuir, and Marykirk; and on Deeside—Banchory. The principal seats, besides those on the estates already noticed, are Auchlunies, Beryhill, Bridgeton, Crathes Castle, Durris House, Elsieck, Forect Hall, Glendye Lodge, Hatton House, Kirkside, Maryculter, Monboddlo, Ravelstone, Redhall, and Tillwhilly.

The civil county consists of the eighteen entire *quoad civilia* parishes of Arbutnott, Benholm, Bervie, Drumoak, Dunnottar, Durris, Fettercairn, Fetteresso, Fordoun, Garcock, Glenbervie, Kinneff, Laurencekirk, Maryculter, Marykirk, Nigg, St Cyrus, and Strachan, and parts of the parishes of Banchory-Devenick, Banchory-Ternan (both shared with Aberdeen), and Edzell (shared with Forfar). The *quoad sacra* parishes of Cookney, Portlethen, and Rickarton are also included. The majority of these are ecclesiastically in the presbyteries of Fordoun and Brechin in the synod of Angus and Mearns, and the others in the presbyteries of Aberdeen and Kincardine O'Neil in the synod of Aberdeen. There are Established churches within all these parishes; and the county also contains 16 places of worship in connection with the Free Church, 4 in connection with the United Presbyterian Church, 1 Congregational Church, 8 in connection with the Scottish Episcopal Church, and 1 in connection with the Roman Catholic Church. On Deeside, near the NE corner of the county, is also the Roman Catholic College of Blairs (St Mary). In the year ending Sept. 1881 there were 61 schools (51 public), which, with accommodation for 7613 children, had 6154 on the rolls, and an average attendance of 4634. Their staff consisted of 82 certificated, 6 assistant, and 47 pupil teachers. Kincardineshire, with a constituency of 1879 in 1882-83, returns one member to parliament. It is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, 26 deputy-lieutenants, and 88 justices of the peace. It forms a division of the sheriffdom of Aberdeen, Kincardine, and Banff, but there is now no resident sheriff-substitute, the business being carried on from Aberdeen. Ordinary courts are held at Stone-

haven every Wednesday throughout the session. Sheriff small debt courts are also held at Stonehaven every Wednesday during the session, and circuit courts are held at Banchory on the first Saturdays of January and May, and at Laurencekirk on the second Saturdays of January and May, and at each of these places on a previously intimated day in September. Justice of peace courts are held at Stonehaven on the first Saturday of every month. There are police stations at Stonehaven, Banchory-Ternan, Bervie, Durris, Fettercairn, Fordoun, Hillside, Johnshaven, Laurencekirk, Marykirk, Nigg, and St Cyrus; and there is a force of 17 men (one to each 2027 of the population) under a chief constable, with a salary of £200 a year. In 1881 the number of persons tried at the instance of the police was 138, convicted 133, committed for trial 19, not dealt with 74. The number of registered poor at 14 May 1881 was 711; of dependants on these, 409; of casual poor, 533; of dependants on these, 433. The receipts were £7835, 15s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and the expenditure £8304, 1s. 11d. The parishes of Arbutnott, Banchory-Devenick, Banchory-Ternan, Benholm, Bervie, Dunnottar, Durris, Fettercairn, Fetteresso, Fordoun, Glenbervie, Kinneff, Laurencekirk, Maryculter, Marykirk, and Strachan form Kincardineshire Poor Law Combination, with a poorhouse near Stonehaven. The proportion of illegitimate births averages about 15 per cent. The death rate averages about 15 per thousand. There are coastguard stations or detachments at Johnshaven, Gourdon, Caterline, and Muchalls; batteries of artillery volunteers at Johnshaven, St Cyrus, and Bervie; and the headquarters of the 1st Deeside Highland Rifle Volunteers are at Banchory. Valuation (1674) £6244, (1804) £63,748, (1856) £158,761, (1866) £194,336, (1876) £223,724, (1883) £233,522, all inclusive of the burgh of Bervie, but exclusive of railways, which in 1866 were valued at £24,305, and in 1883 at £26,541; total in 1883, £260,063. Pop. of registration county, which takes in part of Banchory-Devenick and of Banchory-Ternan from Aberdeen, and gives off parts of Drumoak and Edzell to Forfar, (1871) 35,097, (1881) 35,465; of civil county (1801) 26,349, (1811) 27,439, (1821) 29,118, (1831) 31,431, (1841) 33,075, (1851) 34,598, (1861) 34,466, (1871) 34,630, (1881) 34,464, of whom 16,978 were males and 17,486 females. In 1881 the number of persons to each square mile was 137, the number of families 7557, the number of houses 6748, and the number of rooms 26,187.

The territory now forming Kincardineshire belonged to the ancient Caledonian Vernicines, was included in the so-called Roman province of Vespasiana, and afterwards formed part of Southern Pictavia. Mention is made of various sheriffs from 1163 onwards, but none of them held office for more than a few years, except Philip de Maleville of Mondlynes, who held the post from 1222 to 1240. The sheriffship became in 1348 hereditary in the Keith-Marischal family, in which it remained till the time of William, Lord Keith (1621-35). There are few distinctive features in the history of the district. Malcolm I., King of Alban, fell, according to the *Ulster Annals*, at Fetteresso in 954; and there is in that parish a tumulus known as Malcolm's Mount. It was opened in 1822 by some workmen digging materials for road repair, and found to contain a stone coffin formed of whinstone slabs 7 feet by 4. The bottom was covered with pebbles and a number of small black balls, probably accorns. The bones in it were those of a man of middle size, and when the body had been interred it had been wrapped in a robe of fine network. Some beautiful auburn hair still remained. Kenneth II. was killed near Fettercairn, and Duncan II. at Mondlynes. The historical incidents are noticed under the localities KINCARDINE, FENELLA, DUNNOTTAR, KINNEFF, etc., with which they are more immediately connected. The name Mearns is supposed to be derived from Mernia, a brother of Kenneth II., who was Mormaer of the district. 'Men of the Mearns' has been for long the particular name of natives of the district, and is often associated with the ideas of skill and strength; hence the proverb—

'I can dae fat I dow: the men o' the Mearns can dae nae mair.' There are two large cairns on the top of Garvock Hill; stone circles at Durris and Aquhorities; Roman remains and a disputed camp at Raedykes; and ruins of old castles at STRATHFENELLA, Kaim of MATHERS, KINCARDINE, BALEGNO, DUNNOTAR, GREENCASTLE, KINNEFF, MORPHIE, WHISTLEBERRY, and COWIE, and there are the ruins of a very old church at Cowie. The Sheriff's Kettle is noticed under GARVOCK.

See Anderson's *Black Book of Kincardineshire* (Stonehaven, 1843; 2d ed. 1879); Jervise's *Memorials of Angus and Mearns* (Edinb. 1861); his *Land of the Lindsays* (Edinb. 1843; new ed. 1882); and James Macdonald's 'Agriculture of the Counties of Forfar and Kincardine' in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* for 1881.

Kinclaven (Gael. *ceann-clamhain*, 'the kite's head-land'), a Tayside parish in the district of Stormont, Perthshire, containing Airtully village, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Muthilly station and $2\frac{3}{4}$ NNW of the junction and post-town of Stanley. It is bounded N and NE by Caputh, SE by Cargill, S by Redgorton, SW and W by Auchtergaven, and NW by Little Dunkeld. Its utmost length, from E by N to W by S, is $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its utmost breadth is 4 miles; and its area is $6345\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $209\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The TAY curves $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-north-eastward, south-south-eastward, and south-south-westward along all the Caputh and Cargill boundary, and here exhibits an impetuosity and a destructiveness that do not in general characterise its course. Though embankments were early thrown up along its banks, it has at various periods cut them down, and invaded the fertile corn-fields which they were meant to protect. Three or four denuded tracts, and several islets in its present channel, are tokens of its desolating power. Just below TAYMOUNT HOUSE, it forms a picturesque fall, the Linn of CAMPSIE; and everywhere its salmon fishing is magnificent. Towards the centre of the parish lies King's Myre ($2\frac{3}{4} \times 1$ furl.), the largest of seven small lakes; and out of it a streamlet, with force enough to drive machinery, runs east-by-southward to the Tay. The surface declines along the Tay to 100 feet above sea-level, and rises gently thence to 313 feet near Middleton, 370 at North Airtully, 282 at Garth, and 269 at Court Hill. The rocks are mainly Devonian; and the soil is variously alluvial, clayish, and sandy. Eight-thirteenth of the entire area are in tillage; nearly 1500 acres are under wood; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. The ruined royal castle of Kinclaven, on an eminence fronting the Isla's influx to the Tay, is said to have been founded by Malcolm Ceannmor, and figures in Blind Harry's metrical chronicle as having been won from the English by Wallace. Thomas Duncan, A.R.A. (1807-45), was a native. Mansions are TAYMOUNT and Ballathie; and the landed property is divided among seven. Giving off a portion since 1877 to Stanley *quoad sacra* parish, Kinclaven is in the presbytery of Dunkeld and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £360. The parish church, near the Tay's right bank, 5 miles NNE of Stanley, is an old building, containing 320 sittings. A U.P. church, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles N of Stanley, represents one of the oldest congregations of the Secession body. The public school, with accommodation for 47 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 33, and a grant of £37, 2s. Valuation (1866) £6821, (1883) £7710. Pop. (1801) 1035, (1831) 890, (1861) 758, (1871) 607, (1881) 588, of whom 490 were in Kinclaven ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Kincorth, an estate, with an old-fashioned manor house, in Dyke and Moy parish, Elginshire, near the Culbin Sands and the left bank of the Muckle Burn, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Forres. Purchased by his grandfather not long before 1801, it is the property of Robert Wilfred Eaton Grant, Esq. (b. 1862; suc. 1878), who holds 457 acres in the shire, valued at £832 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 94, 1878.

Kincraig, a hamlet in Alvie parish, SE Invernessshire, near the left bank of the Spey, with a station on the Highland railway ($5\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Kingussie), a

post and telegraph office under Kingussie, and Alvie Free church.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 74, 1877.

Kincraig, an estate, with a mansion, in Rosskeen parish, Ross-shire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Invergordon. Its owner, Roderick Mackenzie, Esq. (b. 1844), holds 1056 acres in the shire, valued at £1216 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 94, 1878.

Kincraigie, a village in Little Dunkeld parish, Perthshire, near the right bank of the river Tay, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile N by W of Dalguise station.

Kincraig Point, a headland on the SW border of Kilonquhar parish, Fife. Flanking the E side of the entrance of Largo Bay, and rising to a height of 200 feet, it presents a bold front to the Firth of Forth, and intercepts the roll of heavy seas in high easterly winds. Its rocks comprise basalt, greenstone, clinkstone, amygdaloid, trap-tuff, greywacke, claystone, and porphyry, in such juxtapositions, with such characters, and partly so reticulated by innumerable veins of calcareous spar, as to present an interesting study to geologists; and on the seaward skirt it is pierced with several caves, one of which is alleged to have been the retreat of Macduff when hiding from Macbeth.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 41, 1857.

Kindallachan, a village in Dunkeld and Dowally parish, Perthshire, near the left bank of the Tay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Ballinluig Junction.

Kindeace House, a mansion in Kilmuir-Easter parish, Ross-shire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Invergordon.

Kinder Loch, a lake in Newabbey parish, SE Kirkcudbrightshire, at the NE base of CRIFFEL (1867 feet), 1 mile S of Newabbey village. Lying 100 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of $6\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs; receives GLEN BURN, and sends off Drum Burn $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-eastward to the Solway Firth; abounds in fine trout, of nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. weight; and contains 2 islets, the smaller an artificial crannoge or pile-built lake-dwelling, the larger the site of the ancient parish church. The estate around it was called from it Lochkinder, and gave either that name or the similar one of Lochindoloch to the parish now called Newabbey.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 5, 6, 1857-63.

Kindrogan, an estate, with a mansion, in Kirkmichael parish, NE Perthshire, at the head of Strath Ardlie, 10 miles ENE of Pitlochry. Its owner, Patrick Small Keir, Esq. (b. 1810; suc. 1860), holds 10,000 acres in the shire, valued at £2445 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870.

Kinearny, an ancient parish in Kincardine O'Neil district, Aberdeenshire, since 1743 divided between the present parishes of Cluny and Midmar.

Kineddar. See KING EDWARD.

Kinedder, an estate, with a mansion, in Saline parish, Fife, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Dunfermline. Its owner, William Charles Chitty Erskine, Esq. (b. 1843; suc. 1846), holds 969 acres in the shire, valued at £880 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Kinellan, Loch, a pretty lake ($2\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ furl.; 480 feet) in Contin parish, SE Ross-shire, 1 mile SW of Strathpeffer. It contains an artificial crannoge or lake-dwelling said to have been a stronghold of the Seaforth family; and is flanked on one side with fine arable fields, on the other with wild uplands. Near it is a remarkable echo, repeating distinctly an entire sentence.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 83, 1881.

Kinellar, a parish of SE Aberdeenshire, containing, at its NE corner, Kinaldie station on the Great North of Scotland railway, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles ESE of Kintore Junction, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Aberdeen, under which, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the S, there is a post office of Blackburn. It is bounded N by Fintray, E by Dyce and Newhills, SE and SW by Skene, and NW by Kintore. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 1 and $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is $4227\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $10\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The DOX winds 2 miles east-by-northward along all the northern boundary; and, in the NE, where it quits the parish, the surface declines to 135 feet above sea-level, thence rising south-south-westward to 500 feet near Woodhill Cottage, and 610 at the Drum Stone. Granite is the predominant rock; and the soil

is alluvial along the Don, loamy or gravelly on the lower knolls and hill slopes, but generally of fair fertility. A heathy common, partly broken up in 1840, is on the NW border; a patch or two of rocky moor occurs in other parts; and, with the exception of a small proportion of planted ground, all the rest of the land is regularly or occasionally in tillage. Antiquities are numerous tumuli on the north-western common, remnants of an ancient Caledonian stone circle in the churchyard, the 'Assembly Cairn' of Auchronic, and the 'Drum Stone' on Upper Anquhorsk farm, on which 'the much renounit laird of Drum' is said to have sat and made his testament on his way to the battle of Harlaw (1411). Mansions are Tertowie, Kinellar Lodge, Kinaldie, and Glasgoego; and 3 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 4 of between £100 and £500, and 5 of from £20 to £50. Kinellar is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £201. The parish church, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Kinaldie station, was built in 1801, and contains 250 sittings. The public school, with accommodation for 106 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 61, and a grant of £47, 12s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £4308, (1882) £5690, 16s. 6d., plus £267 for railway. Pop. (1801) 309, (1831) 449, (1861) 691, (1871) 601, (1881) 580.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 77, 76, 1873-74.

Kinethmont. See KENNETHMONT.

Kinfauns (Gael. *ceann-fan*, 'head of the slope'), a parish of SE Perthshire, containing Kinfauns and Glencarse stations on the Dundee and Perth section of the Caledonian, $3\frac{3}{4}$ and 6 miles E by S of Perth. It is bounded N by Scone, Kinnoull (detached), and Kilspondie, E by Errol, SE by St Madoes and Kinnoull (detached), S by the Tay, dividing it from Rhynd and Perth parishes, and W by the main body of Kinnoull. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between 1 and 2 miles; and its area is 4493 acres, of which 61 are foreshore and 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ water. The navigable TAY, curving $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-southward along the southern border, here broadens to 3 furlongs, and has neap tides of 6, spring tides of 9 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. It receives three streamlets from the interior, and is fringed by a belt of level ground, which, narrow in the W, widens eastward into the Carse of Gowrie. Beyond, the surface rises northward to the Sillwars, attaining 729 feet at *KINNOULL Hill, 555 at tower-crowned Kinfauns Hill, 702 near the Scone border, 342 at *Pans Hill, 596 at Glencarse Hill, and 715 near Pitlowrie, where the asterisks indicate summits that fall just beyond the western and south-eastern confines of the parish. Old Red sandstone predominates in the low tracts, trap rock in the hills; and the latter has been largely quarried both for building and for road metal. The soil of the flat grounds along the Tay is a strong and very fertile clay; on the lower hill-slopes is an easy, deep, rich, black mould; and in the level parts of the eastern district, inland from the Carse, is black mould, mixed in some places with clay, in others with sand. Nearly one-half of the entire area is in tillage; about 215 acres are pasture; and most of the rest of the land is under wood. The lands of Kinfauns are said to have been given early in the 14th century by Robert the Bruce to the French 'Red Rover,' Thomas de Longueville or Chartres, whose two-handed broadsword, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, is professed still to be shown in the modern castle. Several of his descendants were provosts of Perth; and one of them, Sir Patrick Charteris, figures as such in Scott's *Fair Maid of Perth*. From them Kinfauns passed to the Carnegies, and from them again to the Blairs, whose heiress, Margaret, married the twelfth Baron Gray in 1741. Their great-granddaughter, the eighteenth Baroness Gray, dying without issue in 1878, the entailed estates of Gray and Kinfauns went to Edmund Archibald Stuart, Esq. (b. 1840), who has taken the name and arms of Gray, and who holds 2631 acres in Perthshire and 1639 in Forfarshire, valued at £6124 and £2940 per annum. The present castle, 3 miles E by S of Perth and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of Kinfauns station, is a stately Gothic pile, erected in 1822 from

designs by Sir Robert Smirke on the site of its ancient predecessor. Measuring 233 by 160 feet, it has a central tower 86 feet high, and is entered by a noble eastern portico. The interior contains a valuable library, and is richly adorned with stained glass, statues, paintings by the old masters, and family portraits by Raeburn, Sir Francis Grant, etc. The grounds are finely wooded, a Spanish chestnut in particular being 75 feet in height and 17 in girth at 1 foot from the ground. (See FOWLIS-WESTER, GRAY HOUSE, and pp. 26-31 of Fullarton's *Perthshire Illustrated*, 1844.) Other mansions, noticed separately, are GLENCARSE, GLENDOICK, and SEGGIEDEN; and, in all, 6 proprietors hold each an annual value of more, 3 of less, than £500. Kinfauns is in the presbytery of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £334. The parish church is a new structure of 1870, containing 300 sittings and an organ (1882). There is also a Free church; and Balthayock and Kinfauns public schools, with respective accommodation for 75 and 60 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 37 and 31, and grants of £24, 6s. and £21, 14s. Valuation (1860) £9077, 11s. 4d., (1883) £9355, 1s. 3d. Pop. (1801) 616, (1821) 802, (1861) 657, (1871) 578, (1881) 583.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Kingairloch, a hamlet in Lismore and Appin parish, Argyllshire, at the head of Loch Corry (a western offshoot of Loch Linnhe), 16 miles SW of Ardgour, and 26 SW of Fort William. It has a post office, an inn, a public school, and an Established mission church. From J. A. Forbes, Esq., the estates of Kingairloch and North Corry were purchased in 1881 for £30,140 by John Bell Sherriiff, Esq. of CARRONVALE (b. 1821), who holds 11,205 acres in Argyllshire and 164 in Stirlingshire, valued at £1440 and £363 per annum. The mansion, Kingairloch House, stands near the hamlet.

Kingarth, a parish of Bute island, Buteshire, whose church stands $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Rothesay, under which there is a post office of Kingarth. Containing also the villages of Kilchattan Bay, Ascog, and Kerrycroy, and comprising the southern part of Bute island, it is bounded NW by Rothesay parish, and on all other sides by the Firth of Clyde. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its land area is 8995 acres. Its outline is indented by several small bays, especially on the W side; and, contracting southward to $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs at the low sandy isthmus of the Vale of St Blane, it thence projects a peninsula 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and terminating in the promontory of Garroch Head. The coast is mostly bold and rocky; the interior is variously hilly, undulating, and low—its highest elevations from S to N being Torr Mor or Blane's Hill (485 feet), Suidhe-Chatain (517), and the Mound (367). The scenery of the Vale of St Blane, and in portions of the seaboard, is very beautiful. Principal features are noticed in our articles on Bute, Ascog, Fad, Kilchattan, Garroch Head, Dunagoil, Mount Stuart, and Blane's (St). The soils of the arable lands is light and sandy, but fertile. About four-elevenths of the entire area are moor or pasture, some 950 acres are under wood, and nearly all the rest of the parish is in tillage. The Marquis of Bute is almost sole proprietor, but one other holds an annual value of between £100 and £500. Kingarth is in the presbytery of Dumoon and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £281. The parish church was built in 1826, and contains 600 sittings. There are also two Free churches, designated Kingarth and South Kingarth; and three public schools—Brigidale, Kerrycroy, and Kingarth—with respective accommodation for 50, 88, and 107 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 35, 33, and 67, and grants of £42, £42, 14s. 6d., and £60, 5s. Valuation (1860) £6365, (1883) £10,517. Pop. (1801) 875, (1831) 746, (1861) 905, (1871) 901, (1881) 1260.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 21, 29, 1870-73.

Kingask, an estate, with a mansion, in St Andrews parish, Fife, 3 miles SE of the city.

Kingcausie, an estate, with a mansion, in Maryculter parish, Kincardineshire, near the right bank of the

Dee, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by S of Culter station. Its owner, Archer Irvine-Fortescue, Esq. of Swanbister (b. 1819; suc. 1875), holds 1889 acres in Kincardineshire and 2620 in Orkney, valued at £1583 and £387 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 77, 1873.

King Edward (pronounced *Kin-edart* or *Kin-eddar*), a parish of NW Aberdeenshire, containing King Edward station on the Macduff branch of the Great North of Scotland railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Banff Bridge station, $6\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of Turriff, $2\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of Inveramsay Junction, and $45\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Aberdeen, with a post and telegraph office under Banff. Containing also NEWBYTH village, 8 miles to the ESE, it is bounded N by Gamrie in Banffshire, E by Abdour and New Deer, S by Monquhitter and Turriff, W by Forglan and Alvah in Banffshire, and NW by Alvah. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 9 miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between 2 and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 18,646 acres, of which $75\frac{1}{2}$ are water, and 1046 $\frac{3}{4}$ belong to the detached or Montcoffer section. The DEVERON flows $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile northward along the western boundary of the main body, and here is joined by the Burn of King Edward, which, formed by two head-streams near FISHERIE, winds $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles westward through the interior. The surface declines along the Deveron to less than 40 feet above sea-level, thence rising eastward to 328 feet at Wester Keilhill, 443 near Foulzie, 422 at Waller Hill, 701 at the Hill of Overbrae, 563 at the Hill of Tillymauld, and 749 at the Hill of Fisherie. The principal rocks are greywacke and clay slate in the W, Old Red sandstone in the E; and both the greywacke and the sandstone have been quarried. The soil along the Deveron is chiefly fertile alluvium; of many parts in the central districts, is either a loamy clay or a black loam on a gravelly or rocky bottom; and, in the eastern district, is generally of a mossy nature, very various in quality, and incumbent either on gravel or on clay. Rather more than one-half of the entire area is in tillage: some 1600 acres are under wood; and the rest is mostly pasture, moor, or moss. At 'Kenedor,' in the first half of the 10th century, St Gervadius or Gernadius, a native of Ireland, is said to have built a cell or oratory, and to have led the life of an anchorite. William Guild, D.D. (1586-1657), principal of King's College, Aberdeen, was minister for 23 years. The Castle of King Edward, 9 furlongs S of the station, crowned a bold precipitous rock on the N side of the deep ravine of the Burn of King Edward, and, occupied in the 13th century by the Comyns, Earls of Buchan, appears to have been a place of great strength, but now is a shapeless ruin. Mansions, all noticed separately, are Byth, Craigston, Eden, and Montcoffer; and 5 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 1 of between £100 and £500, and 2 of from £20 to £50. Including almost the whole of Newbyth *quoad sacra* parish, King Edward is in the presbytery of Turriff and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £399. The parish church, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of the station, is an Early English edifice of 1848, containing 600 sittings. A Congregational chapel at Millseat, 6 miles NE of Turriff, was built in 1831, and contains 210 sittings; and 2 public schools, Fisherie and King Edward, with respective accommodation for 60 and 130 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 41 and 123, and grants of £32, 7s. 6d. and £121, 4s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £9562, (1882) £13,789, 13s. 10d., plus £857 for railway. Pop. (1801) 1723, (1831) 1966, (1861) 2843, (1871) 3111, (1881) 3068, of whom 1164 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 96, 86, 87, 1876.

Kingennie, a station in Monifieth parish, Forfarshire, on the Dundee and Forfar Direct section of the Caledonian railway, 7 miles NE of Dundee. Kingennie estate, around the station, has a trap-rock quarry; and Kingennie chapelry, comprising the estate, belonged to Arbroath Abbey. Its church, having passed to a state of ruin, was erased about 1830.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Kingerloch. See KINGAIRLOCH.

Kinghorn (Gael. *ceann-gorm*, 'blue headland'), a coast town and parish of S Fife. A royal, parliamentary,

and police burgh, the town has a station on the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee section of the North British, 3 miles S by W of Kirkealdy, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Burntisland, and 12 N by E of Edinburgh, whilst by water it is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Leith. It occupies the face of a sloping ground; and, formerly one of the meanest and most irregular towns in Fife, has undergone such improvement that its streets, which for ages were almost impassable, are levelled now and well-paved, and that its public buildings are fairly respectable. The town hall, with accommodation for 150 persons, is a Gothic edifice, built at a cost of £2500 from designs by Hamilton of Edinburgh; and places of worship are the parish church (1774; 700 sittings), a Free church, and a U.P. church (1779; 554 sittings). The public school, a handsome building of 1829, was enlarged in 1874. Kinghorn, besides, has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch bank of the British Linen Co., 3 insurance agencies, gasworks, and an hotel. Its own small harbour has fallen to decay; but that of Pettycur, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the SSW, has a good quay though the ferry hence to Leith or Newhaven has since 1848 been quite superseded by the Granton and Burntisland railway ferry. Two flax-spinning mills, a bleachfield, a glue factory, and an iron shipbuilding yard, employ a large number of hands; but fishing engages only 20 men with 11 boats. Kinghorn or Glamis Tower, on rising ground to the N of the town, was a royal castle from the reign at least of William the Lion (1166-1214), but in the latter half of the 14th century was granted by Robert II. to his son-in-law, Sir John Lyon, whose eighth descendant was created Earl of Kinghorne in 1606—a title exchanged by his grandson in 1677 for that of Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne. (See GLAMIS CASTLE, Forfarshire.) The plough passes over its site; and the ancient tower of St Leonard's church, converted after the Reformation into a town-house and jail, has likewise been wholly demolished, to make room for the present town hall. The rout of 9000 Norsemen at Kinghorn by Macbeth, 'Thane of Fife,' is a baseless tradition; but with one great historic event the place is for ever associated—the death of Alexander III., on 12 March 1286, at the rugged basaltic promontory of Kinghorn Ness, near Pettycur. He was galloping in the dusk along the coast from Inverkeithing to Kinghorn Tower, when, his horse stumbling, he was pitched over the precipice and broke his neck. (See DUNBAR.) In Nov. 1851 two 18-ton guns were mounted on a battery at Kinghorn Ness, subsidiary to the fortifications of INCHKEITH. The Witch Hill, to the N of Pettycur, was the scene of the execution in olden times of reputed witches, and now is pierced by a railway tunnel 250 yards long.

A royal burgh under a charter of Alexander III., confirmed by James VI. in 1611, Kinghorn is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a treasurer, a chamberlain, and 5 councillors; and with KIRKCALDY, BURNISLAND, and DYSART it returns one member to parliament. The parliamentary and the municipal constituency numbered 226 and 314 in 1883, when the annual value of real property amounted to £5230 (£3695 in 1867), whilst the corporation revenue was £689 in 1882. Pop of parliamentary burgh (1841) 1555, (1861) 1426, (1871) 1739, (1881) 1790; of royal burgh (1881) 1439. Houses (1881) 425 inhabited, 44 vacant, 4 building.

The parish, containing also the hamlet of Pettycur, the Inveriel suburb of Kirkealdy, and the island of Inchkeith, is bounded NW by Auchtertool, N by Abbotshall, E and S by the Firth of Forth, and W by Burntisland and Abdour. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 5596 $\frac{1}{2}$



Seal of Kinghorn.

acres, of which 351½ are foreshore and 32¼ water. The coast, 4 miles in extent, exhibits a pleasing diversity of character, with many features both to attract the geologist, and to gratify the lover of the picturesque. A mile to the N of the town is a good-sized cave, whose dark seaward mouth is flanked by two bold projecting rocks. The interior rises abruptly in some places, in others gradually, from the shore; and, presenting beautiful alternations of height and hollow, of cultivated field and narrow vale, continues to ascend till at Glassmount Hill, 2½ miles inland, it attains a summit altitude of 601 feet. Tiel Burn traces the northern boundary to the Firth; deep Kinghorn Loch (1½ × 1⅓ furl.) lies embosomed among rising-grounds, 5 furlongs WNW of the town; and a medicinal well, on the shore towards Pettycure, was brought into some repute by Dr Patrick Anderson's *Cold Spring of Kinghorne Craig, his admirable and new tryed Properties* (1618), but has now for many years fallen into neglect. The rocks are mainly basaltic, but in the W belong to the Calciferous Sandstone series, and to the Carboniferous Limestone in the NE, where limestone and sandstone have been worked. The soil along the shore, and for some way inland, is a deep, dark, fertile loam. A little more than one-twelfth of the entire area is pretty equally divided between woodland and pasture; and all the remainder is under the plough. Seafield Tower, on the coast, 1¼ mile NNE of the town, was the seat of the Moutrie family; Pitteadie Castle, 1⅓ mile NW, was long a stronghold of the Earl of Rosslyn's ancestors, and was inhabited down into last century; and the estate of Grange, 1¼ mile N, gave designation to Sir William Kirkcaldy, who was executed at Edinburgh in 1573, and whose family held it from the 15th century or earlier till 1739, since which date it has come to be united to the Raith property. George Sanders (1774-1846), portrait painter, was a native. The principal mansions are Balmuto, Glassmount, and Kilrie, all noticed separately; and 7 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 12 of between £100 and £500, 4 of from £50 to £100, and 21 of from £20 to £50. Giving off a portion to Invertil *quoad sacra* parish, Kinghorn is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy and synod of Fife; the living is worth £360. The public school, with accommodation for 400 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 306, and a grant of £278, 19s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £10,413, 4s. 5d., (1883) £11,392, 0s. 11d. Pop. (1801) 2308, (1831) 2579, (1861) 2951, (1871) 3323, (1881) 3650, of whom 2746 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Kinglass. See GLENKINGLASS.

Kinglassie, a village and a parish in Kirkcaldy district, Fife. The village, on Lochty Burn, 2½ miles NNE of Cardenden station, 3½ SSW of Leslie, and 6 NNW of Kirkcaldy, has long been inhabited mainly by weavers or handicraftsmen, and acquired in 1873 an extensive power-loom factory. It has a post office under Kirkcaldy, the parish church, a Free church, a curling club, and a fair on the Thursday of October before Falkirk Tryst. The parish church is partly a building of the 15th century, partly a reconstruction of 1773, and contains nearly 350 sittings. Pop. (1861) 420, (1871) 307, (1881) 351.

The parish is bounded N by Leslie, E by Markinch, SE by Dysart, S and SW by Auchterderran, and W and NW by Portmoak in Kinross-shire. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 4½ miles; its breadth varies between 7 furlongs and 3½ miles; and its area is 7716½ acres. The river LEVEN flows 4½ miles on or close to all the northern boundary, and the ORE 2½ miles across the southern interior; whilst Lochty Burn, after traversing the central part for 2½ miles, continues 2½ along the Dysart border. The land adjacent to these streams is flat, and declines in the E along Lochty Burn to 165 feet above sea-level. Three ridges, of various heights and various gradients, extend parallel to the course of the streams, and culminate in Redwells Hill (605 feet), whose summit, 5 furlongs N by W of the village, is crowned by a conspicuous square tower, erected in 1812,

and rising to the height of 52 feet. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly carboniferous. Coal and limestone were formerly worked, ironstone was discovered about 1850, and sandstone is quarried. The soil is partly a deep clay, partly a light loam, partly a mixture of clay or loam with gravel or with sand and moss. The principal antiquities are a sculptured standing stone on DOGROX farm and the site of a Danish fort on GOATMILK Hill; and about 1830 the Leven's alluvial deposits yielded a Roman sword, a battle-axe, and several iron spear-heads. Sir William Reid, K.C.B. (1791-1859), was a native; and the Rev. John Currie (1674-1765), author of *Vox Populi Vox Dei*, was minister for sixty years. The Kinglassie estate—733 acres, of £1100 annual value—was sold in 1883 for £22,140 to John M'Nab, Esq. of Glenmavis. INCHDAIRNIE, noticed separately, is the only mansion; but 7 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 7 of between £100 and £500, and 6 of from £20 to £50. Giving off since 1878 a fragment to the *quoad sacra* parish of Thornton, Kinglassie is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy and synod of Fife; the living is worth £280. A public school, with accommodation for 192 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 107, and a grant of £93, 6s. Valuation (1860) £11,459, 15s., (1883) £11,828, 14s. 8d. Pop. (1801) 908, (1831) 958, (1861) 1266, (1871) 1082, (1881) 1292, of whom 1222 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Kingledors Burn. See DRUMMELZIER.

Kingoldrum, a village and a parish of W Forfarshire. The village, Kirkton of Kingoldrum, stands, 600 feet above sea-level, on Crombie Burn, 4½ miles W by N of its station and post-town, Kirriemuir.

The parish is bounded N by the upland section of Kirriemuir, E by Cortachy and the main body of Kirriemuir, S by Airlie, and W by Lintrathen. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 5¼ miles; its breadth varies between 1½ and 3½ miles; and its area is 9636½ acres, of which 17½ are water. Prosen Water winds 3¼ miles south-south-eastward along the north-eastern border, and its affluents Corogle and Carity Burns traverse the northern district to the Prosen; Melgam Water flows ½ mile along the Lintrathen border on to a point within 1½ mile of its confluence with the Isla; and Crombie Burn, its affluent, winds 6 miles east-south-eastward and west-south-westward through the interior. Along Melgam Water the surface sinks to 480, along Prosen Water to 590, feet above sea-level; and thence it rises to 798 feet at Schurroch Hill, 1164 at the Carrach, 1233 near Wester Pearsie, 2196 at CAT LAW, 1863 at Long Coat, and 1018 at Turf Hill, the three last of these summits falling on or close to the northern boundary. The southern district is undulating or hilly, comprising several parallel ridges extending south-westward, with considerable tracts of level land between; and the northern is mostly occupied with spurs of the Benchinan Graupians, and has an upland pastoral character. The rocks range from various kinds of trap, through metamorphic and Silurian rocks, to Old Red sandstone, and include greenstone, serpentine, clay porphyry, clay slate, mica slate, greywacke, and a sandstone much used for building. The soil of the arable lands is in places a lightish sand or a cold wet clay, but is mostly a rich black mould. About three-elevenths of the entire area are in tillage, one-eighth is under wood, and all the rest of the land is either pastoral or waste. The antiquities are a large cairn on the summit of Cat Law, three ancient Caledonian stone circles on Schurroch Hill, and BALFOUR Castle. PEARSIE is the only mansion; but the property is divided among seven. Kingoldrum is in the presbytery of Meigle and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £200. The parish church, erected in 1840, contains 240 sittings; and the public school, with accommodation for 95 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 39, and a grant of £45, 11s. 6d. Valuation (1857) £4455, (1883) £6828, 14s. 5d. Pop. (1801) 577, (1831) 444, (1861) 473, (1871) 409, (1881) 389.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870.

Kingoodie, a village in Longforgan parish, SE Perthshire, on the northern shore of the Firth of Tay, 5 miles W by S of Dundee. It originated in the working of a neighbouring sandstone quarry; and it has a small harbour, formed for the exportation of the stone and for the importation of coals, but accessible, even at spring tides, only by vessels drawing less than 10 feet water. The stone of the quarry, with a bluish colour, a fine grain, and a very compact texture, is a singularly good building material, and is susceptible of the finest polish. Used for building Castle Huntly in 1452, it has ever since been more or less in request for edifices, for docks, and for piers; and may be had in blocks of any reasonable size, even 50 feet long, 16 broad, and and 3 thick.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Kingsbarns, a village and a coast parish in the East Neuk of Fife. The village, standing 5 furlongs inland, is 3 miles NNW of Crail, and 7 ESE of St Andrews; it has a post office under St Andrews, a station on the Anstruther and St Andrews railway, and fairs on the first Tuesday of June and the third Wednesday of October, both *o. s.* A royal castle by the seashore was rather an appurtenance of Falkland Palace than itself a royal residence, and appears to have been a fortified edifice of no great extent, containing the barns or granaries of the royal household. Hence it took the name of Kingsbarns, and gave that name to a tract of land around it, which tract, together with some contiguous lands, belonged to Crail parish till 1631, but then was constituted a separate parish.

The parish is bounded N by St Andrews, NE by the German Ocean, S by Crail, and W by Crail and St Leonards. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is 3 miles; its utmost breadth is 2½ miles; and its area is 4370 acres, of which 480¼ lie detached and surrounded by Crail, and 296¼ are foreshore. The coast, 3½ miles in extent, is low and rocky, with no very marked projection, and, suffering tremendous buffeting by the sea in easterly gales, has for many years been undergoing perceptible denudation. The interior rises gently south-westward from the shore, till, on the western border, it attains a maximum height of 300 feet above sea-level. The rocks belong chiefly to the Carboniferous formation, and consist mainly of sandstone and limestone. Coal appears to have been once worked, but now is very scarce; limestone has been calcined at the shore of the Cambo estate; and some ironstone is found among the rocks on the coast. The soil, in the lower district, is partly light and sandy but fertile, partly a deep black loam, tending in places to clay; in the upper district is partly strong and heavy, partly a thin clay and moorish, lying generally on a wet bottom. With the exception of some 160 acres of wood, almost all the area is in tillage. The chief residences are Cambo and Pitmilny, both noticed separately; and Sir Thomas Erskine divides the parish with 4 lesser proprietors holding each an annual of £500 and upwards, 1 of between £100 and £500, and 2 of from £50 to £100. Kingsbarns is in the presbytery of St Andrews and synod of Fife: the living is worth £381. The church, at the village, was built in 1631, and, as enlarged in 1811, contains 650 sittings. The public school, with accommodation for 216 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 123, and a grant of £117, 8s. 6d. Valuation (1866) £8756, (1873) £10,590, (1883) £8919, 6s. 11d. Pop. (1801) 832, (1831) 1023, (1861) 937, (1871) 922, (1881) 795.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 41, 49, 1857-65.

King's Castle. See KIRKWALL.

Kingscavil, a village, with a public school and a sandstone quarry, in Linlithgow parish, Linlithgowshire, 2 miles E by S of Linlithgow town.

King's College. See ABERDEEN, OLD.

Kingsdale, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Kennoway parish, Fife, 1 mile N by W of Windygates station. Its owner, Thomas Bruce, Esq. of Arnot (b. 1803; suc. 1852), holds 21 acres in Fife and 853 in Kinross-shire, valued at £25 and £1134 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Kingseat, a collier village in Dunfermline parish, Fife,

1¼ mile N of Halbeath railway station, and 3 miles NE of Dunfermline town. Pop. (1871) 305, (1881) 724.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

King's Forest. See KELLS.

King's Holm. See KELLS.

King's House, an inn at the N border of Glenorchy parish, Argyllshire, on the left bank of the Etive, and on the road from Loch Lemond to Fort William, 17 miles E by S of Ballachulish pier and 17¼ NNW of Tyndrum station. A large square slated structure, originally erected about the time of the '45 for the accommodation of troops marching through the Highland fastnesses, it stands (800 feet above sea-level) amid a wild, high, moorland region, spreading eastward into the Alpine wilderness of Rannoch Muir, and rising westward into the great twin-summits of BUACHAILLE-ETIVE and other mountains around the head of Glencoe. Dorothy Wordsworth, who, with her brother William, here spent a wretched night (3 Sept. 1803), has finely described the desolation of the spot on pp. 175-180 of her *Journal* (ed. by Princ. Shairp, 1874).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 54, 1873.

King's House, an inn in Balquhider parish, Perthshire, on the road from Callander to Lochearnhead, 1 mile SW of Lochearnhead station. A lamb fair is held in its vicinity on the Wednesday after the second Tuesday of August.

Kingskettle. See KETTLE.

Kingsknowe, a station in Colinton parish, Edinburghshire, on the Caledonian railway, adjacent to the Union Canal and to Hailes quarry, 3 miles SW of Edinburgh.

Kingsmeadows, the seat of Sir Robert Hay, Bart., in Peebles parish, Peeblesshire, on the right bank of the Tweed, ¾ mile ESE of Peebles town. It is a plain edifice, built for £600 in 1795, and enlarged in 1811, but it has charming pleasure-grounds. See HAYSTOWN.

Kingsmills, a mansion in Inverness parish, on the SE outskirts of the town.

Kingsmuir, an estate, with a good mansion, near the NW border of Crail parish, E Fife, 4½ miles NNW of Anstruther. Acquired by his ancestor about the beginning of the 18th century, it is now the property of George Hannay, Esq. (b. 1824; suc. 1867), who holds 1108 acres in the shire, valued at £1170 per annum, besides 107 acres of £392 annual value, through his marriage in 1875 to Miss Scott, the heiress of Dalgairn, near Cupar.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 41, 1857.

Kingsmuir, a village, with a station and a public school, near the SE border of Forfar parish, Forfarshire. The station is on the Dundee and Forfar Direct section of the Caledonian railway, 2¾ miles SE of Forfar.

King's Park. See INCHLAW.

King's Seat, Fife. See KINGSEAT.

Kingston, a village, with a public school, in Dirleton parish, Haddingtonshire, 2½ miles S by W of North Berwick, under which it has a post office.

Kingston or Kingston-Port, a seaport village in Urquhart parish, Elginshire, near the left or W side of the mouth of the river Spey, ¾ mile N of Garmouth, and 5 miles N by W of Fochabers. It owes at once its origin and name to the establishment here (1784) of timber and shipbuilding yards by Messrs Dodsworth and Osborne of Kingston-upon-Hull; and shipbuilding is still carried on, but with foreign timber, and not so largely as once. All but three or four houses have been built since 1810. The Spey here, in January 1854, was frozen completely over, so as to afford a passage without the aid of a wherry, a circumstance unparalleled within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Pop. (1841) 396, (1861) 434, (1871) 403, (1881) 326.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 95, 1876. See SPEY and GARMOUTH.

Kingussie (Gael. *ceann-guithsaich*, 'head of the fir-wood'), a village and a parish in Badenoch district, SE Inverness-shire. The village, beautifully situated near the Spey's left bank, 740 feet above sea-level, has a station on the Highland railway, 71¼ miles NNW of Perth, 24¼ SW of Grantown, and 7¼ S by E of Inverness, whilst by road it is 4½ miles from Inverness, and 50 ENE of Fort William. The capital of Badenoch,

it was founded towards the close of last century by the Duke of Gordon as an intended seat of woollen manufactures. That scheme fell through; but since the opening of the railway (1863) Kingussie has bid fair to rise to no little importance as a centre of general trade, and as a summer resort of families from the seaside in quest of change of air. It has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the British Linen Co. and Commercial Banks, a National Security Savings' Bank, 4 insurance agencies, a good hotel, recent drainage and water works, daily coach communication with Fort William, a neat court-house (1806), the parish church (1792; 650 sittings), a Free church, a farming society, a reading club, and fairs on the third Wednesday of August and the Tuesday of May, September, and November after Beauly. Ruthven Barracks crowned a conical mound, the site of a castle of the Comyns, Lords of Badenoch, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by E of the village, on the opposite side of the Spey, which here is crossed by a substantial wooden bridge. The original Ruthven Castle in the latter half of the 14th century was the principal stronghold of the 'Wolf of Badenoch'; its successor—reared by George, sixth Earl of Huntly, not long before its fruitless siege by the Earl of Argyll in 1594—was captured by Leslie (1647), by Mackenzie of Pluscardine (1649), and by Claverhouse (1689). The barracks were built by Government in 1718, and burned in 1746 by 2500 fugitives from Culloden, who rallied here till a message from Prince Charles Edward desired them to disperse. The only other noticeable episode is that on 8 Oct. 1861, the Queen and Prince Consort drove through Kingussie, 'a very straggling place with very few cottages,' where 'there was a small, curious, chattering crowd of people, who, however, did not really make us out, but evidently suspected who we were.' Small debt courts sit on the Tuesday before the Wednesday after 16 Jan., and the Tuesdays before the first Wednesdays in May and September. Under the superiority of the Baillies of Dochfour, Kingussie is a police burgh according to the General Police and Improvement Act (Scotland) of 1862, its municipal constituency numbering 110 in 1883, when the annual value of real property amounted to £2328. Pop. (1841) 460, (1861) 646, (1871) 676, (1881) 645. Houses (1881) 102 inhabited, 12 vacant, 2 building.

The parish, containing also the stations of NEWTON-MORE and DALWHINNIE, 3 miles WSW and 13 SSW of Kingussie, is bounded NW by Moy-Dalarossie, N by Alvie, E by the Rothiemurchus portion of Alvie, SE and S by Blair Athole in Perthshire, and W by Laggan. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost width, from E to W, is $15\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is $181\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, or 116,182 acres, including a detached portion, which, with an utmost length and breadth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles and 9 furlongs, extends along the western shore of the upper waters of Loch ERICHT, and at its southern extremity contains Lochericht Lodge. From a point 5 furlongs N by W of Glentruim House, and 810 feet above sea-level, the SPEY winds 14 miles north-eastward, tracing $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the Alvie boundary, and, close to the NE corner of the parish, flowing through Loch INCH ($7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 721 feet). It here is from 80 to 100 feet broad, and here is joined by the Truim, running 13 miles north-north-eastward along the Laggan boundary; the CALDER, running $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-southward; the Tromie, running $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-eastward out of Loch an t-Selich ($9 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 1400 feet); and the FESHIE, running $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-westward along the Rothiemurchus boundary. Chief elevations to the N of the Spey are Creag Bheag (1593 feet), Creag Dubh (2531), Carn an Fhriceadam (2861), A Chailleach (3045), and *Carn Mairg (3087), belonging to the MONADHLIATH Mountains; to the S, Creag Far-Leitire (1145), Beinn Bhuidhe (1193), Creag Bheag (1610), Cruaidhleac (2099), *Carn Dearg Mor (2813), Mullach Mor (2521), Stac Meall na Cuich (3000), *Carn na Caim (3087), and *Creagan Mor (2522), belonging to the GRAMPIANS, where asterisks mark those summits

that culminate on the boundaries. Such is a bare outline of the general features of this great Highland parish, fuller details being given under BADENOCH, GAICK FOREST, GLENTROMIE, GLENTRUIM, Loch GYNAG, INVERESHIE, and other articles already indicated. A good deal of the Speyside section, and of the little lateral vales is arable; but by far the greater part of the surface is mountainous and heathy, either pastoral or waste. The soil of the lower arable lands is alluvial; that of the higher is mostly a light and sandy but fertile loam. Several plantations, of greater or less extent, impart beauty and shelter to the natural landscape, and mainly consist of larch and Scotch pine, interspersed with mountain-ash and oak. The Kingussie estate belonged anciently to the Comyns, Lords of Badenoch, and, having passed to the ducal family of Gordon, at the death of the last Duke in 1836 was purchased by the late James Evan Baillie, Esq. of Dochfour. Silver and lead ores have been discovered near Kingussie village, but never turned to any account. Antiquities are Caledonian stone circles, and vestiges of what is thought to have been a Roman camp; whilst a priory is known to have been founded by one of the Earls of Huntly in the latter half of the 15th century at or near the site of Kingussie village. James Macpherson (1738-96), the 'translator' of Ossian, was born at Ruthven, where he was afterwards for some time parish schoolmaster. Sir George Macpherson-Grant of Ballindalloch is the largest proprietor, 4 others holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 1 of between £100 and £500, 4 of from £50 to £100, and 19 of from £20 to £50. Including the greater part of Inch *quoad sacra* parish, Kingussie is in the presbytery of Abernethy and synod of Moray; the living is worth £385. Three public schools—Dalwhinnie, Kingussie, and Newtonmore—with respective accommodation for 35, 220, and 134 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 7, 133, and 82, and grants of £20, 16s., £122, 18s., and £71, 12s. Valuation (1861) £9294, (1882) £14,943, 6s. 3d. Pop. (1801) 1306, (1831) 2080, (1861) 2033, (1871) 2101, (1881) 1987, of whom 1371 were Gaelic-speaking, and 1590 were in Kingussie ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 64, 74, 78, 63, 1873-77.

Kinharvie, a beautiful villa in Newabbey parish, Kirkcubrightshire, at the NW base of Criffel, 10 miles SSW of Dumfries.

Kininmonth. See KINNINMONTH.

Kinkell, a hamlet and an ancient parish in Strathearn district, Perthshire. The hamlet lies on the right bank of the Earn, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Auchterarder, and has a bridge over the Earn and a U.P. church. The ancient parish is now incorporated with Trinity-Gask. Its church was dedicated to St Bean or Beanus, who, according to Dr Skene, dwelt here in the first half of the 10th century (*Celtic Scotland*, ii. 324-327, 1877.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869).

Kinkell, a former parish in Garioch district, Aberdeenshire. It took its name of Kinkell (Gael. 'head church') from the circumstance that six subordinate churches anciently belonged to its parsonage. The Lords Commissioners for the plantation of kirks in 1754 annexed one-third of it to Kintore, and the remainder to Keithhall or Monkegy, ordaining that the latter should thenceforth be called the united parish of Keithhall and Kinkell. A cattle and horse fair is held at Kinkell on the Wednesday after the last Tuesday of September *o. s.* The church, near the left bank of the Don, 2 miles SSE of Inverurie, was unroofed in 1771 to furnish materials for Keithhall church, and now is an utter ruin. Third Pointed in style, it seems to have been rebuilt in 1528 by Alexander Galloway, rector of Kinkell, who was also architect of the first bridge of Dee at Aberdeen. It retains a sculptured tabernacle or ambry for the Blessed Sacrament, a bas-relief of a crucifix and the celebration of Mass, and two-thirds of an incised slab, representing a knight in armour—Sir Gilbert de Greenlaw presumably, who fell at the battle of Harlaw (1411). Its carved font, however, after lying for many years exposed to wind and weather at

Rubislaw Den, in 1851 was restored and placed in St John's Episcopal church, Aberdeen.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874. See vol. ii., pp. 776-779, of Alex. Smith's *History of Aberdeenshire* (Ab. 1875).

Kinkell, an estate, with a mansion, in St Andrews parish, Fife, 2½ miles ESE of St Andrews city. Its owner, Thomas Duncan, Esq., holds 871 acres in the shire, valued at £1785 per annum. It gives name to old Kinkell Castle, Kinkell Cave (35 feet deep), and small Kinkell Ness, near which a rock, called the Rock and Spindle, and consisting of various kinds of trap in curious aggregations and juxtapositions, has so remarkable an outline as to form a striking object.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Kinkell Castle, an ancient baronial tower in Urquhart and Logie-Wester parish, SE Ross-shire, 1 mile ESE of Conan station. It belonged to the Mackenzies of Gairloch.

Kinloch, an estate, with a mansion and beautiful grounds, in Collessie parish, Fife, 3 miles NW of Ladybank. Its owner, John Boyd Kinneer, Esq. (b. 1828; suc. 1874), holds 1399 acres in the shire, valued at £2250 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Kinloch (Gael. *ceann-loch*, 'head of the loch'), a hamlet and a parish of NE Perthshire. The hamlet stands 2 miles W by S of Blairgowrie. The parish is bounded N by Bendochy (detached), E by Blairgowrie and Caputh (detached), S by Lethendy, SW and W by the main body or detached sections of Caputh and Clunie, and NW by Blairgowrie (detached). Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is 6½ miles; its utmost breadth is 3½ miles; and its area is 5493 acres, of which 176½ are water. The AIRDLE runs 9 furlongs eastward along the northern boundary; and Lornty Burn runs 2½ miles east-south-eastward across the middle of the parish, in whose southern division are three lakes—DRUMELLIE (1 mile × ¾ furl.), Ardblair or Rae Loch (6 × 1½ furl.), and FINGASK Loch (3 × 2 furl.). Sinking in the extreme S to 139 feet above sea-level, the surface thence rises north-north-westward to 500 near Ballied and 1252 on Cochrage Muir, whence again it descends to 580 feet along the Airdle. Rather less than one-half of the entire area is in tillage, nearly one-twelfth is under wood, and all the rest of the land is either pastoral or waste. The chief antiquities are noticed under HAER Cairns and GLASCLUNE. Mansions are Marlee House and Ballied; and the property is divided among five. For ecclesiastical purposes this parish has been united to LETHENDY since 1806. Valuation (1883) £4236, 16s. 8d. Pop. (1801) 367, (1831) 402, (1871) 251, (1881) 252.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870.

Kinloch, a modern mansion in Kilfinichen parish, Mu'll island, Argyllshire, at the head of Loch Scridain, 1 mile NE of Pennyghael.

Kinloch, a hamlet near the NE border of Coupar-Angus parish, Perthshire, 1½ mile W by S of Meigle. Kinloch House here is a seat of Sir J. G. S. Kinloch, Bart. See GLENISLA.

Kinlochaline Castle. See ALINE, LOCH.

Kinlochard, a hamlet in Aberfoyle parish, Perthshire, at the head of Loch Arl, near the boundary with Stirlingshire, 12 miles NW of Bucklyvie station. It has a post office under Stirling.

Kinlochaylort, an inn in Arasaig district, Invernesshire, at the head of salt-water Loch Aylort, 28 miles W by N of Fort William and 10 ESE of Arasaig village.

Kinlochborvie, a hamlet and a *quoad sacra* parish in Eddrachillis parish, NW Sutherland. The hamlet lies on the lower part of the N side of Loch Inchard, 3¾ miles NW of Rhiconich and 45 NW of Laig, under which it has a post office. Constituted by ecclesiastical authority in 1834, and reconstituted by civil authority in 1846, the parish is in the presbytery of Tongue and synod of Sutherland and Caithness; the living is worth £175. The parish church was built in 1829, and contains 350 sittings. There is also a Free church. Pop. (1871) 882, (1881) 920, of whom 859 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 113, 1882.

Kinlochewe, a hamlet in Gairloch parish, W Ross-

shire, 1½ mile SSE of the head of Loch Maree, and 10 miles WNW of Auchnasheen station. It has a post and telegraph office, a comfortable hotel, and a cattle fair on the first Tuesday of June.

Kinlochkerran. See CAMBELTOWN, Argyllshire.

Kinlochluichart, a *quoad sacra* parish of central Ross-shire, whose church (1825) stands 1 mile W of the head of Loch Luichart, adjacent to Lochluichart station on the Dingwall and Skye railway, this being 17 miles W by N of the post-town, Dingwall. Kinlochluichart Lodge, 1½ mile ENE, belongs to Lady Ashburton, who holds 28,556 acres in the shire, valued at £1885 per annum. The parish is in the presbytery of Dingwall and synod of Ross; the stipend is £120, with a manse and a glebe worth each £5 a year. Pop. (1871) 704, (1881) 632, of whom 602 were in Contin, 27 in Fodderty, and 3 in Urray.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 93, 1881.

Kinlochmoidart, a hamlet in Ardnamurchan parish, Moidart district, SW Invernesshire, at the head of salt-water Loch Moidart, 10 miles NNE of Salen, and 20 NW of Strontian. It has a post office and a pretty Episcopal church, St Finan's (1860; 60 sittings). Kinlochmoidart House, in the vicinity of the hamlet, is the seat of William Robertson-Macdonald, Esq. (b. 1802; suc. 1844), who holds 9349 acres in the shire, valued at £1008 per annum.

Kinloch-Rannoch, a village in Fortingall (*quoad civilia*) parish, NW Perthshire, on both banks of the Dubhag or Tummel, which here, 300 yards below its efflux from Loch Rannoch, is spanned by a bridge of four arches. It is 21 miles W by N of Pitlochry, 13 WSW of Struan station, 27 E by N of Kingshouse Inn, and 18 NW of Aberfeldy. A picturesque and thriving little place, it has a neat new post office (Rannoch), with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, 2 commodious hotels, a *quoad sacra* parish church (1829; 560 sittings), a Free church (1855; 200 sittings), an Episcopal church, All Saints (1864; 120 sittings), 6 shops, and a fair on the last Tuesday of October. In the centre of the village a Peterhead granite obelisk, 21 feet high, was erected in 1875 to the memory of the Gaelic sacred poet and evangelist, Dugald Buchanan (1716-68), who for the last sixteen years of his life was schoolmaster at Kinloch-Rannoch, where his house was demolished so late as 1881. Constituted by ecclesiastical authority in 1829, by civil authority in 1845, the *quoad sacra* parish of Kinloch-Rannoch is in the presbytery of Weem and synod of Perth and Stirling; its minister's stipend is £120, with a manse and glebe together worth £22, 10s. per annum. Auchtarsin public, Kinloch-Rannoch public, and Killichonan private state-aided schools, with respective accommodation for 29, 70, and 31 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 19, 40, and 24, and grants of £32, 1s. 6d., £42, 15s., and £25, 0s. 5d. Pop. of *q. s.* parish (1871) 921, (1881) 894, of whom 791 were in Fortingall and 103 in Logierait (detached).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 55, 1869.

Kinlochspelve, a *quoad sacra* parish in Torosay parish, Mull island, Argyllshire, in the SE of Mull around Loch Spelve, and containing ACHNACRAIG hamlet, with a post and telegraph office under Oban. Constituted by the Court of Teinds in 1845, it is in the presbytery of Mull and synod of Argyll. The stipend is £120, with a manse and glebe worth £10 and £8 a year. The church, 9 miles SW of Achnacraig, was built in 1828. Pop. (1871) 358, (1881) 311, of whom 276 were Gaelic-speaking.

Kinloss (probably a modified form of the Gaelic *ceann-loch*, 'the head of the loch'), a small parish with a hamlet of the same name on the seaboard in the NW of the county of Elgin. The hamlet is about ¼ mile from the SE corner of the estuary of the FINDHORN or Findhorn Bay and ¾ NW of Kinloss station on the Highland railway. The parish is bounded N by the Moray Firth, E by Alves, S by Rafford, and W by Forres and by Dyke and Moy. Its greatest length, from WNW to ESE, is 4¾ miles; and the greatest breadth, from NE to SW, is 4½ miles. The area, inclu-

sive of foreshore and water, is 6286·455 acres, but the land area is only 5184 acres, of which 3000 acres are in tillage, 1800 are in divided common, 250 are under wood, and the rest are waste. The surface is everywhere very low. Along the coast is a range of sandhills, and behind this, extending on an average for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile inland, is a half grassy, half moory belt. The little drainage there is passes directly to Findhorn Bay or by the small Kinloss Burn, which passes from E to W almost through the centre of the parish, with a course of $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The land is mostly alluvial, and has been, as the name indicates, elevated at a period which, though geologically recent, must have been prehistoric. Over the whole of the arable part the soil is a rich fertile loam, with patches of clay, poor loam, sand, and moss. The underlying rock is sandstone. The principal residences are Grangehall and Seapark, both of which are noticed separately. The only object of antiquarian interest is Kinloss Abbey. It was founded by David I. in 1150, or, according to the *Chronica de Mailros*, in 1151, and the papal sanction for the new abbey was in 1174 granted by Pope Alexander III. to Reimerius, the second abbot. The monks belonged to the Cistercian order, and were brought from Melrose. According to Ferrerius, the foundation was due, like that of Holyrood, to a miraculous answer to King David's prayers. While he was hunting in his forests near Forres he lost his way, and, in answer to his prayer for aid, a white dove miraculously appeared, and, flying before him, guided him to an open space where two shepherds were watching their flocks. He was immediately afterwards warned in a dream that he ought to erect a chapel to the Blessed Virgin, and with his sword he at once marked out on the grass the outline of the building that was to be erected, and that there might be no delay he spent the summer at the castle of Duffus, in order himself to superintend and press on the erection of the building. The original grant conveyed to the abbey the lands of 'Kynloss and Inverlochty,' and King Malcolm afterwards added other lands in the neighbourhood. Subsequently, several of the Kings, as well as private benefactors, enriched it extensively. William the Lyon conferred on the monks the barony of Strathisla in Banffshire, the lands of Burgie, the lands of Invererne, and tofts in the burghs of Inverness, Nairn, Forres, Elgin, and Aberdeen. Robert Bruce granted all the fishings on the river Findhorn, and this grant was confirmed by James I. and James IV. Several of the abbots who were mitred and had a seat in parliament were distinguished men, the most so being Robert Reid, who ruled from 1526 till his appointment as Bishop of Orkney in 1541. The abbots had a regality jurisdiction over their possessions. In 1587 the lands belonging to it were annexed to the Crown, and on 2 Feb. 1601 a charter was granted to Edward Bruce (who on the dissolution of the religious houses had been appointed commendator of Kinloss) erecting the lands into a temporal lordship and barony, and in 1604 Bruce became Lord Bruce of Kinloss, a title which still remains among those of the Earl of Elgin, though the estates have long quitted the family, the first Earl having in 1643 sold them to Alexander Brodie of Lethen. Of the buildings which, from the importance of the place, must have been very extensive, and included all the apartments suitable to a large monastery, but few fragments now remain. These are a cloister wall on the W, two fine Saxon arches on the S, and a two-story building with groined roof, traditionally called the 'prior's chambers,' on the E. To the S are the E gable and a portion of the wall of a dwelling-house traditionally the residence of the abbot. The chapter-house is said to have survived till the latter part of the 18th century. It seems to have been supported by six pillars, and these are mentioned by Pennant, who visited the building in 1769. His account in his *Tour in Scotland* (Chester, 1771) also mentions the orchard. 'Near the abbey is an orchard of apple and pear trees, at least coeval with the last monks; numbers lie prostrate; their venerable

branches seem to have taken fresh roots, and were laden with fruit, beyond what could be expected from their antique look.' These have now disappeared. The church, whose outline alone can be traced, was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and had a nave, transepts, and choir, with a lofty tower at the crossing. The tower seems to have been erected between 1467 and 1482, and fell in 1574. The Laird of Lethen in 1650 sold the stones of much of the buildings to the Commonwealth for the erection of the citadel at Inverness, and one of his descendants carried off and used part of what remained for the erection of farm offices. In 1650 the parish had no separate existence, and in 1652 the minister of Alves represented to the presbytery that 'the chapter-house of the Abbey of Kinloss hath been since the Reformation a place for preaching the Word, celebrating the sacraments and marriage; and by a condescendence between Alexander Brodie of Lethen and the English garrison at Inverness, the fabric of the abbey is taken down for building their citadel, save the place of worship; and those who have the charge for to transport the stone have it in command to take that down also: therefore,' the presbytery were to lay to heart what might happen seeing that all parties concerned had agreed that there was to be a separate church and parish erected for Kinloss. Mr Brodie declared that 'it was against his will that these stones were taken away,' and finally agreed to give a glebe and a site for a manse and a church, and, besides, to pay for the erection of these buildings out of the money he had received for the stones of the abbey. The parish of Kinloss was soon thereafter constituted in 1657 by disjunctions from the parishes of Forres, Rafford, and Alves, and this was ratified by parliament in 1661. Edward I., during his progress through the North in 1303, quartered himself and his soldiers on the Monks on 13 Sept., and spent part of that month as well as of October, and possibly also of November there, as is shown by a number of deeds signed by him at Kinloss.

The parish is in the presbytery of Forres and the synod of Moray; the living is worth £293. The parish church, at the hamlet near the abbey, was erected in 1765, and repaired in 1830. The Free church of Kinloss is at FINDHORN, which village is within the parish. Two public schools, Kinloss and Findhorn female, with accommodation respectively for 114 and 108 pupils, had in 1881 attendances of 61 and 73, and grants of £52, 10s. 6d. and £62, 13s. There are also a sub-post office, a public library, and a friendly society. The parish is traversed by the Forres and Keith section of the Highland railway, which passes through it on the S for $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and has a station near the middle of its course. A branch line from Kinloss station to Findhorn is not at present worked. R. C. M. Ferguson, Esq. of Raith, holds rather more than one-half of the entire rental; 2 lesser proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 4 hold each between £500 and £100, 4 hold each between £100 and £50, and there are others of smaller amount. Valuation (1860) £6128, (1883) £7427, 10s. Pop. (1801) 917, (1831) 1121, (1861) 1315, (1871) 1112, (1881) 1072, of whom 476 were males and 596 females.—*Ord. Stat.*, shs. 95, 94, 1876-78.

See also Shaw's *History of the Province of Moray* (Edinb. 1775; 2d ed., Elgin, 1827; 3d ed., Glasgow, 1882); Ferrerius' *History of the Abbey of Kinloss* (Bannatyne Club, Edinb. 1839); Taylor's *Edward I. in the North of Scotland* (Elgin, 1858); and Dr John Stuart's *Records of the Monastery of Kinloss* (Edinb. 1872, published for the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland).

Kinmount, the seat of the Marquess of Queensberry, in Cummertrees parish, Dumfriesshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by W of Cummertrees station, and 4 miles WNW of Annan. It is a beautiful edifice, built in the early part of the present century at a cost of £40,000, and surrounded by fine pleasure-grounds. In 1668 the Hon. William Douglas of Kelhead, second son of the first Earl of Queensberry, was created a baronet; and his fifth

descendant, Charles, sixth Bart. (1777-1837), in 1810 succeeded his fourth cousin once removed, the fourth Duke of Queensberry, in the Scottish titles of Viscount Drumlanrig (cre. 1628), Earl of Queensberry (1633), Marquess of Queensberry (1682), etc. John Sholto Douglas, present and eighth Marquess (b. 1844; suc. 1858), holds 13,243 acres in the shire, valued at £13,355 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 6, 1863. See DRUMLANRIG.

Kinmuck, a hamlet in Keithhall and Kinkell parish, Aberdeenshire, 3½ miles ESE of Inverurie, under which it has a post office. A neighbouring moor is said to have been the scene of a great battle between the Danes and the Scotch; contains remains of an encampment, supposed to have been formed in connection with that battle; and took the name of Kinmuck (Gael. 'boar's head') from a tradition that the Scotch slew a boar in their advance.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 77, 1873.

Kinmurdy, a plain mansion near the E border of Old Deer parish, Aberdeenshire, 3 miles SSE of Mintlaw. Its owner, William Ferguson, Esq. (b. 1823; suc. 1862), holds 4068 acres in the shire, valued at £3555 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1876.

Kinmurdy, an estate, with a mansion, in Skene parish, Aberdeenshire, 6½ miles W by N of Aberdeen. Its owner, Col. Henry Erskine Forbes (b. 1821), holds 723 acres in the shire, valued at £981 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 77, 1873.

Kinnaird (Gael. *eamn-ard*, 'high head'), a village and a parish in Gowrie district, SE Perthshire. The village, standing 2½ miles W of its post office, Inchtute, and 3½ NW of Inchtute station, occupies such a situation among the braes overlooking the Carse of Gowrie as may have given rise to its name.

The parish, containing also the village of Pitmiddle, is bounded N by Abernyte, E by Abernyte and Inchtute, S by Errol, SW and W by Kilspindie, and NW by Caputh (detached) and Collice. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 3¼ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 2½ miles; and its area is 3501 acres, of which 2½ are water. The south-eastern border is part of the Carse of Gowrie, sinking to less than 50 feet above sea-level; and the central and northern districts, consisting chiefly of what are called the Carse Braes, rise gradually north-westward to the watershed of the Sidlaw Hills, and attain 547 feet near Woodwell, 917 near Woodburnhead, 994 near Franklyden, and 959 near Blacklaw. Sandstone is the predominant rock. The soil, on the SE border, is of the rich character common to the Carse; in the central districts, is a mixture of black earth and so-called 'mortar,' inferior to the Carse soil, yet of no little fertility; in the northern district is light and shallow, with such mixed covering of grass, bent, and heath, as renders it fit only for sheep pasturage. Wood covers a fair proportion; and the arable area is a little larger than the pastoral. Kinnaird Castle, a little NW of the village, commands extensive views of the Carse and the Fife hills. Built by the Crown in the 12th century to serve as a local fortalice, it was tenanted for some days in 1617 by James VI., and in 1674 was acquired by the Threiplands of FINGASK. A strong square tower of smoothed freestone, dating probably from the 15th century, it was externally renovated in 1855, and is figured in Dr R. Chambers' *Threiplands of Fingask* (Edinb. 1850). The parish is divided between two proprietors. It is in the presbytery of Dundee and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £265. The church, erected in 1815, contains 300 sittings; and a public school, with accommodation for 122 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 70, and a grant of £70, 1s. Valuation (1883) £3174, 18s. 11d. Pop. (1801) 455, (1831) 461, (1861) 318, (1871) 299, (1881) 260.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Kinnaird, a mansion in Little Dunkeld parish, Perthshire, near the right bank of the river Tay, 2 miles S of Ballinluig and 7 NNW of Dunkeld. Beautifully situated on a rising-ground, in the midst of woods, and almost overhung by a stupendous rock, it belongs to the Duke of Athole. During 1823-24 it was tenanted

by the Bullers, whose tutor, Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881), here wrote most of his *Life of Schiller* and the first part of his translation of *Wilhelm Meister*. See chaps. xi., xii., of his *Life by Fronde* (Lond. 1882).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 55, 1869.

Kinnaird, a hamlet in Moulin parish, Perthshire, 1½ mile NE of Pitlochry.

Kinnaird Castle, the seat of the Earl of Southesk, in FARNELL parish, Forfarshire, within 5 furlongs of the right or S bank of the South Esk river, 3¼ miles SE of Brechin, and 1½ mile NNE of Farnell Road station. Mostly rebuilt about the beginning of the present century, it was enlarged and remodelled in 1854-60 after designs by the late David Bryce, R.S.A.; and 'now resembles an ancient French château, with many lofty steep-roofed towers and turrets, long stone balconies, and balustraded terrace walls.' The park, three-fourths of which are occupied by the deer-park, with 400 fallow deer, comprises between 1300 and 1400 acres, and, save where it is bounded by the river, is enclosed by a high wall. Most of its trees were planted towards the close of last century, but there are several 170 to 400 years old, whose dimensions are given by Mr Jervise and in the series of five papers on the 'old and remarkable' trees of Scotland in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* (1879-81). In 1401-9 Duthac de Carnegie, by purchase and marriage, acquired the lands of Kinnaird. He fell at Harlaw (1411); whilst Walter, his son, for fighting against Earl 'Beardie' in the battle of Brechin (1452), had his castle of Kinnaird burned down by the Lindsays; and John, his great-grandson, was slain at Flodden (1513). His son, Sir Robert, senator of the College of Justice (1547) and ambassador to France (1550), rebuilt the house of Kinnaird, which was visited by James VI., Charles I., Charles II., and the Chevalier. In 1616 Sir David was created Lord Carnegie of Kinnaird, and in 1633 Earl of Southesk—titles forfeited by the fifth Earl, James, for his share in the '15. The entire estate was bought for £51,549 by the York Buildings Co., on whose insolvency a large portion of the property was repurchased for £36,871 by the last Earl's third cousin, Sir James Carnegie of Pittarow, Bart.; and his great-grandson, Sir James Carnegie, K.T., sixth Bart. since 1603 (b. 1827; suc. 1849), was restored to the earldom, by reversal of the act of attainder, in 1855, and in 1869 was created Baron Balinhard of Farnell, in the peerage of the United Kingdom. He holds 22,525 acres in Forfarshire, valued at £21,812 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868. See pp. 238-249 of Andrew Jervise's *Land of the Lindsays* (2d ed. 1882).

Kinnaird House, an old-fashioned, three-storied mansion in Larbert parish, Stirlingshire, 4½ miles N of Falkirk. It was enlarged and improved by the great Abyssinian traveller, James Bruce (1780-94), who here was born, here spent his later years, and here died through a fall downstairs. He was sixth in descent from the Rev. Robert Bruce of Kinnaird (1559-1631), the noted Presbyterian divine; and both are buried at Larbert. His great-granddaughter, Lady Elma Bruce, the eighth Earl of Elgin's eldest daughter, in 1864 married the present Lord Thurlow, who thus holds 1107 acres in the shire, valued at £1981 per annum. Kinnaird village, 3¼ miles N of Falkirk, is inhabited principally by colliers and operatives connected with the industries of the populous region round Carron Iron-works. Pop. (1861) 437, (1871) 464, (1881) 336, of whom 249 were in Larbert parish and 87 in Bothkennar.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867. See DUNIPHAIL.

Kinnaird's Head. See FRASERBURGH.

Kinneddar. See DRAINIE.

Kinneff, a hamlet and a parish on the coast of Kincardineshire. The hamlet lies 2¼ miles NNE of Bervie station and 7¾ S by W of Stonehaven, under which it has a post office.

The parish, containing also the fishing village of CATERLINE and a minute part of Bervie royal burgh, comprises the ancient parishes of Kinneff and Caterline, and once comprehended also what now is Bervie parish.

It is bounded N by Dunnottar, E by the German Ocean, S by Bervie, and W by Arbutnott. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 4 miles; and its area is $7245\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 103 are foreshore and $5\frac{3}{4}$ water. The river Bervie flows $\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the southern border to its mouth in Bervie Bay; and three burns rise in the interior, and run to the sea. The coast, 6 miles in length, presents along its whole extent a range of cliffs over 100 feet high, pierced with caves, and boldly picturesque; and, except where here and there it recedes into little bays, it leaves no beach between the base of the cliffs and the deep sea water. Inland the surface rises to 451 feet at Bervie Brow, 477 at Corbicknowe, 495 at Leys Hill, and 710 at Bruxie Hill on the Arbutnott border. The predominant rock is Old Red sandstone conglomerate, traversed by long veins of calcareous spar, and occasionally intersected or overlaid by claystone porphyry, with embedded crystals of felspar. Hornblende, crystallised quartz, heavy spar, asbestos, zeolites, and agates have also been found. The conglomerate is quarried for building and for millstones; the claystone porphyry for dyke material. The soil of the seaboard tract is a deep loam, elsewhere is of inferior quality. Rather more than five-sevenths of the entire area are in tillage; barely 60 acres are under wood; and the rest of the land is either pastoral or waste. Kinneff Castle, at Kinneff hamlet, was garrisoned by the English when they overran Scotland during David Bruce's minority; went gradually to ruin till only one high, strongly-cemented wall remained standing in the early part of last century; and now is represented by nothing but a fragment of its foundations. Two other old castles stood on the coast—Cadden or Whistleberry Castle, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Kinneff hamlet, and Adam's Castle, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile further N. They have left some remains, but are not known to history. Several tumuli were formerly on the coast; an urn, containing a number of bronze rings, was found near the site of Kinneff Castle; a monastic house, now utterly extinct, stood between that castle and the parish church; and an earthen pot, containing a number of old silver coins, and supposed to have been deposited by the English garrison of Kinneff Castle, was exhumed about 1837 in the churchyard. The story of the preservation of the Regalia in the parish church has been already told under DUNNOTTAR. The celebrated Dr John Arbutnot, the intimate friend of Pope and Swift, and physician to Queen Anne, lived as a young man for some time at Kinghornie. Four proprietors hold each an annual value of more, and 7 of less, than £500. Kinneff is in the presbytery of Fordoun and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £243. The parish church was rebuilt in 1738, and, as restored in 1876, contains 424 sittings. Of several old monuments, the most interesting are those to Graham of Largie (1597), to Governor Sir George Ogilvy of Barras, to Mr and Mrs Grainger, and to the Honeyman, who, for four generations, from 1663 till 1781, were ministers of Kinneff. There are also a Free church and Caterline Episcopal church, St Paul's, the latter an Early English edifice of 1548. Barras public, Kinneff public, and Caterline Episcopal schools, with respective accommodation for 72, 145, and 71 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 52, 81, and 46, and grants of £36, 1s., £68, 1s., and £34, 10s. Valuation (1856) £6760, (1883) £8394. Pop. (1801) 937, (1831) 1006, (1861) 1054, (1871) 1062, (1881) 997.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 67, 1871. See pp. 396-399 of Andrew Jervise's *Land of the Lindsays* (2d ed. 1882).

Kinneil, a village, a barony, and an ancient parish on the NW border of Linlithgowshire. The village, standing on the coast of the Firth of Forth, 5 furlongs WSW of Borrowstounness, shares in the business and institutions of that town, and contains ironworks, with four blast furnaces. Pop. (1861) 365, (1871) 370, (1881) 373. The barony, which lies around the village, was given by Robert Bruce to Sir Walter Hamilton, ancestor of the Dukes of Hamilton, and has ever since remained in possession of his descendants. In its physical aspects, it is noted for an expanse of rich

carse land contiguous to the Forth, and for traces of the line of Antoninus' Wall. Kinneil House, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile WSW of Borrowstounness, had undergone large repairs by the Regent Arran not many years before it was plundered and burned by Queen Mary's opponents in 1568-70. In the reign of Charles II. it was altered and highly embellished by Duchess Anne and Duke William, then passing from the character of a feudal keep to that of three sides of a quadrangle, surmounted by cornice and balusters. Crowning the edge of a bank that rises 60 feet above sea-level, and commanding from its flat lead-covered roof an extensive and beautiful view, it is approached by a fine avenue of old trees, and surrounded with a considerable quantity of natural wood. It once had such rich interior decorations as to be described by Sibbald as a 'princely seat;' but, having lost favour with its noble proprietors as a desirable residence, it last was tenanted from 1809 till shortly before his death in 1828 by Dugald Stewart, who here wrote most of his celebrated works. Prior to this, about 1764, Kinneil had been the place where James Watt matured some of his improvements on the steam-engine. (See also GIL BURN.) The ancient parish, quite or nearly identical with the barony had Borrowstounness disjoined from it in 1649, and itself was united therewith in 1669.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Kinnell, a parish of E Forfarshire, whose church stands on the left bank of Lunan Water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of Frioekheim village and station. It is bounded N by Farnell, E by Craig and Lunan, S by Inverkeilor, SW by Kirkden, and W by Guthrie. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $6593\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 16 are water. LUNAN Water flows $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-south-eastward through the south-western corner of the parish; and GIGHTY Burn, its affluent, traces most of the Inverkeilor border; whilst head-streams of Pow Burn, running north-eastward into Farnell towards the South Esk river, drain the north-western district. Sinking in the S to 100 feet above sea-level, the surface generally is low and flat; but it rises gradually from the S and W, and more abruptly from the N, till in Wuddy Law it culminates at 434 feet. Old Red sandstone is the predominant rock; and the soil is mostly a clayey loam, either rather stiff or moorish, with clay subsoil. About seven-eighths of the entire area are arable, wood covers some 60 acres, and the rest of the land is either pastoral or waste. Tradition assigns to Kinnell the scene of a conflict, in 1443, between the Lindsays and the Ogilvies, and adds that the spurred boot of an Ogilvy, slain in the pursuit, was taken off and hung on an ash tree near the church; and a rust-covered spur, 8 inches long and $4\frac{1}{2}$ broad, with a rowel as large as a crown piece, remained on the church wall till about the end of last century. Three spinning-mills are in the southern district. Bolshan estate has been noticed separately, and the property is divided among four. Kinnell is in the presbytery of Arbroath and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £286. The church, rebuilt in 1555, is amply commodious; and a public school, with accommodation for 147 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 74, and a grant of £58, 15s. Valuation (1857) £5680, (1883) £7873, plus £1517 for railway. Pop. (1801) 783, (1831) 756, (1861) 816, (1871) 766, (1881) 696.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Kinnellar. See KINELLAR.

Kinnel Water, a troutful stream of Annandale, Dumfriesshire. Rising near the Lanarkshire boundary, within 2 furlongs of a head-stream of the Clyde, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of the summit of Queensberry, it thence runs 20½ miles south-south-eastward, through or along the borders of Kirkpatrick-Juxta, Johnstone, Kirk-michael, and Lochmaben parishes, till, after a total descent of 1320 feet, it falls into the Annan at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Lochmaben town. It traverses successively a glen, a defile, and a fertile strath, finely embellished with culture and wood; is specially picturesque above and below St Ann's Bridge, adjacent to the

demesne of Raehills; and receives, in its progress, Lochan Burn, Ae Water, and some minor streams.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 16, 10, 1864.

Kinnernie. See KINFARNY.

Kinneshead. See KINNISHEAD.

Kinrosswood, a village in Portmoak parish, Kinross-shire, 1 mile ENE of the middle of the E shore of Loch Leven, and 5 miles by road E by N of Kinross. It has a fair on the second Tuesday of April *o. s.*; and it was the birthplace of the poet Michael Bruce (1746-67). Pop. (1841) 479, (1861) 447, (1871) 326.

Kinnethmont. See KENNETHMONT.

Kinnettles, a parish of SW central Forfarshire, containing DOUGLASTOWN village, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Forfar, under which it has a post office. It is bounded E by Forfar, SE by Inverarity, S by Inverarity and a fragment of Caputh, and SW and NW by Glamis. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between $6\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $2870\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $10\frac{1}{2}$ are water. DEAN WATER, from a little below its exit from Forfar Loch, creeps 2 miles west-south-westward along the Glamis border; and ARRY or Kerbit Water, its affluent, flows 4 miles north-westward on or close to all the south-western boundary, the last mile of its course having been straightened in 1876-77. In the NW, at their confluence, the surface declines to 165 feet above sea-level, and thence it rises east-south-eastward till it attains 543 feet at flat-topped BRIGTON Hill, which, occupying the middle of the parish, is a detached member of the Sidlaws, whilst the low tracts around it are part of Strathmore. Trap, greywacke, slate, and Old Red sandstone are the predominant rocks, and have all been quarried. The soil, fertile everywhere, is in some parts a brown clay, in others loam, in others loam mixed with clay or sand, and in others so light as to require rich manuring. About 115 acres are under wood, 95 acres are waste, and all the rest of the land is in tillage. The antiquities are sites of ancient chapels at Kirkton and Foffarty (the latter in the detached portion of Caputh), and tombstones of the early part of the 17th century in the churchyard. Kinnettles House, 4 miles SW of Forfar, was built about 1867; and the estate—1183 acres in the shire, valued at £2818 per annum—belongs now to the Bank of Scotland. Other mansions are Brigton and Invereithy; and the property is divided among three. Including *quoad sacra* the detached fragment of Caputh, Kinnettles is in the presbytery of Forfar and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £199. The parish church, 5 furlongs SE of Douglastown, was built in 1812, and contains 360 sittings. There is also a Free church; and a public school, with accommodation for 110 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 72, and a grant of £60, 2s. Valuation (1857) £4656, (1883) £6529, 4s. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 567, (1831) 547, (1861) 414, (1871) 378, (1881) 386; of ecclesiastical parish (1881) 418.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 57, 56, 1868-70.

Kinneuchar. See KILCONQUHAR.

Kinniel. See KINNEIL.

Kinning Park. See GOVAN.

Kinninmonth, a *quoad sacra* parish of NE Aberdeenshire, whose church (1838; 300 sittings) stands 3 miles N by E of Mintlaw. Constituted in 1874, it is in the presbytery of Deer and synod of Aberdeen; the minister's stipend is £120. Pop. (1881) 1116, of whom 626 were in Lomnay, 293 in Strichen, 169 in the Banffshire (detached) section of Old Deer, 17 in Crimond, and 11 in Longside.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876.

Kinnishead, a hamlet, with a railway station, on the W border of Eastwood parish, Renfrewshire, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile SW of Pollokshaws.

Kinnordy, an old-fashioned mansion in Kirriemuir parish, Forfarshire, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile NW of Kirriemuir town. It was the birth-place and home of the great geologist, Sir Charles Lyell, Bart. (1797-1875), whose nephew and successor, Leonard Lyell, Esq. of Kinnordy and Pitmuies (b. 1850), holds 2585 acres in the shire, valued at £4324 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh.

56, 1870. See the *Life of Sir C. Lyell* (2 vols., Lond., 1881).

Kinnoull, a parish of SE Perthshire, consisting of a main body and three detached sections, and having an area of $3843\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 48 are foreshore, $149\frac{1}{2}$ are water, and 2357 belong to the detached sections. The main body, containing the BRIGEND suburb of PERTH, has an utmost length and breadth of $2\frac{1}{4}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and is bounded N by Scone, SE by Kinfauns, and W by the TAY, flowing $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile southward along the boundary with Perth parish, and cleft in twain by Moneriff or Friarton island. The surface sinks by the river to 30 feet above sea-level, and rises eastward thence to 729 feet on wooded Kinnoull Hill, which, elsewhere easy of access, presents on its southern or KINFKAUNS side a frontage of rugged basaltic cliff, but so unlike the Salisbury Craigs of Edinburgh. From Perth its summit is gained by a winding carriage-road, called Montagu's Walk after the Duke of Montagu, who was in Scotland when it was formed; and that summit commands a magnificent prospect, by Pennant entitled 'the glory of Scotland.' Near the Windy Gowl, a steep and hollow descent betwixt two tops of the hill, is a nine-times-repeating echo; and on the hill-face is the Dragon Hole, a cave where Wallace is said to have lain concealed, and where Beltane fires formerly were kindled. The base of the hill has yielded many fine agates; and a diamond is said to have gleamed from its cliffs by night, till a marksman, firing at it with a ball of chalk, was able next day to find its whereabouts—a tale that is told of a dozen other localities. One detached section, with an utmost length and breadth of $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles and 1 mile, is bounded NW and N by Scone, NE by Kilspindie, and on all other sides by Kinfauns. It contains the mansions of BALTHAYOCK and MURRAYSHALL, 3 miles E by S, and 3 NE of Perth; and rises north-north-westward from 190 feet to 700 near New Mains and 916 near Twomile House. A smaller section, containing INCHYRA village, 1 mile SW of Glencarse station, is bounded NW, N, and NE by Kinfauns, E by St Madoes, and SW for $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile by the Tay, from which the surface rises $\frac{3}{4}$ mile inland to Pans Hill (343 feet) on the northern boundary. The third and smallest section, containing BALBEGGIE village, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Perth, is bounded SE by Kilspindie, and on all other sides by St Martins. It has an utmost length and breadth of $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile and $6\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, and attains a summit altitude of 389 feet. The surface, thus, of nearly all the parish consists of sides, shoulders, and summits of the south-western Sidlaws; but the Inchyra section comprises part of the western extremity of the low, flat, fertile CARSE OF GOWRIE. Trap is the principal rock, but Old Red sandstone, including a compact and durable variety of a greyish-red colour, abounds in various parts, and has been largely quarried. The soil is of almost every variety, and ranges from strong argillaceous alluvium on the carse to poor moorish earth on parts of the hills. Rather less than one-sixth of the entire area is under wood, nearly all the rest being either arable or pastoral. Kinnoull barony, extending along the Tay's left bank opposite Perth, gave the title of Earl in 1633 to George Hay, Viscount DUPPLIN, who, dying next year, was buried in an aisle of the old parish church, St Constantine's, where a life-size marble statue shows him vested as Lord Chancellor of Scotland. Of Kinnoull Castle, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the S, some vestiges remained till the close of last century. Seven proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 17 of between £100 and £500, 48 of from £50 to £100, and 46 of from £20 to £50. Kinnoull is in the presbytery of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £477. The present church, built in 1826 at a cost of £4000 from designs by Burn, is a handsome Gothic edifice, with over 1000 sittings. At Balbeggie is a U.P. church (1832; 350 sittings); and 2 public schools, Balbeggie and Kinnoull, with respective accommodation for 120 and 350 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 82 and 322, and grants of £85, 10s. and £268, 2s. Valuation (1866) £6136, 11s. 10d., (1883) £7198, 5s. 6d. Pop. (1801)

1927, (1831) 2957, (1861) 3219, (1871) 3108, (1881) 3461, of whom 2727 were in Perth parliamentary burgh.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Kinpirnie. See NEWTYLE.

Kinrara. See ALVIE.

Kinross, a town and a parish in Kinross-shire. The town stands, 370 feet above sea-level, near the W end of Loch Leven, at a convergence of railways, and on the old direct road from Edinburgh to Perth, by road being 13 miles N of Inverkeithing, 27 NNW of Edinburgh, and 19 SW of Cupar; by railway, 15½ N by E of Dunfermline, and 18¼ WNW of Thornton Junction. Dating from ancient times, it was treated by Alexander III., in the early part of his reign, as a sort of capital, and was the place where he and his young queen were seized in 1257 by the faction of the Comyns. It figures in connection with Queen Mary's escape from Lochleven Castle, as narrated by Sir Walter Scott in the *Abbot*; and on 6 Sept. 1842 Queen Victoria drove through it on her way to Perthshire. It was formerly a very mean place, but has been much improved in recent times. The streets present a fair appearance, and have been lighted with gas since 1835; and a large proportion of the private houses are modern, substantial, and neat. The former town hall was built in 1837 on the site of the old parish church; but, proving too small, was replaced in 1868 by a new and more commodious structure. The county hall, erected in 1826 at a cost of £2000, is a handsome edifice; its prison was closed in 1878. Conspicuous on a rising-ground, the parish church was built in 1832 at a cost of £1537, and is a neat structure in the Gothic style. The Free church was built soon after the Disruption; and two U.P. churches belonged originally to the Burgher and Anti-burgher sections of the Secession. St Paul's Episcopal church, built in 1875 and consecrated in 1881, is Gothic in style, comprising chancel, nave, N transept, and tower. The general aspect of the town, as combined with the landscape around, particularly with Loch Leven and the encincturing hills, is very pleasing. Three lines of railway go one towards Dollar and Alloa, one towards Dunfermline and Thornton Junction, and one towards Ladybank, Perth, and Dundee.

The town has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the British Linen Co., Clydesdale, and Royal Banks, the Kinross-shire Savings' Bank, agencies of 13 insurance companies, 4 hotels, a library, a reading-room, a temperance hall, an agricultural society, two curling clubs, a fishing club, a cricket club, a masonic lodge, several benevolent and religious societies, and a Saturday newspaper, the *Kinross-shire Advertiser* (1847). A weekly corn market is held on Monday; cattle, sheep, and horse fairs are held on the second Monday of June, and the fourth Monday of March, July, and October; and a hiring fair is held on the Thursday after the second Tuesday of October. The manufacture of cutlery was introduced at a comparatively early period, and acquired much celebrity; the manufacture of linen attained some importance about the middle of last century, and progressed so well as, in 1790, to employ nearly 200 looms, and to produce goods to the value of £5000 a year; the weaving of cotton was introduced about 1809, and became so flourishing as to substitute power looms for hand looms; the weaving of woollen fabrics employed many hands from 1836 till 1845; and the manufacture of shawls and plaids was commenced about 1846, and promised for two or three years to be highly vigorous and remunerative. But all these departments of industry became extinct, and the buildings they had occupied ceased to be used as factories. A wool-spinning mill was erected about 1840 at Bellfield; another in 1846 at the S end of the town; a third about 1867, opposite the second, on the South Queich rivulet; a fourth and larger one about 1867 in the neighbouring small town of Milnathort; a large linen factory about 1874 on the South Queich; and all these have continued to prosper. The town was formerly governed by a committee of the inhabitants, annually chosen at a public

meeting; but now it is governed, under the General Police and Improvement Act (Scotland) by a senior magistrate, 2 junior magistrates, and 5 other commissioners. The sheriff court for the county sits on every Tuesday during session; the sheriff small debt court sits on every Tuesday during session, and once a fortnight, or oftener if required, during vacation; and courts of quarter session are held on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and the last Tuesday of October. Kinross House, on a peninsula between the town and Loch Leven, is a large and elegant edifice, built in 1685-92 after designs by Sir William Bruce, the architect of the later portions of Holyrood. It is commonly but falsely said to have been intended for a residence of the Duke of York, afterwards James VII., in the event of the Exclusion Bill becoming law; in the 18th century was the seat of the Grahams of Kinross; and through the marriage (1816) of Helen, daughter of the last of these, is now the property of Sir Graham-Montgomery, Bart. of Stronach Castle, Peeblesshire. An older mansion, on a site near that of Kinross House, was for many generations the residence of the Earls of Morton, and was taken down in 1723. The original parish church stood near the extremity of the peninsula, in the south-eastern vicinity of Kinross House; and, taking from its situation the name Kinross (Gael. *ceann-rois*, 'head of the promontory'), bequeathed that name to the town and parish. The municipal constituency numbered 296 in 1853, when the annual value of real property within the burgh was £5253. Pop. (1841) 2062, (1851) 2590, (1861) 2083, (1871) 1926, (1881) 1960. Houses (1881) 507 inhabited, 40 vacant, 1 building.

The parish is bounded N by Orwell, E by Loch Leven, SE by Portmoak, S by Cleish, and W by Fossoway. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 4½ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 4 miles; and its area is 10,588 acres, of which 3313½ are water. To Loch Leven flow North Queich Water, running 2 miles east-south-eastward on or close to the northern border; South Queich Water, running 4½ miles east-by-southward through the interior; and Gairney Water, running 3½ miles east-north-eastward along the Cleish and Portmoak boundary. The surface, flat over its eastern half, rises gradually westward from 360 feet above sea-level to 536 at Wester Cockairney and 629 at Hillhead in the NW corner; and, being rimmed in the four circumjacent parishes by a cordon of hills, is often called the Laigh or Level of Kinross. The rocks are trap, sandstone, and limestone. The soil is partly clay, but chiefly a thin blackish loam on a gravelly bottom. About 280 acres are under wood; nearly 160 are pastoral or waste; and almost all the rest of the land is arable. Lochleven Castle is a chief antiquity, and, with Loch Leven itself, is separately noticed. Gallows Knowe, on the Lathro estate, appears to have been a place of public execution in the feudal times, and was found in 1822 to contain thirteen old graves. About 350 silver coins, chiefly of Edward I. and Edward II. of England, were discovered in 1820 on the lands of Coldon; and an ancient circular gold seal was exhumed in 1829 on the grounds of West Green. Among its natives were the distinguished architect, Sir William Bruce, and the Edinburgh professor of pathology, Dr John Thomson. Seventeen proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 22 of between £100 and £500, 15 of from £50 to £100, and 45 of from £20 to £50. Kinross is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Fife; the living is worth £381. The two public schools, North and South, with respective accommodation for 300 and 115 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 214 and 73, and grants of £194 and £46, 19s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £15,419, (1882) £16,800, 10s. 3d. Pop. (1801) 2124, (1831) 2917, (1861) 2649, (1871) 2477, (1881) 2492.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

The presbytery of Kinross comprises the old parishes of Arngask, Ballingry, Cleish, Fossoway, Kinross, Muckart, Orwell, and Portmoak, with the *quoad sacra* parish of Blairingone. Pop. (1871) 9582, (1881) 8422, of whom 2674 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1883.—The Free Church also has a presby-

tery of Kinross, with churches at Cowdenbeath, Fossoway, Kelty, Kinross, Orwell, Portmoak, and Strathmiglo, which 7 churches together had 1025 communicants in 1883.—The United Presbyterian Church has likewise a presbytery of Kinross, with 2 churches in Kinross, and 5 in Bagedie, Edenshead, Milnathort, Muckart, and Pathstruie, the 7 having 1293 members in 1881.

Kinrossie, a village in Collace parish, Perthshire, 8 miles NE by N of Perth, under which it has a post office.

Kinross-shire, a small inland county, bounded W and N by Perthshire, E and S by Fife. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its breadth varies between $2\frac{1}{4}$ and $12\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is 49,812 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres, of which 3327 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. Loch LEVEN ($3\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ miles) lies in the SE of the county at an altitude of 353 feet, and receives the North and the South Queich, with a number of lesser burns; but the drainage is partly carried eastward to the EDEN, partly northward to the FARG and the Water of MAY. From Loch Leven the surface rises eastward to White Craigs (1492 feet), southward to BENARTY (1167) and Dumglow (1241), westward to White Hill (734), and north-westward to Cloon (1134), Melloch Hill (1573), Warroch Hill (1133), Slungie Hill (1354), Dochrie Hill (1194), and Tillyery Hill (1087). Thus a cordon of hills forms the greater part of the county's boundary, and projects more or less within its borders—the Ochils on the W and NW, the Lomond Hills on the E, and Benarty and the Cleish Hills on the S. Several depressions, variously defile, glen, and valley, cut the engirdling hills into sections—a wide one on the W, leading to Dollar and Stirling; another wide one on the NE, leading to Strathmiglo and Auchtermuchty; a narrow one on the SE, traversed by the river Leven; and a considerable one on the S, leading towards Inverkeithing and Edinburgh. The central districts are occupied by Loch Leven and the Laigh or Level of Kinross; the districts between these and the hills are a diversity of slopes and braes; and the aspect of the entire county, though destitute of any of the first-class features of landscape, presents to the eye a profusion of charms both natural and artificial.

Geology.—The oldest rocks in the county are of Lower Old Red Sandstone age, and are merely a continuation of the volcanic series so well developed in Perthshire and Fife. The members of this series are arranged in the form of a low antilinal fold, the axis of which runs in an ENE and WSW direction. The boundary between the NW part of this county and Perthshire coincides with this axis, and hence the volcanic series in Kinross is gently inclined to the SSE. The members of this series consist of lavas and volcanic breccias which form the hilly portion of the county to the W and N. The lavas have usually a purple tint, and vary in texture from close grained to highly porphyritic rocks. One bed, which is highly porphyritic, occupies a considerable area owing to the gentle inclination of the strata. It occurs in patches which have been isolated from the main out crop by means of denudation, and which have been left as outliers capping several hill-tops, of which the most conspicuous example is on Dochrie Hill. The volcanic breccias or agglomerates are extremely coarse, and constitute a large portion of this formation. The lowest members of the volcanic series in Kinross, which are well displayed in the river Devon at 'the Crook,' are composed of this material, and through these beds the famous gorge at Rumbling Bridge has been excavated. Many of the bombs in this agglomerate are of enormous size, and consist of the same material as the lavas. In the NE of the county, layers of sandstone are intercalated with the lavas and ashes in some of the tributaries of the North Queich, while still further to the NE the breccias assume a conglomeratic character as if they had been assorted by water. The facts clearly point to the gradual attenuation of the volcanic series towards the NE, and to the increasing accumulation of ordinary sediment in that direction.

Reference has already been made to the great changes which intervened between the Lower and Upper Old Red Sandstone periods (see art. Geol. of Fife, vol. II.

Ord. Gaz., p. 19), of which additional evidence may be obtained within the county. The strata of Upper Old Red age, consisting of friable red sandstones, marls, and conglomerates, rest unconformably on the Lower Old Red volcanic series, and dip away from the volcanic platform at gentle angles. The plain of Kinross coincides in the main with the area occupied by the younger formation, and along the S margin of this plain the strata pass conformably below the cementstone series. The hills to the S and E of the county are due to intrusive sheets of basalt which now cap those eminences, and which were injected among the softer strata in late Carboniferous times. The steep slopes of the Cleish Hills, Benarty, Bishop Hill, and West Lomond have been caused by the rapid denudation of the friable sandstones and marls at the base of the hills, while the capings of basalt have shielded the lowest members of the Carboniferous Limestone series overlying them. Specimens of *Holoptychius nobilissimus* have been obtained from the Upper Old Red beds in this county, and scales of fishes are to be found in many of the stoue dykes in the neighbourhood of the town of Kinross. On the flanks of the Bishop Hill these red beds are succeeded by friable yellow sandstones which form the W prolongation of the beds at Dura Den.

The Carboniferous strata represented in the county belong to the two lowest divisions of that formation, viz.: (1.) the Calciferous Sandstone; (2.) the Carboniferous Limestone. There are two types of the calciferous sandstones or cementstones, one of which is composed of friable yellow sandstones bearing a close resemblance to the beds at Dura Den. The other variety comprising blue and rusty yellow clays with thin bands and nodules of cementstone is met with in the extreme SW of the county on the slopes overlooking the Pow Burn. Near the top of the group, thin beds of tuff are intercalated with the cementstones which are overlaid by the lowest or 'Hurlet' limestone of the Carboniferous Limestone series. It is evident that in this neighbourhood we have the eastward prolongation of the beds forming the Campsie Fells, which are abruptly truncated by the fault at Causewayhead near Stirling. There is only a small development of the carboniferous limestone within the county which is met with in the E and S districts. The limestone which is worked on the Lomond and Bishop Hills is on the horizon of the Hurlet limestone of Stirlingshire.

The volcanic series of the Ochils is intersected by dykes of basalt running in an E and W direction, which are well seen in the neighbourhood of Damhead in the NE part of Kinross-shire.

The direction of the ice-flow on the hills overlooking the plain of Kinross is SE, but over the low ground the trend veers round to the E. The evidence supplied by the striated surfaces and the boulder clay points to the conclusion that the Ochils must have been overtopped by the ice which radiated from the Perthshire Highlands. The greater part of the low lying and fertile districts is covered with an extensive development of morainic gravel, which was probably accumulated during the retirement of the ice sheet. This deposit streams from the various passes in the Ochils, and spreads out in a fan-shaped form over the plain of Kinross. Loch Leven fills a depression in these gravels and the underlying boulder clay, and the various islets are merely kames or ridges of gravel peering above the water. The Devon, North and South Queich, and Gairney Waters carry a large quantity of detritus from the hills down to the plain which forms wide alluvial flats. By this means several small lochs have been entirely silted up, and Loch Leven itself is being slowly reduced in size from the same cause.

The soil, occasionally clay, more often a fine blackish loam, and oftener still of a moorish character, on the whole, however, is light or sandy, with small intermixture of clayey loam. The climate, owing to the general elevation of the land, and to the peculiar influence of the encircling hills, is cold and wet; but it has been materially improved by recent draining operations; and is not considered unhealthy. During 1842-82, the

maximum yearly rainfall was 50·7 inches in 1876, the minimum 22·8 in 1870, and the average 36·3.

Modern agricultural improvement was of later commencement and slower progress in Kinross-shire than in most other districts of Scotland; and it had here to operate on an unusually large proportion of waste lands, and to encounter the resistance of antique usages retained from feudal times; but it eventually made such rapid progress as soon to bring the county nearly or quite into a condition of equality with the best parts of Fife, or even of great part of the Lothians. In the whole of Scotland the percentage of cultivated area is only 24·2; in Kinross-shire it rises as high as 62·8—a figure exceeded only by Fife, Linlithgow, Berwick, and Haddington shires. Out of 293 holdings, there are 136 of 50 acres and under, 32 of from 50 to 100 acres, 102 of from 100 to 300, 21 of from 300 to 500, and 2 of from 500 to 1000. Farms are generally let on leases of from 14 to 21 years. The following table gives the acreage of the crops and the number of live stock in Kinross-shire in different years:—

	1867.	1876.	1882.
Corn Crops, . . .	8889	7630	7133
Green Crops, . . .	4711	4021	3609
Sown Grasses, . . .	10,327	11,208	10,152
Permanent Pasture, . . .	6809	8518	10,657
Cattle,	5003	6133	5633
Sheep,	35,743	23,155	26,604
Horses,	—	1011	1042
Swine,	750	507	722

The manufactures, except in the ordinary departments of handicrafts, are all situated in Kinross and Milnathort, and will be found noticed in our articles on these towns. The only railways are the three which converge at Kinross; but these afford a fair proportion of railway communication within the county, and gave ready access to every part of the kingdom. All the roads are good; and that northward through Kinross is one of the best in Scotland. The only towns are Kinross and Milnathort, and villages are Maryburgh, Kinneswood, Scotlandwell, Middleton, Crook of Devon, Duncrevie, and parts of Damhead and Keltly. Mansions are Blairadam House, Tulliebole Castle, Hattontburn, Kinross House, Cleish Castle, Arnot Tower, Moreland, Thomanean, Warroch, Kinneston, Shanwell, Easter and Wester Balado, Kilduilf, etc.; and, according to *Miscellaneous Statistics of the United Kingdom* (1879), 44,888 acres, valued at £64,472 per annum, were divided among 727 proprietors, two together holding 5205 acres (£6215), six 8757 (£5978), fourteen 9030 (£8858), seventy-seven 19,348 (£23,919), fourteen 1042 (£4799), etc.

The county is governed by a lord lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, 6 deputy-lieutenants, a sheriff, a sheriff-substitute, and 71 commissioners of supply and justices of peace. The sheriff-court sits at Kinross on every Tuesday during session; the sheriff small-debt court is held there on every Tuesday during session, and once a fortnight or oftener during vacation; and quarter sessions are held there on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and on the last Tuesday of October. The police force, in 1882, comprised 5 men; and the salary of the chief constable was £112. The persons tried at the instance of the police, in 1881, were 45; those convicted, 43; those committed for further trial, 7. The yearly average of committals for crime, in 1846-50, was 9; in 1851-55, 11; in 1856-60, 8; in 1861-65, 5; in 1865-69, 5; in 1872-76, 7; in 1877-81, 6. Kinross-shire unites with CLACKMANSNASHIRE in sending a member to parliament; and its constituency numbered 649 in 1883. The annual value of real property was £25,805 in 1815, £46,725 in 1855, £67,101 in 1876, £70,118 in 1880, and £68,250 in 1883. Pop. (1801) 6725, (1821) 7762, (1831) 9072, (1841) 8763, (1851) 8924, (1861) 7977, (1871) 7198, (1881) 6697, of whom 3585 were females, and 3360 were rural. Houses (1881) 1705 inhabited, 198 vacant, 8 building.

The registration county takes in part of Fossoway parish from Perthshire; gives off part of Forgandenny to Perthshire, and part of Arngask to Fife; and comprises the five entire parishes of Cleish, Fosso-way, Kinross, Orwell, and Portmoak, which in 1881 had a population of 7330. The number of registered poor, in the year ending 14 May 1881, was 113; of dependants on these, 60; of casual poor, 1097; of dependants on these, 72. The receipts for the poor in that year were £1732, 3s. 8d.; and the expenditure was £1635, 0s. 2½d. The number of pauper lunatics was 27, their cost of maintenance being £533, 3s. 10d. The percentage of illegitimate births was 7·4 in 1871, 13·7 in 1872, 7·7 in 1877, 11·2 in 1878, 7·6 in 1879, and 10·5 in 1881.

The civil county is divided, for both civil and ecclesiastical purposes, into the four entire parishes of Cleish, Kinross, Orwell, and Portmoak, and parts of Arngask, Forgandenny, and Fossoway. Excepting the part of Forgandenny, which is in the presbytery of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling, it lies wholly within the presbytery of Kinross and synod of Fife. Places of worship within it are 6 of the Church of Scotland, 5 of the Free Church, 4 of the United Presbyterians, and 1 of Episcopalians. In the year ending Sept. 1882 there were 8 schools (7 of them public), which, with accommodation for 1324 children, had 1000 on the rolls, and an average attendance of 785. Their staff consisted of 13 certificated, 2 assistant, and 5 pupil teachers.

The county is of very ancient date. In Nisbet's *Heraldry* the name of John Kinross is mentioned as sheriff thereof in 1252. In the *Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Sotorum* there are many charters of David II. and Robert II. (from 1366 to 1407) in which grants of lands are described as lying 'infra vicecomitatum de Kynros'—among others being 'Castrum nostrum lacus de Levyn cum pertinentibus' (Rob. II. 1371). That Kinross-shire became a separate county in 1426 is a pure historic fallacy, traceable probably to the fact that in that year Kinross and Clackmannan were ordered or appointed to send each a representative to the Scottish parliament. It comprised originally the three parishes of Kinross, Orwell, and Portmoak; but in 1635, in order, as the Act says, to enlarge the boundaries of the small sheriffdom then presided over by Sir William Bruce, an act of parliament was obtained by which the parishes of Cleish and Tulliebole, along with portions of Arngask and Orwell, which had formerly been within the county of Perth, were added to the original sheriffdom, and have ever since formed the county proper, although the boundaries of the county for parliamentary voting purposes are considerably larger, comprehending the parishes of Fossoway, Muckart, and part of Forgandenny. Its history, excepting so much of the incidents in the life of Queen Mary as will be noticed in our article LOCH LEVEN, possesses no point of special interest. Its chief antiquities are noticed under CLEISH, BURLEIGH, PORTMOAK, and LOCH LEVEN.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Kintail, a village and a parish of SW Ross-shire. The village stands on the northern shore of the head of Loch Duich, 13 miles SE of Strone Ferry station, and 8 ESE of Lochalsh village, under which it has a post office.

The parish, containing also the fishing villages of BUNDALLOCH and DORNIE, is bounded NW by Loch Long and by Lochalsh parish, N by Lochalsh, E by Kilmorack in Inverness-shire, S by Glenshiel, and SW by Loch Duich. Its utmost length, from ENE to WSW, is 19½ miles; its utmost breadth is 9½ miles; and its area is 123½ square miles, or 78,993½ acres, of which 238½ are foreshore, 58 tidal water, and 1255½ water. Narrow, curving Loch LONG and broader, straighter Loch DUICH, the forked continuations of salt-water Loch Alsh, are noticed separately, as also are the Pass of BEALACH, ELLANDONAN Castle, and the Falls of GLOMACH. To the head of Loch Long flow the river Ling or Long, running 11 miles west-south-westward from Loch Cruashie (4 × 1½ furl. ; 850 feet) along the northern and north-western boundary, and the river ELCHAIG, formed by two head-streams at an altitude of 290 feet, and running 6½ miles west-north-westward; whilst to the

head of Loch Duich flows the CROE, over its last $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile dividing Kintail from Glenshiel. The drainage, however, is partly carried towards the Moray Firth by the CANNICH, flowing 2 miles east-by-northward from Loch GLASLETTER or Lungard ($1\frac{1}{2}$ mile \times $2\frac{3}{4}$ furl.; 761 feet) to Loch MULLARDOCH ($4\frac{1}{4}$ miles \times $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 4 furl.; 705 feet), whose upper waters belong to Kintail, and lower to Kilmorack. The surface everywhere is grandly mountainous, chief elevations from W to E being Sgurr an Airgid (2757 feet), GLASVEIN (3006), *Sgurr nan Ceathreamhnan (3771), *Mam Sodhail or Carn Eige (3877), and *Sgurr na Lapaich (3773), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. 'From whatever quarter Kintail is entered, whether by sea from the W or by land from the E, a scene gradually unfolds itself which it is impossible to describe. Mountains of immense magnitude, grouped together in the sublimest manner, with wood and water, scars and bens intermingled, present a prospect seldom surpassed in wild beauty, and equally interesting and astonishing in the storms of winter and in the calm serenity of summer.' Gneiss is the predominant rock, but granite and syenite also occur. Sheep-farming constitutes the staple industry, there being some very fine grazing lands along Loch Duich, principally green, but steep and rocky. Sir Alex. Matheson, Bart., holds rather more than two-thirds, and the Chisholm somewhat less than one-fourth, of the entire rental. The lord, however, of the Barony of Kintail is James Mackenzie, Esq. of GLENMUCK, who purchased it from the Mackenzies of Seaforth in 1869, and who holds 25,500 acres in Ross-shire, valued at £1983 per annum. Kintail is in the presbytery of Lochcarron and synod of Glenelg; the living is worth £210, exclusive of manse and glebe. The old parish church, at the village, having been declared unsafe in 1855, a new one was built containing 450 sittings. At Dornie is a Roman Catholic church, St Duthac's (1861; 170 sittings), erected by the late Duchess of Leeds. Dornie public, Inverinate public, Killilan public, and Dornie Roman Catholic schools, with respective accommodation for 50, 49, 60, and 88 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 31, 20, 26, and 23, and grants of £26, £27, 14s., £39, 17s., and £18, 12s. Valuation (1860) £4190, (1882) £6143. Pop. (1801) 1038, (1831) 1240, (1861) 890, (1871) 753, (1881) 688, of whom 652 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 72, 82, 1880-82.

Kintessack, a village with a public school, in Dyke and Moy parish Elginshire, 4 miles WNW of Forres, under which it has a post office.

Kintillo. See KINTULLOCH.

Kintore, a small town and a parish of central Aberdeenshire. The town, standing 165 feet above sea-level,

near the right bank of the Don, has a station on the Great North of Scotland railway, 16 miles E of Alford, $\frac{3}{4}$ SSE of Inverurie, and $13\frac{1}{4}$ NW of Aberdeen. It ranks as a royal burgh under charter of William the Lion, but in size is no more than a mere village, consisting chiefly of one well-built street, with several very good shops. At it are a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and railway telegraph departments, a branch of the North of Scotland bank, a National Security savings' bank (1837), 4 insurance agencies, 2 hotels, a

plain town hall (1740), a parish church (1819; 700 sittings), a Free church, and a horticultural society. The town has given the title of Earl in the peerage of

Scotland since 1677, and of Baron in the peerage of the United Kingdom since 1838, to the family of Keith-Falconer, whose seats are KEITHHALL in Aberdeenshire and INGLISMALDIE in Kincardineshire. The burgh is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 9 councillors; and it unites with ELGIN, Inverurie, Peterhead, Banff, and Cullen in sending a member to parliament. The parliamentary constituency numbered 89 in 1883, when the annual value of real property amounted to £2612. Pop. (1821) 312, (1841) 462, (1861) 568, (1871) 659, (1881) 661. Houses (1881) 113 inhabited, 3 vacant.

The parish, containing also the Port Elphinstone suburb of Inverurie burgh, comprises the ancient parish of Kintore and part of that of Kinkell. It is bounded N by Inverurie, E by Keithhall and Fintry, SE by Kinnellar, S by Skene, and W by Kemnay. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $5\frac{5}{8}$ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between $1\frac{3}{4}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 9187 acres, of which $93\frac{1}{4}$ are water. The Don winds $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles along all the northern and the eastern border, and is fed from the interior by three or four small burns. The land adjacent to the river is low and flat, sinking in the SE to 148 feet above sea-level, and protected from inundation by embankments. The surface rises thence westward and south-westward, with frequent inequalities; and the highest ground is CRICHTIE or Thainston Hill (500 feet), beautifully covered with wood. Granite is the predominant rock, and has been quarried. The soil along the Don is a deep, rich, alluvial loam; on many higher grounds, is a thin, light, shallow, sandy mould; and over some considerable tracts, is either moss in natural condition or moss subjected to cultivation. Fully three-eighths of the entire area are in tillage, woods cover rather more than one-fifth, and the rest is either pastoral or waste. HALL-Forest Castle has been noticed separately. Other antiquities are remains of two stone circles; five sculptured stones, figured in Dr John Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland* (Spalding Club, 1807); and the 'Deer Dykes,' an enclosure to the NW of the town, supposed by some to have been a Roman camp. Sir Andrew Mitchell, ambassador to the court of Prussia in the time of Frederick the Great, resided at Thainston House; and Arthur Johnston, the celebrated writer of Latin poetry, attended the parish school. THAINSTON is the only mansion; and its owner divides with the Earl of Kintore the greater part of the parish, 2 lesser proprietors holding each an annual value of between £100 and £500, 4 of from £50 to £100, and 26 of from £20 to £50. Kintore is in the presbytery of Garioch and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £294. Kintore public, Port Elphinstone public, and Leylodge Church of Scotland schools, with respective accommodation for 259, 153, and 86 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 198, 117, and 50, and grants of £185, 14s., £107, 15s. 2d., and £51, 14s. Valuation (1860) £5409, (1882) £7524, 8s. 4d., plus £1295 for railway. Pop. (1801) 846, (1831) 1154, (1861) 1895, (1871) 2158, (1881) 2327.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874. See Alexander Watt's *Early History of Kintore* (1864).

Kintira, a village in Kilfinichen and Kilviecon parish, Mull Island, Argyllshire, at the extremity of the Ross of Mull, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Bunessan.

Kintulloch, a village in Dunbarry parish, SE Perthshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by W of Bridge of Earn. Pop. (1861) 119, (1881) 93.

Kintyre, the southernmost district of Argyllshire, consisting chiefly of a peninsula, but including the islands of Gigha, Cara, and Sanda, with several islets. The peninsula is prevented only by the narrow isthmus of Tarbert from being an island. From Knapdale it is separated by that isthmus and by East Loch Tarbert and West Loch Tarbert; it flanks the W side of Loch Fyne downward from East Loch Tarbert, and the W side of the Firth of Clyde all downward from the mouth of Loch Fyne; and it terminates, at the southern extremity, in a bold broad promontory called the Mull of Kintyre. It probably took its name (Gael. *ceann-tir*,



Seal of Kintore.

'head-land;' Cym. *Pentir*) either from that promontory or from its own position as a long projection southward from the Scottish mainland; it measures $42\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extreme length from N by E to S by W, whilst its width varies between $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles. A chain of hill and mountain, culminating in BEN-AN-TURC (1491 feet), runs along its middle, with varied declivity on either side to belts of low sea-board; and it presents, from end to end, a considerable variety and large amount of pleasing landscape, containing a greater proportion of cultivated land than almost any other district of equal extent in the Highlands. Visited by Agricola in the summer of 82 A.D., Kintyre became the cradle of the Dalriadan kingdom, and competed in a measure with Iona as a centre of missionary establishments. From the time of Magnus Barefoot till the 17th century it ranked as part of the HEBRIDES, and figures in history till then as if it had been an island, always forming part of the dominions of the Lords of the Isles. In the 15th century it was an object and a scene of great contest between the Macdonalds and the Campbells; and, in 1476, it was resigned to the Crown. The Mull of Kintyre, which was known to Ptolemy as the Epidium Promontorium, to the Romans as the Promontorium Caledoniae, is the nearest point of Great Britain to Ireland, projecting to within 13 miles of Tor Point in the county of Antrim. It presents a strong front to the waves of the Atlantic, and in time of a storm exhibits a wild and sublime appearance, being overhung by Beinn na Lice (1405 feet), which commands a magnificent view. A lighthouse, built in 1787 on a point of the promontory called Merchants' Rocks, rises to a height of 297 feet above the level of the sea at high water; and shows a fixed light, visible at the distance of 24 nautical miles.

The presbytery of Kintyre, in the synod of Argyll, comprehends the *quoad civilia* parishes of Campbelltown, Gigha, Kilbride, Kilcalmonell, Killean, Kilmorie, Saddell, and Southend, with the *quoad sacra* parishes of Brodick and Skipness; and its court meets at Campbelltown on the last Wednesday of March, April, June, September, and November. Pop. (1871) 19,201, (1881) 19,421, of whom 2418 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—The Free Church also has a presbytery of Kintyre, with 2 churches in Campbelltown, 8 at Kilberry, Kilbride, Kilcalmonell, Killean, Kilmorie, Lochranza, Shiskan, and Whiting Bay, and 2 preaching stations at Carradale and Gigha, which 12 together had 3314 members and adherents in 1883.

See SOUTHBEND, CAMPELTOWN, KILLEAN, SATDELL, and KILCALMONELL; Cuthbert Bede's *Glencroygan* (2 vols., Lond., 1861); and Capt. T. P. White's *Archaeological Sketches in Kintyre* (Edinb. 1873).

Kip, a rivulet of Innerkip parish, Renfrewshire, winding 4 miles westward till it falls into the Firth of Clyde 3 furlongs WSW of Innerkip village. In its lower course it traverses a wooded glen; and it contains good store of trout, but is strictly preserved.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 30, 29, 1866-73.

Kipford, a hamlet in Colvend parish, Kirkeudbrightshire, on the left bank of Urr Water, immediately above its expansion into estuary, 4 miles S of Dalbeattie, under which it has a post office.

Kippen, a village in Stirlingshire and a parish partly also in Perthshire. The village stands, 210 feet above sea-level, 1 mile SSW of Kippen station on the Forth and Clyde Junction section of the North British, this being 9 miles W of Stirling, $6\frac{3}{4}$ ENE of Bucklyvie, and $21\frac{1}{4}$ ENE of Balloch. It carried on extensive whisky distillation for some time into this century, and it now is a small centre of country trade, having a post office under Stirling, with money order, savings' bank, and railway telegraph departments, two hotels, and a cattle fair on the second Wednesday of December, whilst Balgair horse, cattle, and sheep fair is held upon Kippen Muir, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles to the SW, on the Friday before 26 June. The Gillespie Memorial Hall, accommodating 300 persons, is an Early English edifice, with lancet windows, open timber roof, and stained woodwork, and

was built in 1877-78 at a cost of £1500. The parish church, a handsome Gothic structure of 1825, with a clock-tower, was greatly improved during the fifteen years' ministry of the Rev. William Wilson, being rebencched and adorned with a beautiful pulpit and with four stained memorial windows by Messrs Ballantine, to which a fifth was added in 1882 in memory of Mr Wilson himself. A new Free church was built in 1879. Pop. (1841) 397, (1861) 403, (1871) 360, (1881) 330.

The parish, containing also the villages of BUCKLYVIE, CAULDHAME, and ARNPRIOR, lies all compact on the S side of the Forth. It is bounded N by Port of Monteith, Kincardine (detached), and Kilmadock, E by Gargunnoch, S by Balfroun, and W by Drymen. Its utmost length, from E by N to W by S, is $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between $1\frac{3}{4}$ and $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is $11,331\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 76 are water, and 4966 $\frac{1}{2}$ belong to the two Perthshire sections—the smaller containing Cauldhame, and the larger Arnprior. The winding FORTH flows $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles eastward (only $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles as the crow flies) along all the northern border; its affluent, BOQUHAN Burn, runs $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-eastward along the Gargunnoch boundary through a beautiful wooded glen; and four or five lesser streams flow to the Forth from the interior, whose chief sheets of water are the Mill Dam (2×1 furl.) and Loch Leggan ($2 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ furl.). Along the Forth a narrow belt of very fertile haugh declines to 40 feet above sea-level; a belt of carse-ground, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 mile in breadth, but in places broader, extends immediately behind this belt, and forms part of the great plain that flanks the Forth from Gartmore to Borrowstonness; the surface then rises, at first abruptly, afterwards very gradually, to the breadth of 1 mile or more; and the land thence onward to the southern boundary is a moorish plateau, attaining 539 feet near Muirton of Arngibbon, 600 at Kippen Muir, and 575 at Bucklyvie Muir—vantage grounds these that command magnificent views of the far-reaching strath, away to where the rocks of Craigh-forth, Stirling Castle, and Abbey Craig appear like islands in the distance. Red sandstone abounds on the moors, and has been largely quarried for building; and limestone occurs on the southern border. The soil of the narrow haugh is very fertile, and eminently suited to the growth of potatoes and turnips; of the carse ground is a rich clay; of the braes further S is gravelly, sandy, or loamy; and of the moors is heathy. Rather less than half of the entire area is in tillage; about 550 acres are under wood; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. Antiquities are vestiges of five or six Roman, Pictish, or fensal forts—the 'Keir hills.' A famous Covenanters' conventicle, for celebration of the Lord's Supper, was held in 1676, 1 mile to the W of Kippen village; and a Covenanting force of between 200 and 300 men was marshalled in the parish in 1679, and figured bravely in the battle of Bothwell Bridge under James Ure of Shrigarton, whose tomb is still shown in the churchyard. The principal mansions, noticed separately, are ARNGOMERY and GARDEN; and 5 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 7 of between £100 and £500, and 3 of from £50 to £100. Since 1875 giving off a portion to Bucklyvie *quoad sacra* parish, Kippen is in the presbytery of Dunblane and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £409. Four public schools—Arnprior, Bucklyvie, Castlehill female, and Kippen—with respective accommodation for 100, 120, 97, and 95 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 69, 84, 76, and 66, and grants of £66, 2s. 6d., £82, 5s., £64, 8s., and £76, 8s. Valuation (1883) £12,759, 16s. 4d., of which £4590, 13s. 7d. was for the Perthshire sections. Pop. (1801) 1722, (1831) 2085, (1861) 1722, (1871) 1568, (1881) 1257, of whom 457 belonged to Perthshire, and 988 to the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 39, 38, 1869-71.

Kippendavie. See KIPPENROSS.

Kippenross, a mansion, with beautiful grounds, in Dunblane parish, S Perthshire, near the left bank of Allan Water, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSE of Dunblane town. It is the seat of Patrick Stirling, Esq. of Kippendavie (b. 1846;

suc. 1882), who holds 6111 acres in the shire, valued at £5586 per annum, and whose ancestor got a charter of the lands of Kippendavie from his father, Arch. Stirling of Keir, in 1594. A sycamore on the lawn, known as 'the big tree of Kippenross' so long ago as the time of Charles II., measured 42½ feet in girth immediately above the ground, but some years since was snapped across by a gale. Kippendavie House stands 1 mile NNE of Dunblane.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Kippford. See KIPPFORD.

Kippilaw, an estate, with a mansion, in Bowden parish, Roxburghshire, 3 miles SW of Newtown St Boswells. Its owner, the Rev. John Seton-Karr (b. 1813; suc. 1832), holds 920 acres in the shire, valued at £925 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Kiploch, a village in Arasaig district, Invernesshire, 40 miles W by N of Fort William.

Kirkabister, a village in Bressay island, Shetland, 2½ miles SSE of Lerwick.

Kirkaig, a stream on the mutual boundary of Assynt parish, SW Sutherland, and Lochbroom parish, Cromartyshire. Issuing from Loch FEWIN (357 feet), the lowest of a chain of five lakes, it runs 3½ miles west-north-westward to salt-water Loch Kirkaig, between Loch Inver and Enard Bay. About 2½ miles above its mouth it forms a fall of 50 feet sheer descent, which bars the upward run of salmon; but below this are 21 fine pools, which have been known to yield a yellow trout of 15¾ and a salmon of 38 lbs. in weight.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 101, 1882.

Kirkamuir, an ancient parish of central Stirlingshire, now incorporated with St Ninians. Its church, in the hill district, near the N bank of the Carron, 7¾ miles W by N of Denny, is said to have been one of the first places in which the Lord's Supper was celebrated after the Reformation, and continues to be represented by its burying-ground, which is still in use.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Kirkandrews, a village and an ancient parish on the coast of Kirkcudbrightshire. The village, at the head of little Kirkandrews Bay, 7¾ miles WSW of Kirkcudbright, when Symson wrote (1634) was a place of some note, long the scene of an annual fair, with horse and foot races, but is now reduced to the condition of a small picturesque hamlet. The parish was annexed, in 1618 or earlier, to Borgue; its church, an edifice of the 15th or the 16th century, is now a ruin. Within the graveyard are buried a martyred Covenanter (1635) and William Nicholson (1783-1813), the Galloway pedlar-poet.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Kirkbank, an estate, with a station, a post office under Kelso, and a mansion, in Eckford parish, Roxburghshire, on the left bank of the Teviot. The station, on the Jedburgh branch of the North British railway, is 5½ miles NNE of Jedburgh; and Kirkbank House is 5 miles SSW of Kelso. See SPOTTISWOODE.

Kirkbean, a village and a coast parish of SE Kirkcudbrightshire. The village, one of the prettiest in the South of Scotland, stands upon Kirkbean Burn, 1 mile W of the estuary of the Nith, 10½ miles E by S of Dalbeattie station, and 12 S of Dumfries, under which it has a post office.

The parish, containing also the villages of Carsethorn, Southernness, and Prestonmill, is bounded N by New-abbey, E by the estuary of the NITH, S by the SOLWAY Firth, and W by Colvend. Its utmost length, from N to S, exclusive of foreshore, is 4¾ miles; its breadth varies between 1¼ and 4¾ miles; and its area is 19,792 acres, of which 11,227¾ are foreshore, 113 links, and 514¼ water. The great extent of foreshore is due to the peculiar character of the Solway tides, which, flowing with voluminous and prodigious rush, and ebbing with a general recess of their waters, have here less of the high breast-work 'bore' than in the upper reaches of the firth, yet here have such rapidity and force as occasionally to upset vessels, or to drag a ship's anchor a considerable distance. The coast, with a length of 9½ miles, makes a sudden bend from a southerly to a westerly direction at Southernness Point, where a disused lighthouse forms a conspicuous landmark. On the E

side it is slightly indented by Gillfoot and Carse Bays, the latter of which, 1 mile NNE of Kirkbean village, affords safe anchorage to vessels waiting a spring tide to take them up the Nith, or encountering contrary winds when coming down. A sea-wall, 1¼ mile long, and in places 12 feet high, was built in 1866-67 to protect the farm of South Carse from the tide; and mostly the shore is low and sandy, with belts of links, gained slowly from the sea; but in the neighbourhood of Arbigland, midway between Carsethorn and Southernness Point, are precipices of considerable height and some singular rocks, of which the Third Stane forms a natural Gothic arch. Kirkbean Burn, rising on the NW border, runs 4 miles east-south-eastward and northward to Carse Bay. Prestonmill Burn, rising near the W border, winds 3½ miles eastward, till it falls into Kirkbean Burn, ½ mile E of the village; several smaller streams rise in the interior and run to the sea; and Southwick Water, over the last 2¼ miles of its course, meanders along the Colvend boundary. The surface has all a north-north-westward ascent towards 'huge CRIFFEL'S hoary top,' attaining 1632 feet above sea-level at Boreland Hill, and 1800 at Douglas's Cairn on the Newabbey border—heights that command magnificent views across the Solway Firth, to the mountains of Cumberland and Westmoreland, to the Isle of Man, and even in clear weather, to North Wales and Ireland. The rocks of the hills are primary—granite and syenite, with veins of porphyry and strata of slate; those of the plains comprise a very coarse sandstone and an inferior kind of limestone, and at Southernness show some indications of coal. The soil over a tract of 1000 acres, called the Merse, is a light and sandy conquest from the sea, nearly all of it arable; in the SE district is a rich and deep clayey loam; and elsewhere, except on the hills, is of various but very productive qualities. Nearly half of all the parish is in tillage, a fair proportion is under wood, and the rest is commonage, pastoral, or waste. Antiquities are ruins of Wreaths Castle, which belonged to the Regent Morton; the site of Cavens Castle; the market-cross, 7 feet high, of the quondam village of East Preston; and remains of the moat and ditch of what is called M'Colloch's Castle. Admiral John Campbell (1719-90), who sailed with the circumnavigator Anson; Dr Edward Milligan (1786-1833), the distinguished lecturer on medical science in Edinburgh; and John Paul, afterwards notorious as Paul Jones (1747-92), were natives. Mansions, noticed separately, are ARBIGLAND and CAVENS. Kirkbean is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £300. The parish church, built in 1766, has a handsome tower, added in 1840, and is amply commodious. There is also a Free church; and two public schools, Kirkbean and Preston, with respective accommodation for 120 and 62 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 93 and 38, and grants of £83, 5s. and £32, 2s. Valuation (1860) £6864, (1883) £9489, 7s. 10d. Pop. (1801) 696, (1831) 802, (1861) 942, (1871) 825, (1881) 794.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 6, 5, 1863-57.

Kirk-Borthwick. See BORTHWICKBRAE.

Kirkbost. See KIRKBOST.

Kirkbride, Kirkcudbrightshire. See KILBRIDE.

Kirkbuddo. See GUTHRIE.

Kirkcaldy (anc. *Kyre-aldyn*), a seaport, a royal and parliamentary burgh, the seat of a presbytery, a market and manufacturing town, stands on the SE coast of Fifeshire, 10 miles N of Edinburgh in a direct line, but 15 by rail, 18 SSW of Cupar, 6 NE of Burntisland, and 33 SSW of Dundee. The North British railway main line from Edinburgh to Dundee, etc., by Burntisland approaches Kirkcaldy on the N side of the town, whose station is about ten minutes' walk from the centre of the High Street. A branch line of railway has been made to the harbour, and is useful for the coal export trade and the shipping in general. As a royal burgh, extended under an Act of 1876, it embraces, besides Kirkcaldy, Linktown in the parish of Abbotshall, Invertiel in that of Kinghorn, Pathhead, Sinclairtown, and Gallatoun in that of Dysart; while as

a town it is extended by the three last mentioned, and thus well deserves its name of 'the lang toon o' Kirkealdy.' The town consists of one main street, 'which stretches like a skeleton backbone that has been twisted with spinal curvature, while a few abrupt side streets and closes lead down to the shore or away back to the suburban villas which adorn the upper and country part of the town.' This long street, called the High Street, and at its full extent almost 4 miles in length, is the oldest part of the town, and is built mainly on the flat ground along the shore. Before 1811 the appearance of Kirkealdy was far from prepossessing, and strangers were wont to declare it dirty, dingy, and uninviting. In that year, however, as well as in 1860-62, considerable improvements were effected by widening and paving its streets.

Kirkealdy has a town-hall, built in 1832, in the Roman style of architecture, at a cost of £5000; a corn exchange, built in 1859-60 at a cost of £2600; and public rooms for assemblies and amusements. A new town-hall is being built in 1883 at Pathhead by subscription, and is nearly finished. The town has two good libraries, the chief of which, the subscription library, has nearly 9000 volumes, and is furnished with a reading-room. Other institutions are a chamber of commerce, a public reading-room, an agricultural society, a horticultural society, a scientific association, cricket, football, curling, billiard, skating, lawn tennis, and bowling clubs, 4 masonic lodges, 3 good templar lodges, a total abstinence society, an institute for the relief of destitute sailors, their widows, and children, a local association of the Educational Institute of Scotland, a Sabbath school union, a branch of the Scottish Coast Mission, etc., etc.

There are in Kirkealdy 25 places of worship, divided among 12 denominations; and all of them are comparatively modern. The parish church, built in 1807, is a large handsome building in the Gothic style. Its erection cost £3000, and it contains 1635 sittings. The tower of the church is extremely old, though the rest of the building is not. Some have referred it to as early a date as 1130, and indeed it forms the chief, and nearly the only, relic of antiquity in Kirkealdy. St James's parish church was erected in 1842, cost £2000, and has 750 sittings. Abbotshall, Invertiel, Linktown, Pathhead, and Sinclairtown have either parish or *quoad sacra* parish churches. The chief Free church of Kirkealdy is called St Brycedale. Its memorial-stone was laid on 15 June 1878, and it was opened for worship in August 1881. Exclusive of the site, given by Provost Swan, it cost £16,000; has accommodation for 1036 persons; and has attached to it a Sabbath school seated for 300, and a young men's hall for 150, persons. St Brycedale is in the Early English style, and has a fine spire 210 feet high, a stained-glass window to the memory of Douglas the missionary, a rose window, and a peal of 11 bells. Free churches, besides St Brycedale, are those of Abbotshall, Dumnicker, Gallatown, Invertiel, and Pathhead. Kirkealdy U.P. church was built in 1822, and contains 1120 sittings. Sinclairtown U.P. church is a fine modern place of worship, built in the Gothic style at a cost of £5000, seated for 800 people, and remarkable on account of its commanding site and lofty spire, which is fully 115 feet high. Its memorial-stone was laid on 12 Sept. 1881. The Union U.P. church is seated for 560 persons. The Baptist chapel was erected in 1822, and has 250 sittings. St Peter's Episcopal church is seated for 240 people, and was built in 1848. St Mary's Roman Catholic chapel, with 250 sittings, dates from 1869. The Independents, Original Seceders, members of the Evangelical Union, Baptists, Voluntaries, and 'Christians' have each their special place of worship. From a religious census lately taken, it would appear that with 25 churches, which together have 15,670 sittings, the average attendance is about 7000, or 25 per cent. of the population.

Kirkealdy Burgh School, as an institution, dates as far back as 1582, though the present school buildings are not older than 1813, when they were erected at a

cost of £1600. Once under the direction of the town council, from whom it received an annual grant of £100, it passed in 1872 to the burgh school board, and is now divided into a lower and upper school. The former, taught by 3 masters, a mistress, and 6 pupil teachers, has an average attendance of 246; while the latter, conducted by the rector and 2 masters, has an average attendance of 60. The grant earned by the Burgh School in 1882 was £194, 12s. Of the two schools erected by the school board of the parliamentary burgh of Kirkealdy at a cost of £10,000, and with estimated accommodation for 11,000 pupils, the East School has an attendance of 633 children, and earned £537, 7s. of grant; while the West School, with 763 children, earned £600, 14s. 6d. of grant. The half-time school, with 214 children, earned £95, 5s. 9d. of grant. By the will of the late Robert Philip of Eadenhead, £70,000 was left to erect schools in which poor children of either sex might be educated. Three of these schools, able to hold 600 children, have been built. John Thomson, another native of Kirkealdy, left a sum of money to be spent on the education of poor children. In addition to the above, there are in the town several good private schools. The burgh school board consists of a chairman and 8 members.

Besides the old church-tower, Kirkealdy has almost no antiquities. At different times, however, especially when the improvement scheme was being carried out, sculptured arms, inscriptions, stone coffins, and human remains were dug up.

Kirkealdy has a head post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, 3 hotels, branches of the Bank of Scotland, British Linen, Commercial, National, Union, and National Security Savings' Banks, numerous agencies for fire, life, accident, and insurance companies, an annual art exhibition, and 3 Liberal newspapers—the *Saturday Five Free Press* (1871), the *Saturday Fifeshire Advertiser* (1838), and the *Wednesday Kirkealdy Times* (1878). Denmark and the United States of America have each a consul at Kirkealdy.

The chief industry of Kirkealdy is the manufacture of linen cloth. The town is said to have had weavers working in it as early as 1672; but it is not until 1792, when flax-spinning by machinery was introduced, that Kirkealdy made itself felt in this branch of manufacture. In 1733, 177,740 yards of linen were stamped here, a quantity doubled in the course of three years. In 1743, 316,550 yards, valued at £11,000, were woven in Kirkealdy and the surrounding district, while the quantity woven in 1755 was worth £22,000. Forty years later the Kirkealdy merchants had 810 looms at work for them, a number which grew in time to 2000 looms, which wove in 1783 linen cloth worth £110,000. In 1807, when steam-power was introduced, about 1,641,430 yards were woven; and eleven years after 2,022,493 yards were stamped at Kirkealdy. Since 1860 great advance has been made. In 1867 there were in the town 18 factories, with 1612 looms and 28,670 spindles, and employing 3887 hands; and in 1883, 14 power-loom factories (exclusive of one or two finishing works), with 2300 looms, and employing 2500 'hands.' The linen woven is worth annually nearly £410,000. That exported to the United States from Kirkealdy and district in 1882 was valued at £75,968. The articles chiefly made are sheetings, towellings, ticks, dowlas, while damasks are made to a slight extent. At the present time (1883) the flax-spinning industry of Kirkealdy is far from being in a brisk condition. Several of the works are shut down, and hence the annual produce is much diminished. Five factories, with 15,500 spindles and employing 1150 men, turn out annually 2,250,000 spindles of yarn, worth £200,000. Net-making is carried on in one factory, which has 70 net machines, attended to by 90 'hands.' Yarn-bleaching has 6 bleachfields devoted to it, of which 3 in the town employ 160 men, and 3 at some distance from it employ about 190 men. One of the last has 120 men upon it.

The kindred industries, however, of which Kirkcaldy is especially the home, are the manufacture of floor-cloth and linoleum, of which the former was first made in 1847 and the latter in 1876. In 1847 the late Mr Michael Nairn built a factory at Pathhead, known at the outset as 'Nairn's Folly' for making floor-cloth 'according to the most approved methods then practised.' The original factory has been so much extended and added to that it is now the largest work of the kind in the world, while the firm of Nairn & Co. still keep the lead in bringing this manufacture to perfection. In 1883 floor-cloth and linoleum are made in seven factories, which employ fully 1300 hands. The value of the floor-cloth and linoleum annually produced amounts to not less than £400,000. They are largely exported to Australia and the United States, to the last of which was sent in 1882 a quantity worth £27,152.

The iron-works of Kirkcaldy employ nearly 1100 men. Three engineering firms have in their works fully 250 men each, employed in making the machinery for marine engines, boilers, sugar and rice mills for the East and West Indian trade. The pottery works of Kirkcaldy require the labour of some 500 men, who make earthenware of different qualities, from coarse brown up to fine white. A market is found for the articles made chiefly in Scotland and Ireland, but they are also exported to the Continent and the Colonies. Dyeing is carried on at Kirkcaldy on a considerable scale, being a necessary adjunct of the linen trade. At one time it was usual for even the small weavers to dye their own goods, but latterly the trade has been gathered into the hands of a few who are dyers solely. Kirkcaldy has also breweries, brass foundries, corn and meal mills, which, along with the many fine shops in the town, are dependent for their prosperity partly on it and partly on the well-peopled surrounding country, whose population is considerable owing to the numerous collieries in the immediate vicinity. A corn market is held in the town every Saturday, and fairs on the third Friday of April and October. Kirkcaldy was made a royal burgh by Charles I. in 1644, and is presided over



Seal of Kirkcaldy.

by a provost and 27 councillors. Burgh courts for civil and criminal cases and justice of the peace courts are held at stated periods, and sheriff courts on the first Monday of February, April, June, August, October, and December. The corporation revenue amounted to £1107 in 1882. Kirkcaldy unites with Burntisland, Dysart, and Kinghorn—the Kirkcaldy burghs—in returning a member to parliament, (always a Liberal since 1837). The municipal and the parliamentary constituency numbered 4097 and 1976 in 1883, when the value of real property within the municipal and the parliamentary burgh amounted to £90,200 and £52,585, against £80,397 and £49,572 in 1880. Pop. of the parliamentary burgh (1841) 5704, (1851) 10,475, (1861) 10,841, (1871) 12,422, (1881) 13,320; of royal and police burgh* (1881) 23,288; of entire town (1871) 18,874, (1881) 23,315, of whom 12,587 were females. Houses (1881) 5146 inhabited, 275 vacant, 35 building.

If we accept the legendary origin of Kirkcaldy, we must allow that the town was founded as early as the 6th century, when it is said to have been one of the 300 churches planted by St Columba. As was his wont, the first endeavour of the northern apostle would be to have a chapel erected. Beside it, a religious house would naturally spring, and then laymen would cluster around them, both for the protection and the spiritual advantages they were able to afford. This may have been the beginning of Kirkcaldy, but it is only conjecture, and it is not until 1334 that we get on the

solid ground of history. In that year it was mortified by David II. to the monastery of Dunfermline, and became a burgh of regality, holding of the abbot and monastery. In 1450 it became a royal burgh, and the monastery conveyed to the bailies and town council the burgh, burgh acres, petty customs, harbour, municipal rights, etc. Nothing is known for certain of the state of the town at this time, but, as it was probably the port of the monks, it would reap advantage from the foreign trade of the period, in which churchmen often largely shared. Before the Union all the burghs on the Fife coast maintained a brisk export trade with England and the Continent in such articles as coals, salt, salted fish; and Kirkcaldy's considerable share in this is shown by its possessing in 1644 a fleet of 100 ships. In 1644 its original charter was ratified by Charles I. as a return for services it had rendered, and the town was erected anew into a free royal burgh and free port. In the years that followed 1644, its prosperity received severe checks. Not fewer than 94 vessels, of the aggregate value of £53,791, were lost in the course of a few years, either destroyed at sea or captured by the enemy. This loss was aggravated by another sustained at Dundee, when £5000 worth of goods, stored there for safety, fell into the hands of General Monk, and by a third which arose from some of its wealthier citizens finding it impossible to recover certain sums of money lent to the Committee of Estates. Kirkcaldy suffered in the loss of its men as well as of its money, 480 of its citizens having been slain in battle, of whom 200 are said to have been killed at Kilsyth alone.

These losses went far to cripple the town. The suspension of the trade with Holland after the Restoration seemed all that was wanted to finish the commercial ruin of Kirkcaldy. As a consequence, we are not surprised to find it praying the Convention of Burghs, in 1682, to consider its poverty, and ease it of its public burdens. During the civil wars, however, the burgh had acted in a way that had displeased the court, and therefore, not only was its petition disregarded, but its annual assessment was increased by the addition of 2000 merks. In 1687 a new application met with a better fate. In the following year a committee of investigation was appointed, and reported that, owing to the death of many substantial merchants and shippers, the decay of trade and the loss of ships, the royal customs were diminished by half, and 'that all the taxations imposed on the town could do no more than pay the eight months' cess payable to the king.' Before the result of this inquiry was declared, the Revolution intervened and changed the whole aspect of affairs. The men of Kirkcaldy had always been on the side of civil and religious liberty, and they now reaped the fruit of their steady adherence to the constitutional rights of the subject. The Earl of Perth, who was acting as governor, had espoused the Stewart cause too warmly to feel safe in Scotland after the success of the Revolution. He attempted, therefore, to escape, and got as far as almost to the mouth of the Firth of Forth, but he was pursued and captured by a Kirkcaldy vessel, brought back to the town, and kept a prisoner until handed over to the Earl of Mar. For this and other services, £1000 Scots were taken off the yearly assessment. The Revolution brought a revival of trade, which was checked at the Union by the taxes, customs, and restrictions imposed upon commerce by the English. From this and other reasons, the shipping of Kirkcaldy fell so low that in 1760 it employed only one coaster of 50 tons and two ferry-boats of 30 tons each.

On the return of peace in 1768, the shipping trade revived, so that in 1772 there belonged to the port 11 vessels, carrying 515 tons, and manned by 49 sailors. Twenty years later, its shipping consisted of 26 square-rigged vessels, 2 sloops, and 2 ferry boats, carrying 3700 tons, and manned by 225 sailors. Its chief intercourse was with Holland and the Baltic ports, but it traded also with the West Indies, America, and the Mediterranean. Since 1792 the number of its ships has varied

* The royal burgh was extended in 1876.

at times in a notable, if rather inexplicable, manner, as the following table shows:—

Date.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.
1831,	95	10,610
1861,	76*	7,458
1868,	35	3,689
1871,	29	3,496
1875,	27	3,309
1880,	21	2,290
1883,	18	1,565

Kirkcaldy has a fishing fleet of 18 boats, with 27 fisher men and boys. As a port, it extends from Fife Ness on the E to Downey Point on the W, and comprises the creeks of Crail, Cellardyke, Anstruther, Pittenweem, Elie, Largo, Leven, Methil, Buckhaven, Wemyss, Dysart, Kinghorn, Burntisland, Aberdour. Kirkcaldy harbour, situated near the E end of the royal burgh, was tidal until some years after 1843, when it was considerably improved. Not less than £40,000 were spent in constructing an outer harbour of 1½ acres, an inner harbour of 3 acres, a dock of 2½ acres, and extensive wharfage. In 1875 further improvements were proposed. There is considerable likelihood that before long a tramway will run through the High Street of Kirkcaldy, and that a new Fife railway line will have Kirkcaldy for one of its stations.

Earliest of the celebrated natives of Kirkcaldy was Sir Michael Scott, who lived in the 13th century, and on account of his researches in natural science—wide for his day—was held a wizard by the ignorant. Henry Balnaves (died 1579) held different political appointments, having been Lord of Session, Secretary of State, Depute-Keeper of the Privy Seal. George Gillespie (1613-48), his brother, Patrick (b. 1617), principal of the University of Glasgow, and John Drysdale (1718-88) were well known as learned divines, who took an active part in the affairs of the Church. Robert Adam (1728-92) was a famous architect of his day, having been the designer of the University and Register House of Edinburgh and the Infirmary, Glasgow. He sat as member of parliament for Kinross in 1768, and on his death was buried in Westminster Abbey. Adam Smith (1723-90) was educated at Kirkcaldy Grammar School, Glasgow University, and Balliol College, Oxford. He was appointed Professor of Logic in Glasgow University in 1751, and of Moral Philosophy in 1752, from the last of which chairs he retired in 1764 in order to accompany the young Duke of Buccleuch on a continental tour. In 1766 he settled down quietly in his birthplace to write his great work, *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations* (1776). Among other of his works may be mentioned as next important to *The Wealth of Nations*, his *Theory of the Moral Sentiments* (1759).

Three men deserve mention as inhabitants of Kirkcaldy at one time or another, one of them because of his peculiar pulpit gifts, and the other two on account of the high eminence they afterwards attained to. The first of these was Mr Shirra, minister of the Burgher Church of Kirkcaldy in 1750. His peculiar style of preaching, his intense earnestness, and the broad vein of humour that ran through his ministrations in the pulpit and out of it, are proverbial. Thomas Carlyle and Edward Irving may be mentioned together because of the close connection between them that arose from their residing in Kirkcaldy at the same time. When Carlyle went to the 'laug toon' in 1816 as teacher of mathematics, etc. in its burgh school, he was welcomed by Irving in the most cordial fashion, and given 'will and waygate' over all the latter's possessions. Carlyle in a certain way supplanted Irving, but that was not able to abate even to the slightest degree the friendship that existed between them. 'But for Irving,' wrote Carlyle, 'I had never known what the communion of man with man means.' And this communion was drawn closer by their frequent intercourse with one another in the woods of Raith or on the beach of Kirkcaldy—'a mile of the smoothest sand'—upon which

they were wont to walk in the moonlight, or in Irving's 'litterly library' amid French and Latin classics. Doubtless it was mainly owing to Irving that Carlyle was able to say in after years, 'I always rather liked Kirkealdy to this day.' Carlyle spent three years there, and Irving spent seven years. After the latter had become a famous preacher, he revisited it in 1828 and preached in the parish church, his audience being so large that the gallery fell and killed 28 people.

The parish of Kirkcaldy is now of comparatively small extent, but till 1650 it comprised the present parish of Abbotshall. Bounded N by Kinglassie and Dysart, E by Dysart and the Firth of Forth, and S and W by Abbotshall, it has an utmost length from N to S of 2½ miles, a varying breadth of 6¼ and 8½ furlongs, and an area of 1248½ acres, of which 71¼ are foreshore. The coast-line, 7¼ furlongs in extent, is level and sandy; adjacent to the beach is a belt of flat land; and the surface thence inland first makes a somewhat abrupt ascent, and then continues to rise in easy gradient, till near Dunnikier House it attains an elevation of 316 feet above sea-level. The rocks belonged to the Carboniferous Limestone series, but include some intersecting trap-dykes. Coal occurs in seams from 9 inches to 3½ feet thick, and at Dunnikier has been worked to a considerable depth. Iron ore, in globular masses, lies dispersed through much of the coal-field; and was formerly worked for the Carron Company. The soil, in the low tracts light, on the southern part of the higher grounds a dry rich loam, on the grounds further N is clayey, cold, and wet. About 180 acres are under wood; and all the rest of the land, except what is occupied by houses and roads, is in tillage. Dunnikier House, noticed separately, is the only mansion, and its proprietor is much the largest in the parish. 3 others holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 40 of between £100 and £500, 75 of from £50 to £100, and 165 of from £20 to £50. The seat of a presbytery in the synod of Fife, this parish is divided ecclesiastically into Kirkcaldy proper and St James's *quoad sacra* parish, the former a living worth £413. Landward valuation (1883) £7273, 11s. 2d. Pop. of entire parish (1801) 3248, (1821) 4452, (1841) 5275, (1861) 6100, (1871) 7003, (1881) 8528, of whom 5739 were in the ecclesiastical parish of Kirkcaldy, and 2789 in that of St James.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

The presbytery of Kirkcaldy comprehends the *quoad civilia* parishes of Abbotshall, Auchterderran, Auchtertool, Burntisland, Dysart, Kennoway, Kinghorn, Kinglassie, Kirkcaldy, Leslie, Markinch, Seonnie, and Wemyss, and the *quoad sacra* parishes of Invertiel, Kirkcaldy-St James, Lochgelly, Methil, Milton of Balgonie, Pathhead, Thornton, and West Wemyss, with the chapels of Linktown and Sinclairtown. Pop. (1871) 56,868, (1881) 64,775, of whom 11,582 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—The Free Church has a presbytery of Kirkcaldy, with churches of Buckhaven, Burntisland, Dysart, Kennoway, Kinghorn, Kinglassie, Invertiel, Abbotshall, Gallatoun, Pathhead, Dunnikier, St Bryceedale, Leslie, Leven, Lochgelly, Markinch, and Wemyss, which 18 churches together had 4814 communicants in 1883.—The United Presbyterian Church has a presbytery of Kirkcaldy, with three churches in Kirkcaldy, 2 in Leslie, and 13 in respectively Anstruther, Buckhaven, Burntisland, Colinsburgh, Crail, Dysart, Innerleven, Kennoway, Kinghorn, Largo, Leven, Markinch, and Pittenweem, which 18 churches together had 4865 members in 1882.

Kirkchrist, an ancient parish in the S of Kirkcaldy, now forming the southern district of Twynholm parish. It remained a separate parish till at least 1605, probably till 1654; but was certainly annexed to Twynholm long before 1684. Its church and churchyard were situated on the right bank of the river Dee, opposite the town of Kirkcaldy; and the church is still represented by some ruins, while the churchyard continues to be in use. A nunnery anciently stood somewhere on the southern border, and is commemorated in the names of two farms and a mill—High Nunton, Low Nunton, and Nunmill.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

KIRKCHRIST

Kirkchrist, Aberdeenshire. See **CHRIST'S KIRK**.

Kirkclauch, a modern mansion near the coast of Anwoth parish, Kirkeudbrightshire, 6 miles SW of Gatehouse-of-Fleet. It is the seat of Alex. M'Culloch, Esq. of Glen, who holds 4348 acres in the shire, valued at £1317 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 4, 1857.

Kirkcolm, a village and a parish in the N of the Rhinns district of Wigtownshire. The village stands near the W shore of Loch Ryan, 6 miles NNW of Stranraer, under which it has a post and telegraph office. It is sometimes called Stewarton, after a Galloway family who at one time were chief proprietors in the parish; and it takes the name of Kirkcolm from the dedication of its ancient church to St Columba. Pop. (1861) 355, (1871) 387, (1881) 332.

The parish is bounded W and N by the Irish Sea, E by Loch Ryan, and S by Leswalt. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 6½ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 4¾ miles; and its area is 14,165½ acres, of which 759 are foreshore and 88½ water. The coast, along the WNW and N, with an aggregate length of 8 miles, is all a breastwork of bold and ridgy rocks, partly torn with fissures, and slightly diversified with baylets and small headlands. Rising in places to over 100 feet above sea-level, it includes at its NW extremity, **CORSEWALL** Point, surmounted by a lighthouse; whilst, at the entrance to Loch Ryan, it terminates in the round headland of Milleur or Kirkcolm Point, being here and at Clachan-Heughs pierced deeply with caves. The coast along Loch Ryan, 5¾ miles in extent, over the first 3 resembles the western and northern; then, opposite Kirkcolm village, projects south-eastward into Loch Ryan a shelving bank of sand called the Scar, 1½ mile long, and not quite covered by the sea at the highest spring tides. Beyond this is a fine natural basin, the Wig, flanked by the Scar on the lochward side, and large enough to shelter a number of small vessels; and thence to the Leswalt boundary the shore is all low and sandy. The interior offers a gently undulating aspect, with numerous rising grounds or small hills of such easy ascent as to admit of ploughing to the summit. The highest, **Tor of Craigoch** (409 feet), rises right on the southern boundary; and from it the surface declines in gentle gradients to the western and eastern shores. Its streams are all mere rivulets; and its principal sheet of water is shallow **Loch Connell**, lying ¾ mile WSW of Kirkcolm village, and measuring 3¼ furlongs either way. The predominant rocks are Silurian. The soil, on a narrow belt round the shore, is thin, and either sandy or gravelly; here and there is mossy and moorish; but mostly is either a fertile loam, a deep clay, or a mixture of the two. About one-eleventh of the entire area is waste; plantations cover some 100 acres; and nearly all the rest is either regularly or occasionally in tillage. The chief antiquities are noticed under **CORSEWALL** and **KILMORIE**, or the **Virgin Mary's chapel**; and a curious cist was discovered on **Ervie farm** towards the close of 1875. **Corsewall** is the only mansion; and 4 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of between £100 and £500, 1 of from £50 to £100, and 4 of from £20 to £50. Giving off a portion to **Leswalt ecclesiastical parish**, **Kirkcolm** is in the presbytery of Stranraer and synod of Galloway; the living is worth £405 (20 chalders, with unexhausted teinds). The parish church was built in 1824, and contains 650 sittings. There is also a Free church; and **Douloch public**, **Kirkcolm public**, and the **Village schools**, with respective accommodation for 90, 140, and 50 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 57, 106, and 46, and grants of £29, 10s., £98, and £33, 9s. Valuation (1860) £9508, (1883) £13,329, 1s. 11d. Pop. (1801) 1191, (1841) 1973, (1861) 1860, (1871) 1948, (1881) 1847, of whom 1657 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 3, 7, 1856-63.

Kirkconnel, a village and a parish of Nithsdale, NW Dumfriesshire. The village, standing on the Nith's left bank, 530 feet above sea-level, has a station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, 3¼ miles WNW of Sanquhar and 29½ NNW of Dumfries. Successor to the

KIRKCONNEL

village or church hamlet of Old Kirkconnel, 2 miles NNW, it is a pleasant little place, with an inn and a post office under Sanquhar. Pop. (1861) 413, (1871) 432, (1881) 464.

The parish, containing also part of **Crawick Mill** village, is bounded N by **Crawfordjohn** in Lanarkshire, E and SE by **Sanquhar**, and W and NW by **New Cumnock** in Ayrshire. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 8 miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 6½ miles; and its area is 26,808 acres, of which 148½ are water. The **NITH**, entering from **New Cumnock**, flows 5½ miles east-south-eastward through the interior, then 2 miles along the **Sanquhar** boundary; and here it is joined by **GLENQUHARRY Burn** (running 4½ miles southward), by **KELLO Water** (running 5¾ miles east-north-eastward along the **Sanquhar** boundary), by **CRAWICK Water** (running 8 miles south-south-westward along the **Sanquhar** boundary), and by sixteen lesser tributaries; whilst **Spango Water**, one of the **Crawick's** head-streams, flows 7¾ miles eastward through the northern interior. Two mineral springs on the farm of **Riggs**, 1¼ mile W by S of the village, resemble but excel the waters of **Merkland Well** in **Lochrutton** parish and **Hartfell Spa** near **Moffat**, yet have never acquired much celebrity. In the extreme SE, at the **Crawick's** influx to the **Nith**, the surface declines to 440 feet above sea-level, and chief elevations to the right or S of the **Nith** are **White Hill** (1331 feet), ***Dun Rig** (1648), and ***M'Crierick's Cairn** (1824); to the left or N, **Black Hill** (1589), **Totholes Hill** (1574), **Cocker Hill** (1653), ***Mount Stuart** (1567), **Kirkland Hill** (1670), and ***Nivistop Hill** (1507), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. These hills, forming part of the broad range that runs across the South of Scotland from the **Berwickshire** to the **Ayrshire** coast, are so grouped and distributed as both to offer much diversity of contour and to enclose a number of ravines and hollows, yet they are mostly so moorish, mossy, or thinly clothed with herbage, as to exhibit a general aspect of bleakness and desolation. The banks and immediate flanks of the **Nith** alone contain nearly all the arable lands and the seats of population; and these, inclusive of gentle slopes on either side from the hills, have a mean breadth of 1½ mile. The rocks are partly carboniferous, but chiefly Silurian. Coal abounds, but has never been largely worked; limestone and ironstone occur; and lead is supposed to exist in several hills towards **Crawick Water**. The soil of the arable lands along the **Nith** is variously deep rich alluvium, a light gravelly mould, loam, clay, and a mixture of clay and moss. Rather less than one-fourth of the entire area is in tillage; 186 acres are under wood; and the rest of the land is either pastoral or waste. Cairns and a reach of the **DEIL'S DYKE**, running S of the **Nith**, are the only antiquities; but **St Connel**, to whom the original church was dedicated, is said to be buried on **Halfmerk Hill**, 3 miles NNW of the village, where a memorial cross of the **Iona** pattern was lately erected by the **Duke of Buccleuch**. Natives have been **James Hislop** (1798-1827), author of *The Cameronian's Dream*, and the 'surface-man' poet, **Alexander Anderson** (b. 1845); whilst **George Jardine** (1742-1827), professor of logic in **Glasgow University**, was parish schoolmaster in 1759. The **Duke of Buccleuch** is much the largest proprietor, one other holding an annual value of more, and one of less, than £100. **Kirkconnel** is in the presbytery of **Peupont** and synod of **Dumfries**; the living is worth £369. The parish church, at the village, was built in 1729, and, as enlarged about 1806, contains 300 sittings. Two public schools, **Cairn** and **Kirkconnel**, with respective accommodation for 44 and 150 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 23 and 136, and grants of £18, 7s. 6d. and £123, 9s. Valuation (1860) £7808, (1883) £10,246, 5s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 1096, (1841) 1130, (1861) 996, (1871) 952, (1881) 1019.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864.

Kirkconnel, an ancient parish in **Annandale, Dumfriesshire**, annexed, after the Reformation, to **Kirkpatrick-Fleming**. Its graveyard, on a meadow within a fold of **Kirtle Water**, 2½ miles NNE of **Kirtlebridge**

station, contains the ashes of 'Fair Helen of Kirkconnell Lee,' and those of her lover, Adam Fleming, in saving whose life she lost her own, from the bullet of her less favoured suitor, a Bell of Blacket House. Whether her own name was Bell or Irving is hard to determine, but tradition seems to refer the tragedy to some time in the 16th century; and it forms the theme of that sweetest of Scottish ballads—

'I wish I were where Helen lies,
Night and day on me she cries;
Oh that I were where Helen lies
On fair Kirkconnell Lee!'

Bell's Tower, the home of Fair Helen, was demolished in 1734.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Kirkconnell Hall, a mansion, in Hoddam parish, Dumfriesshire, 5 furlongs N of Ecclefechan.

Kirkconnell House, an old mansion, surrounded with fine trees, in Troqueer parish, E Kirkeudbrightshire, on the right bank of the river Nith, 2 miles NE of New-abbey, and 7 S by E of Dumfries. Attached to it is a neat Roman Catholic chapel (1823). Its owner, through marriage, Robert Maxwell Witham, Esq. (b. 1819), holds 2974 acres in the shire, valued at £2739 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 6, 1863.

Kirkconnell Moor. See TONGUELAND.

Kirkcormack, an ancient parish in Kirkeudbrightshire, now incorporated with Kelton, and probably named after St Cormac, superior of the Irish monastery of Durrow about the middle of the 6th century. Its small church, on the left bank of the river Dee, 4½ miles SW of Castle-Douglas, is represented by ruins; and the churchyard, containing a tombstone of 1534, is still partly in use. Close to it was St Ringan's Well.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Kirkcowan, a village and a parish of N Wigtownshire. The village stands on the left bank of Tarf Water, 7½ miles NW of Wigtown, and 3 furlongs E by S of Kirkcowan station on the Dumfries and Portpatrick branch of the Caledonian railway, this being 6¼ miles WSW of Newton-Stewart. Serving in a small way as a centre of country trade, it finds employment in two neighbouring woollen mills, and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and railway telegraph departments, 3 hotels, and a bowling-green. Pop. (1861) 734, (1871) 693, (1881) 671.

The parish is bounded N by Colmonell in Ayrshire, E by Penninghame and Wigtown, SE by Kirkinner, SW by Moehrum, and W by Old Luce and New Luce. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is 14½ miles; its breadth varies between 9 furlongs and 6¼ miles; and its land area is 35,865 acres. The **BLADENOCH**, issuing from **Loch MABERRY** (1¼ mile × 3 furl.; 405 feet), at the meeting-point with Colmonell and Penninghame, winds 16¾ miles south-south-eastward along all the eastern boundary; and **Tarf Water**, from just below its source, runs 16½ miles south-south-eastward along most of the western boundary, and then strikes 4 miles east-south-eastward through the interior, till it falls into the Bladenoch at a point 1¼ mile ESE of Kirkcowan village. Several considerable burns rise in the interior, and run to either the Bladenoch or Tarf Water. Lakes, other than **Loch Maberry**, are **Loch Clugston** (3 × 1¼ furl.), in the SE; **Black Loch** (2 × 1 furl.), **Loch Heron** (3 × 1½ furl.), and **Loch RONALD** (5 × 2¾ furl.), in the W; and seven or eight smaller ones, dotted over the centre and the N. At the confluence of Tarf Water with the Bladenoch the surface declines to 95 feet above sea-level, thence rising south-westward to 306 feet at Mindork Fell, and north-north-westward to 579 at Barskeoch Fell, 702 at Culvennan Fell, 742 at Eldrig Fell, 604 at Urrall Fell, and 1000 at Craigairie Fell. Most of the land is either moor, moss, or bleak pasture; and much of it expands into broad hill plateau. Granite and grey-wacke are predominant rocks, and both have been largely worked. The soil is generally thin and poor. Little more than one-fifth of the entire area is either regularly or occasionally in tillage; wood covers 315 acres; and all the rest of the parish is either pastoral or waste. Antiquities are the site of Mindork Castle and traces of

the old military road. **CRAIGHLAW** House, noticed separately, is the principal residence; and 3 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 4 of between £100 and £500, 2 of from £50 to £100, and 5 of from £20 to £50. Kirkecowan is in the presbytery of Wigtown and synod of Galloway; the living is worth £337. The parish church, at the village, is a handsome edifice of 1834, containing 400 sittings. There is also a U.P. church; and two public schools, Darnow and Kirkecowan, with respective accommodation for 35 and 155 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 15 and 142, and grants of £25, 1s. and £127, 11s. Valuation (1860) £7079, (1883) £10,349, 4s. 9d. Pop. (1801) 787, (1831) 1374, (1861) 1434, (1871) 1352, (1881) 1307.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 4, 8, 1857-63.

Kirkeudbright, a town and a parish of S Kirkeudbrightshire. The capital of the county, and a royal and parliamentary burgh, the town stands on the left bank of the river Dee, here broadening into Kirkeudbright Bay, but 6 miles above its influx to the open sea. By road it is 33 miles ESE of Newton-Stewart and 98 SSW of Edinburgh, whilst, as terminus of a branch (1864) of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, it is 10¼ miles SSW of Castle-Douglas and 29¾ SW of Dumfries. The view of the town and the country around it, as seen from the tower of the old Court-house, is thus described in Harper's *Galloway*:—'Immediately below is the "auld town," embosomed in its sylvan surroundings. Towards the N the scene is truly delightful, the banks of the Dee, from Tongueland to the sea, being rich in natural beauty. In the foreground is the river, sparkling in the sun, and winding like a silver thread among the green meadows; while the grounds around Compstone, sloping gently to the river's margin, are clothed with plantations of great freshness and beauty. Farther on, towards the Vale of Tarf, the eye passes over a succession of knolls, well cultivated fields, and hills, their sides and summits interspersed with clumps of wood and fine belts of planting, backed by the brown heathy peaks of Kirkeconnell and Barstobrick. Westward we have the sparsely-wooded grounds and rich alluvial pasturages of Borgue, with the river in the middle distance, still forming an agreeable rest to the eye; and, almost lost in the silvery haze, we discern the broad brow of Cairnmore-of-Flect. On facing to the right about, the eye rests on marine and inland views of great extent and loveliness. Before us is the river, broadening out so as to resemble, as it is called, a lake. To the right the quiet burying-ground of Kirkechrist, the high lands and thriving plantations of Kirkeoch and Senwick sloping gradually to the bay; and to the left the precipitous cliff of the Torr-Point presents a bold headland. The Ross Isle, with its lighthouse, lies in the mouth of the bay, while the densely-wooded peninsula of St Mary's Isle invades the estuary with its sylvan foliage. Truly delightful are the environs of Kirkeudbright; and the objects of historic and traditional interest in the neighbourhood are well worthy of a visit.'

The town of old formed almost a square, each side 350 yards long, with a wall and a tidal moat around it, and a gate at each end of its one main street. The 'Meikle Yett' stood on into last century, and traces remain of the moat; but the general aspect of the place is modern, its six or seven streets, built at right angles with one another, being neat and regular; and a number of pretty villas and cottages have lately sprung up in the neighbourhood of the station. Water was introduced in 1763, and a gas-work started in 1838. The old Court-house and Jail, now partly used as a volunteer drill-hall and armoury, is a quaint 16th century edifice, whose tower and spire were built with stones from the ruins of Dundrennan Abbey. Within it the burgh wassail-bowl, of walnut wood, hooped with brass, and holding 10 gallons, is brought out on great occasions; and in front of it stands the ancient market cross. A new Town-hall of 1878-79 is a Grecian building, containing, besides the ordinary offices, a public hall, the library and reading-room of the Kirkeudbright Institute,

and a museum, which last comprises nearly 4000 objects, and was opened in 1881. The new Court-house of 1863 is a handsome castellated pile, erected at a cost of £8583, and containing a court-hall seated for 150 persons, the Kirkcudbright law library, etc.; behind it is the plain oblong county prison, with 25 cells. The Almshouses were built at a cost of £3000 by the late Mr Edward Atkinson. The Academy, erected in 1815 at a cost of £1129, is a large plain building, with a portico in front, and three departments, classical, English, and commercial; among its masters have been the Rev. William Mackenzie (1790-1854), a native of the burgh and author of *The History of Galloway* (2 vols., Kirke., 1841), and James Cranston, LL.D., translator of Catullus and Propertius, and now of the Edinburgh High School. The Johnstone Free School, built in 1848 at a cost of £2000, and endowed with £3500 more, consists of a centre, wings, and a handsome tower. A monastery for Franciscans or Grey Friars, founded at Kirkcudbright in the first half of the 13th century, is very obscurely known to history in consequence of its records having been carried off at the Reformation. John Carpenter, one of its monks in the reign of David II., was distinguished for his mechanical genius; and by his dexterity in engineering he so fortified the castle of Dumbarton as to earn from the King a yearly pension of £20 in guerdon of his service. In 1564 the church of the friary was granted by Queen Mary to the magistrates of the town to be used as a parish church; and when in 1730 it became unserviceable, it yielded up its site to a successor for the use of the united parish. The ground occupied by the monastery itself, and the adjacent orchards and gardens, were given to Sir Thomas Maclellan of Bombie. The present parish church, erected in 1836-38 at a cost of £7000, is a large and handsome structure, with nave, transepts, 1500 sittings, a clock-tower and spire, and prettily planted grounds. A fine new Free church (1872-74; 712 sittings), Pointed Gothic in style, cost over £5000, and has stained-glass windows and a spire 122 feet high. A new U.P. church was built in 1880; and there are also a Roman Catholic church (1845) and an iron Episcopal church (1879).

Not many paces W of the parish church stands the ruinous, ivy-mantled castle of Kirkcudbright, built in 1582 by Sir Thomas Maclellan of Bombie, the ancestor of the Lords Kirkcudbright. It is a strong, massive building, lifting its gables and chimneys so boldly into view as to give, conjointly with the tower of the jail, distinctiveness of feature to the burghal landscape; and, at the time when it was reared, it must have been a splendid, as it is still a spacious, edifice. A little W of the town, very near the river, are some mounds surrounded by a deep fosse, the remains of a very ancient fortified castle. The tide probably flowed round it in former times, and filled the fosse with water. The castle—now vulgarly called Castle Dykes, but known in ancient writings as Castlemains—belonged originally to the Lords of Galloway, when they ruled the province as a regality separate from Scotland; and seems to have been built to command the entrance of the harbour. Coming into the possession of John Baliol as successor to the Lords of Galloway, it was, for ten days during July 1300, the residence of Edward I. and his queen and court; and passing into the hands of the Douglasses, on the forfeiture of Edward Baliol, it remained with them till 1455, when their crimes drew down upon them summary castigation. In that year it was visited by James II., on his march to crush their malign power. Becoming now the property of the Crown, it offered, in 1461, a retreat to Henry VI. after his defeat at Towton, and was his place of residence while his Queen Margaret visited the Scottish Queen at Edinburgh. In 1508 it was the temporary residence of James IV., who, while occupying it, was hospitably entertained by the burgh; and next year, by a charter dated at Edinburgh, it was gifted, along with some lands attached, to the magistrates for the common good of the inhabitants.

Kirkcudbright has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, branches of

the Bank of Scotland and the National and Commercial Banks, 15 insurance agencies, 3 hotels, a billiard club, a bowling club, a lifeboat-station, a weekly Friday market, and fairs identical with those of CASTLE-DOUGLAS. The main support of the town arises from the county law business, from the residence of a considerable number of annuitants or small capitalists, and from the retail supply of miscellaneous goods to the surrounding country. Manufactures and commerce have always been on a limited scale. The old smuggling trade of the Solway Firth long exerted a baneful influence on the town's prosperity; and towards the close of last century Kirkcudbright by a strange infatuation refused to become a seat of cotton manufacture and sent away its would-be benefactors to found their cotton-mills at Gatehouse-of-Fleet. Soon after, a local attempt was made to establish both cotton and woollen manufactures, but it proved a failure; and manufactures of gloves, of boots and shoes, of leather, of soap and candles, of malt liquors, and of snuff have also at various times been introduced, but, taken as a whole, have had little or no success. Commerce chiefly consists in the export coastwise of agricultural produce, and in the import of coal, lime, and grain, with occasional cargoes of timber and guano from America. A steamer sails once a week to Liverpool. The port ranks merely as a creek of Dumfries; and the harbour, in consequence of the almost complete recession of the Solway tide, is suitable only for small vessels. Nevertheless, in regard to accessibility, spaciousness, and shelter, it is much the best harbour on the S coast of Scotland, comprising all the reach from the sea to the town, and extending over a length of 6 miles. It opens from the sea, in what is called Kirkcudbright Bay, with a width of 1½ mile; it contains, on the W side of its mouth, the islet of Little Ross, surmounted by a light-house, and flanking a roadstead with 16 feet at low and 40 at high water; but it suffers complete recession of the tide from a line 1½ mile above Little Ross islet, and is embarrassed by a bar 1¾ mile higher up at St Mary's Isle. Still it has a depth of 20 feet over that bar at ordinary spring tides; and, at the town, it is provided with a small dock, and has a fine shelving beach, offering to vessels the alternative of lying dry on the sands, or of riding at anchor in the channel, with 8 feet of water in ebb and 28 in the flood. A handsome iron bridge, of the bowstring lattice construction, was erected over the Dee in 1865-68 at a cost of £10,000. It is 500 feet long by 23 broad, and consists of five fixed spans of 71 feet each, with a compound span of 98 feet, which, turning on a cast-iron cylinder filled with concrete, allows of the passage of vessels beyond the town up to Tongueland.

Kirkcudbright was anciently a burgh of regality, and held of the Douglasses, Lords of Galloway, as superiors. Erected into a royal burgh in 1455 by charter from James II., it received another charter from Charles I. in 1633, and is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a treasurer, and 13 councillors. The incorporated trades are the hammermen, shoemakers, squarers, tailors, weavers, and clothiers. Sheriff courts sit weekly on Thursdays and Fridays; small debt courts on every second Friday during session; and justice of peace small debt courts on the second Tuesday of every month. The quarter sessions are held on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and on the last Tuesday of October. Kirkcudbright unites with DUMFRIES, ANNAN, LOCHMABEN, and SANQUHAR in sending a member to parliament. The parliamentary and the



Seal of Kirkcudbright.

municipal constituency numbered 300 and 401 in 1883, when the annual value of real property within the burgh amounted to £8722 (£7155 in 1873), whilst in 1882 the corporation revenue was £1529, and the harbour revenue £130. Pop. (1841) 2606, (1851) 2687, (1861) 2552, (1871) 2470, (1881) 2571, of whom 1428 were females. Houses (1881) 466 inhabited, 21 vacant.

Some have claimed for Kirkcudbright that it was known to the Romans as *Benutium*, to the Celtic Novantæ as *Cacr-cuabrit* ('fort on the bend of the river'); but the earliest authentic mention of it is the visit of Ailred, Abbot of Rievaulx, in 1164, on the feast of St Cuthbert, to whom its ancient kirk was dedicated. The site of this church is marked by St Cuthbert's Churchyard, 3 furlongs NE of the town, where, besides Ewatts and Billy Marshall, the Tinkler (1672-1792), are buried William Hunter, Robert Smith, and John Hal-lume, executed at Kirkcudbright for adherence to the Covenant—the first two by Claverhouse in 1684, and the last by Captain Douglas in 1685. Soon after 1164 the church of Kirkcuthbert was granted by Uchtred, Lord of Galloway, to Holyrood Abbey, under which it remained a vicarage down to the Reformation. That Wallace sailed hence to France after the battle of Falkirk (1298) is probably a myth; and it would seem that the Regent Albany in 1523 landed, not here, but in Arran from Brest. We have noticed the visits of Edward I., James II., Henry VI., and James IV. to Kirkcudbright, which in 1507 was nearly destroyed by a body of furious Manxmen, under Thomas, Earl of Derby. In 1547, in the warfare over the marriage treaty of Mary and Edward VI., an English party marched from Dumfries against 'Kirkobrie; but,' says the English commander, 'they who saw us coming barred their gates and kept their dikes, for the town is diked on both sides, with a gate to the waterward and a gate on the over end to the fellward.' A vigorous assault having failed, the English retired, with the loss of one man in the conflict. The tale of Queen Mary's flight from Langside (1568) through Kirkcudbright parish is discarded under DUNDRENNAN and TERREGLES; but Kirkcudbright Harbour is said to have been agreed on by Philip II. and the seventh Lord Maxwell as a landing-place of the Spanish Armada (1588), and James VI. seems about this time to have visited the burgh, and to have gifted the incorporated trades with the small silver gun, which last was shot for on the Queen's Coronation Day (1838). Figuring prominently in the struggles of the Covenanters, Kirkcudbright raised a serious riot to resist the induction of a curate (1663); had exposed on its principal gate the heads of three gentlemen captured at Rullion Green, and executed at Edinburgh (1666); and witnessed, on one of its streets, a sharp altercation between the persecutor, Sir Robert Grierson of Lag, and Viscount Kenmore, step-father to one of Lag's victims, which, but for Claverhouse's intervention, might have proved fatal to the former (1685). The fleet of William III., in 1689, on its passage to Ireland, lay some time wind-bound in Kirkcudbright Bay; and at Torrs Point are traces of 'King William's Battery.' In 1698 a woman accused of witchcraft was burned at the stake near the town; in 1706 a petition against the National Union was signed by the magistrates and principal townsmen, and a riot soon after ensued. In 1715 the harbour was the intended landing-place of the Pretender; and the townspeople showed such enthusiasm in the Hanoverian cause that they sent a company of volunteers to assist in the defence of Dumfries against the Jacobite forces. In 1725 the Cameronians here held a sort of agrarian parliament, where the people were invited to state their grievances. Paul Jones, the American privateer, who was born at Arbigland, Kirkcudbrightshire, in 1778 made a descent on St Mary's Isle, and entered the mansion of the Earl of Selkirk, with the design of seizing him as a hostage. Finding that he was away from home, he carried off all his silver plate, but afterwards returned it uninjured to the Countess. Among eminent natives or residents, other than those

already noticed, have been John Welsh of Ayr (1570-1623), minister in 1590; John Maclellan, author of a Latin description of Galloway (1665), and also for some time minister; Thomas Blacklock, D.D. (1721-91), the blind poet, and minister in 1762-64; Basil William, Lord Daer (1763-94), distinguished as an agricultural improver; his brother, Thomas, fifth Earl of Selkirk (1771-1820), author and politician; James Wedderburn (d. 1822), solicitor-general of Scotland; and John Nicholson (1777-1866), publisher.

Kirkcudbright gave the title of Baron, in the Scottish peerage, to the family of Maclellan of Bombie. This family, once very powerful, the proprietors of several castles, and wielding not a little influence in Galloway, has already been incidentally noticed. Sir Patrick Maclellan, proprietor of the barony of Bombie, in the parish of Kirkcudbright, incurred forfeiture in consequence of marauding depredations on the lands of the Douglasses, Lords of Galloway, and by the eighth Earl of Douglas was beheaded at Threave Castle in 1452. Sir William, his son—incited by a proclamation of James II. offering the forfeited barony to any person who should disperse a band of Saracens or Gypsies from Ireland who infested the country, and should bring in their captain, dead or alive, in evidence of success—rushed boldly in search of the proscribed marauders, and earned back his patrimony, by carrying to the King the head of their captain on the point of his sword. To commemorate the manner in which he regained the barony, he adopted as his crest a right arm raised, the hand grasping a dagger, on the point of which was a Moor's head, coupéd, proper; with the motto, 'Think on,'—intimating the steadiness of purpose with which he contemplated his enterprise.* Sir Robert, fourth in descent from Sir William, acted as gentleman of the bedchamber to James VI. and Charles I.; and in 1633 was created by the latter a baron, with the title of Lord Kirkcudbright. John, the third Lord, commenced public life by a course of fierce opposition to Cromwell and the Independents; and being at the time the proprietor of the greater part of the parish, he compelled his vassals to take arms in the cause of the King, brought desolation upon the villages of Dunrod and Galtway by draining off nearly all their male inhabitants, and incurred such enormous expenses as nearly ruined his estates. But at the Restoration, just when any royalist but himself thought everything gained, and ran to the King in hope of compensation and honours, he shied suddenly round, opposed the royal government, sanctioned the riot for preventing the induction of an Episcopalian minister,—and was captured along with other influential persons, sent a prisoner to Edinburgh, and driven to utter ruin. His successors never afterwards regained so much as an acre of their patrimony; and, for a considerable period, were conceded their baronial title only by courtesy. One of them was the 'Lord Kilcoubrie,' whom Goldsmith, in his sneers at the poverty of the Scottish nobility, mentions as keeping a glove-shop in Edinburgh. In the reign of George III. they were at last formally and legally re-instated in their honours; but, in 1832, at the death of the ninth Lord, the title—alternately a coronet and a football, now glittering on the head, and now tossed in the mire by the foot of every wayfarer—sank quietly into extinction.

The parish of Kirkcudbright since 1683 has comprised the ancient parishes of Kirkcudbright, GALTWAY, and DUNROD, the first in the N, the second in the centre, and the third in the S. It is bounded N by Kelton, E by Kerwick, S by the Irish Sea, and W by Kirkcudbright

* If one may credit the above tradition, this is the earliest certain notice of the presence of Gypsies in the British Isles. Unfortunately it rests on no older authority than a MS. Baronaige of Sir George Mackenzie (1639-91), cited in Crawford's *Peerage* (1716). 'Murray' (? Moor) is said to have been the Gypsy chieftain's name—a name preserved in Black Morrow Plantation and Blackmorrow Well. This well young Maclellan is said to have 'filled with spirits, of which the outlaw drank so freely that he soon fell asleep, which Maclellan perceiving sprang from his hiding-place, and at one blow severed the head of Black Murray from his body.'

Bay and the river Dee, which divide it from Borgue, Twynholm, and Tongueland. Its utmost length, from N by E to S by W, is 8 miles; its utmost breadth is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 13,668 acres, of which 1146 $\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ links, and 149 $\frac{1}{2}$ water. The beautiful DEE winds 3 miles south-south-westward along the Tongueland and Twynholm border to the town, and forms in this course a series of picturesque falls; lower down, as already noticed, it broadens into first an estuary and then Kirkcudbright Bay. Dunrod Burn runs 4 miles along the eastern boundary to the sea, and several other rivulets drain the interior to either the Dee or the sea. The coast, exclusive of the estuary, measures only $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in extent, and is diversified at the extremities by Robs Craigs and Gipsy Point, in the intermediate space by the baylets of Clinking Cove and Howell Bay. The western district along the Dee is mainly low and level; elsewhere the surface has a general north-north-eastward ascent, attaining 233 feet near Torrs Point, 414 at Drummore, 400 at Bombie Hill, and 500 at Black Eldrick, and comprising a diversity of undulations, gentle slopes, hillocks, hill-girt hollows, and small moorish plateaux. The prevailing rock is greywacke, with occasional masses and dikes of porphyry. The soil in some places is dry and gravelly, in others is fertile clay or loam, in others is light and friable, on a sharp gravelly subsoil, and very productive, and in others again is either mossy or moorish. About one-third of the entire area is in tillage; plantations cover some 450 acres; and the rest of the land is either pastoral or waste. The grazing of sheep and of black cattle is a leading occupation, and the fisheries of the Dee are highly productive. The hill-fort of Drummore has been identified with Caerbantorigum, a town of the Selgova, which Skene, however, places at the Moat of Urr; other antiquities are the site of a Caledonian stone circle, vestiges of eight Caledonian and of three Roman camps, traces of two landward castles of the ancient Lords of Galloway, and of two of the Maclellans of Bombie, a natural but artificially strengthened cave about 60 feet long, spots that have yielded flint hatchets, a stone sarcophagus, a cup of Roman metal, a plate of pure gold, and quantities of coins of Edward I. of England, two moats for courts of feudal justice, and sites, vestiges, or cemeteries of five old rural places of worship. BOMBIE and RAEERRY Castles are noticed separately. Mansions are St Mary's Isle, Balmae, Fludha, Janefield, and Oakley; and the Earl of Selkirk and one other proprietor hold each an annual value of more than £500, 7 of between £100 and £500, 13 of from £50 to £100, and 63 of from £20 to £50. Kirkcudbright is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Galloway; the living is worth £509. Town-end public, Townhead public, Whinnie Liggate public, Old Church, and a Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 168, 63, 77, 152, and 76 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 119, 45, 37, 114, and 48, and grants of £96, 17s., £40, 5s. 6d., £43, 5s. 6d., £91, 16s., and £41, 18s. Valuation (1860) £15,038, (1883) £21,771, 8s. 9d. Pop. (1801) 2381, (1841) 3525, (1861) 3407, (1871) 3346, (1881) 3479.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1837.

The presbytery of Kirkcudbright comprises the *quoad civitatem* parishes of Anwoth, Balmacellan, Balmaghie, Borgue, Buittle, Carsphairn, Crossmichael, Dalry, Girthon, Kells, Kelton, Kirkcudbright, Parton, Rerwick, Tongueland, and Twynholm, and the *quoad sacra* parishes of Auchencairn, Castle-Douglas, and Corsock. Pop. (1871) 21,783, (1881) 21,073, of whom 5290 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—The Free Church also has a presbytery of Kirkcudbright, with churches at Auchencairn, Balmaghie, Borgue, Castle-Douglas, Macmillan, Girthon, Glenkens, Kirkcudbright, and Tongueland, which 9 churches together had 1670 members in 1883.

See chaps. vi., vii., of Malcolm Harper's *Rambles in Galloway* (Edinb. 1876), and pp. 47-60 of Maxwell's *Stewartry of Kirkcudbright* (3d ed., Castle-Douglas, 1878).

Kirkcudbright. See GLENCAIRN.

Kirkcudbright-Innertig. See BALLANTRAE.

Kirkcudbrightshire or the **Stewartry of Kirkcudbright**, a maritime county in the western part of the southern border of Scotland, constituting the eastern portion, and rather more than three-fifths of the whole extent, of the province of Galloway. It is bounded NW and N by Ayrshire, NE and E by Dumfriesshire, S by the Solway Firth and the Irish Sea, and W by Wigtownshire. Its outline is irregular, but approaches the figure of a trapezoid. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $41\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is $37\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 953 $\frac{2}{3}$ miles, or 610,342 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres, of which 7678 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water and 27,361 foreshore. Its southern half has, as natural boundaries, the river and estuary of the Nith on the E, the sea and the Solway Firth on the S, and the river Cree and Wigtown Bay on the W; but the northern half is traced by natural boundaries only partially and at intervals,—by the Cairn for 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles above its confluence with the Nith, by a watershed of mountain summits for 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward of its NE angle, and, with trivial exceptions, 15 or 16 miles sinusuously westward of that angle, by Loch Doon and its tributary Gala Lane for 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the NW, and by the river Cree, from the NW extremity southward to the southern division of the county.

Kirkcudbrightshire has no recognised or nominal subdivisions, except that the four most northerly parishes are called Glenkens; but it admits, or rather exhibits, a very marked natural subdivision into a highland district and a champaign country thickly undulated with hills. A straight line drawn from about the centre of Irongray parish to Gatehouse-of-Fleet, or to the middle of Anwoth parish, has, with some exceptions, the former of these districts on the NW, and the latter on the SE. The highland or north-western district comprehends about two-thirds of the whole area, and is, for the most part, mountainous. Blackarg, at the point where the Stewartry meets with Dumfriesshire, has a height of 2231 feet above sea-level; and it is exceeded by Merrick (2764 feet) in the NW and by eleven other summits. The heights, all along the boundary, and for some way into the interior on the N, are part of what is often termed the Southern Highlands, or the broad alpine belt which stretches across the middle of the Scottish lowlands; they ascend, in the aggregate, to elevations little inferior to those of any other part of that great belt; and, extending down to the sea on the W, and parallel to Dumfriesshire on the E, they form, in their highest summits, a vast semicircle, whence broad and lessening spurs run off into the interior. The glens and straths among these mountains, even when reckoned down to the points where their draining streams accumulate into rivers, form an inconsiderable proportion, probably not one-tenth of the whole district. The other district, the south-eastern one, when viewed from the northern mountains, appears like a great plain, diversified only by a variety of shades, according to the colour, size, or distance of the heights upon its surface. So gentle, too, is its cumulative ascent from the sea, that the Dee, at the point of entering it, or even a long way up the strath on the highland side of the dividing line, is only 150 feet above the level of the sea. Yet about one-fourth of its whole area is either roughly hilly, or, in a secondary sense, mountainous; while much the greater proportion of the other three-fourths, though fully under cultivation, is a rolling, broken, hilly surface, and, for the most part, continues its bold undulations down to the very shore. On the SE the conspicuous Criffell rises up almost from the margin of the Nith to a height of 1867 feet above sea-level, and sends off a ridge 8 or 9 miles westward in the direction of Dalbeattie, and a second low ridge away south-westward parallel with the coast to the vicinity of Kirkcudbright. These heights are far from being inconsiderable; and, lifting their craggy cliffs and dark summits immediately above the margin of the sea, they form scenery highly picturesque and occasionally grand. Over all parts of the county the uplands are, for the most part, broken

by abrupt protuberances, steep banks, and rocky knolls, diversified into every possible variety of shape; and even in the multitudinous instances in which they admit of tillage, either on their lower slopes or over all their sides and their summits, they rarely present a smooth and uniform arable surface.

Geology.—The greater portion of the county is made up of rocks of Silurian age, through which have been intruded several large masses of granite. Both the upper and lower divisions of the Silurian system are well represented; the former extending from the town of Kirkcudbright N to the borders of Ayrshire and Dumfriesshire, and the latter along the shores of the Solway Firth from the Meikle Ross to the mouth of the Nith. Partly by means of certain fossiliferous bands of black shales, and partly by the lithological characters of the strata, the lower series has been subdivided into several zones. Of these the most important are the bands of anthracite schists or black shales, yielding graptolites in profusion, which occur on two horizons. The lower group, which is the SW prolongation of the black shale bands so typically developed in the Moffat district, may be traced more or less continuously from the Sear Water near Dunscore along the Glen Burn to the Trowdale Glen in the valley of the Urr. From thence it extends in a SW direction to the village of Crossmichael and onwards to the moors near Lochenebreck. To the S of this outcrop the anthracite schists occur in synclinal folds of the underlying group of brown crusted greywackes and shales, as, for example, in the Coal Hough near Tarff and in the Barlay Burn N of Gatehouse-of-Fleet. This lower group is overlaid by massive grey and purple grits and shales, which cover a wide area, owing to foldings of the strata. They are admirably displayed on the moors between Kirkpatrick-Durham and Dalry. Along the crests of the anticlines the underlying bands of black shales are occasionally brought to the surface charged with graptolites, as, for instance, in the Dee near Hensol House, in the Urr Water N of Corsock, and in the Glensland Burn W of Dunscore. The upper group of black shales is exposed in the Ken and in the Deugh near their point of junction, whence they stretch W to the Kells range, where they are truncated by the granite. They re-appear, however, on the SW side of the Loch Dee granite in Glen Trool and on the crest of Curleywee.

The boundary between the upper and lower Silurian rocks is marked by a line extending from Falbogue Bay in the parish of Borgue, NE by Balmangan, the Long Robin, Castlecreavie, to the junction of the granite near Auchinleck. An excellent section of the members of the upper division is exposed along the shore between Long Robin in Kirkcudbright Bay as far as White Port in the parish of Rerwick, where they are unconformably overlaid by Lower Carboniferous rocks. In this section the upper Silurian rocks may be divided into two groups. The lower group, extending from Long Robin to near the mouth of the Balmae Burn, consists of brown crusted greywackes, flags, and shales, with a characteristic zone of dark brown sandy shales, yielding graptolites and orthoceratites. These are overlaid by olive-coloured shales with limestone nodules, fine conglomerates and grey ripple-marked flags comprising the upper subdivision. They occur on the shore between Balmae Burn and Howell Bay, on the cliffs at Raeberry Castle, and at Netherlaw Point. The following fossils have been obtained from the limestone nodules and bands of conglomerate:—*Tentaculites ornatus*, *Atrypa reticularis*, *Ithyonella borealis*, *Strophomena grandis*, *Murchisonia obscura*, *Eclerophon trilobatus*, *Orthoceras imbricatum*.

The Silurian rocks of this county have been pierced by various masses of granite, four of which are of special importance. The first of these extends from Criffel W by Dalbeatie to Bengairn; the second covers the area between Loch Ken and Cairnmore of Fleet; the third occupies the wild and desolate region between Loch Dee and Loch Doon; and the fourth mass occurs round Cairnmore of Carsphairn. These granitic areas have

given rise to certain characteristic features in the scenery of the county. Each of them is coincident with a prominent mass of high ground, possessing very different features from those common to the Silurian areas. Along the W limit of the Bengairn mass there is an interesting passage between the granite and quartz felsite of Bentuther Hill. The granite loses its coarsely crystalline character and becomes more fine grained, while there is a gradual development of a granular ground mass, in which occur crystals of orthoclase and plagioclase feldspar along with quartz. The pink porphyritic quartz-felsite spreads W across the Stockerton Moor to the Dee at Tongueland. Numerous veins and dykes of quartz-felsite radiate in all directions from the Tongueland and Bentuther porphyry as well as from the granite.

The carboniferous rocks occupy isolated areas fringing the shores of the Solway. In the parish of Rerwick they form a narrow strip along the coast between the White Port and Aird's Point E of Rascarrel Bay, a distance of 7 miles. At the former locality there is an excellent exposure of the unconformability between these rocks and the upper Silurian formation. The red breccias, with quartz pebbles, which form the local base of the carboniferous series at that point, rest on the upturned edges of the Silurian shales which have been reddened by infiltration. At Aird's Point the breccias have been thrown against the Silurian rocks by a fault which forms the boundary of the outlier W as far as Barlocco. In addition to the basal breccias, the beds exposed along the Rerwick shore consist of conglomerates, ashy grits, sandstones, and cementstones. At certain points between Barlocco Bay and Orroland they yield fossils in considerable abundance. Small outlying patches of brecciated grits belonging to the same series are met with on the shore at Glenstocking and Portowarren. The most important area, however, extends along the plain of Kirkbean from Southernness to the Drum Burn. At the base of the Cementstone series on the SE slope of Criffel there is a lenticular patch of purple diabase-porphyrity, which is well seen in the Kirkbean Glen, resting on reddish grey sandstones and marls. This fragment of interbedded volcanic rocks is on the same horizon as the volcanic series of Birrenswark and Middlebie. In both areas the ancient lavas rest on red sandstones and marls, and they pass conformably below cementstones and shales. The latter beds are well exposed in Carsethorn Bay, where they yield fossils plentifully, and to the S of Arbigland they pass below the white sandstone and grits of Thirlstane. The highest beds in the section consist of marine limestones abundantly charged with corals, which are beautifully seen in the bay at Arbigland. The natural sequence of the beds on the Kirkbean shore is much disturbed by faults, but notwithstanding these dislocations it is possible to correlate the beds with the succession in Liddesdale.

On the W side of the Nith at Dumfries a small portion of the Permian basin is included in this county. In this portion of the basin the beds consist of coarse breccias which are well exposed in the railway cutting at Goldielea. In the wood to the N of Mabie, casts of carboniferous fossils have been found in the pebbles embedded in the breccia. It is probable that the Permian rocks formerly extended along the shores of the Solway towards the mouth of the Dee. The fossiliferous sandstones and cementstones at Rascarrel and Orroland on the Rerwick coast are stained red by infiltration of iron oxide, which was, in all likelihood, obtained from the Permian beds, which have since been removed by denudation.

Various examples of basalt dykes are to be found in the county, as, for instance, in the Silurian rocks at Kirkandrews, Borgue, and in the granite to the S of Lochanhead.

Nowhere in the South of Scotland are the traces of glaciation to be witnessed on a grander scale than in the high grounds of Galloway. The ice-markings plainly show that during the period of extreme glaciation the

ice must have radiated from the elevated ground round the Kells and Merrick ranges. The strise trend S in the valley of the Cree, SE towards the mouth of the Dee, and ESE across the undulating hilly ground towards the vale of the Nith. Over the low grounds the boulder clay is usually distributed in the form of 'drums,' which form a characteristic feature in the scenery in the valleys of the Cree, the Dee, and the Urr. But, in addition to this, there is abundant evidence of the existence of local glaciers, which must have deposited moraines of considerable dimensions. Nearly all the valleys draining the E slope of the Kells range contain moraine mounds. A splendid series is traceable along the valley of the Deugh, in the parish of Carsphairn, and another equally well marked series occurs in the vale of Minnoch, between the Suie and Bargnennan.

Veins of lead ore occur in the Silurian rocks at Blackcraig, Newton-Stewart, and at Woodhead Carsphairn. A vein of hematite is met with on the NW slope of the Coran of Portmark, and another has been worked at Auchinleck to the NW of Auchencairn. Veins of barytes are visible also on the farm of Barlocco.

In the neighbourhood of Dumfries, throughout most of Terregles and part of Troqueer and Irongray, where, apart from artificial division, the territory forms a portion of the beautiful strath of Nithsdale, stretches a smooth level tract, carpeted with a mixture of sand and loam, and possessing facilities of cultivation beyond any other part of the county. Along the banks of the Nith, from Maxwelltown downward, and for some distance lying between the former tract and the river, extends a belt of merse land, at first narrow and interspersed with 'flows,' but broader in Newabbey and Kirkbean, and comprehending about 6000 acres either of carse or of a rich loam, partly on a gravelly bottom, and partly on a bottom of limestone. From Terregles, south-westward to the Dee, extends a broad tract, comprising Lochruton, Kirkgunzeon, and Urr, and part of Kirkpatrick-Durham, Crossmichael, Kelton, Buittle, and Rerwick, which, while hilly, has comparatively an unbroken surface, carpeted with a strong soil, though often upon a retentive subsoil, and peculiarly adapted for tillage. The broken portions of this tract, and the general area of the other parts of the comparatively champaign district, are much less waste than a stranger to their peculiarities, who should glance at their appearance, would imagine. The knolls conceal, by the perspective of their summits, considerable flat intervals amongst them; and while themselves seeming, from the brushwood which crowns them, to be unfit for cultivation, are usually covered with a very kindly soil, of sufficient depth for the plough. Of an extremely broken field, not more than one-half of which would seem to a stranger available for tillage, the proportion really and easily arable often amounts to four-fifths. Except in loamy sand and the merse tracts near Dumfries, the soil of nearly all the ploughed ground of the Stewartry, comprehending not only the great south-eastern division, but the fine strath of the Ken and the narrower vale of the Cree, is dry loam of a hazel colour, and therefore locally called hazely loam, but often degenerating, more or less, into gravel. The bed of schist on which it lies is frequently so near the surface as to form a path to the plough, and probably where the rock is soft, adds by its attrition to the depth of the soil. In the highland division rich meadows, luxuriant pastures, and arable lands of considerable aggregate extent, occur along the banks of the rivers, on the sloping sides of the hills, in vales among the mountains, and along the margins of little streams. A large part of the Glenkens, too, exhibits highland scenery in such green garb as characteristically distinguishes Tweeddale. But with these exceptions, the far-stretching highland district is in general carpeted with heath and 'flows,' a weary and almost desolate waste, a thin stratum of mossy soil yielding, amidst the prevailing heath, such poor grass that the sheep which feed upon it, and are strongly attached to it, would die of hunger, were there not intervening

patches of luxuriant verdure. With large bases, lofty summits, and small intervals of valley, the mountains exhibit aspects of bleakness diversified by picturesqueness and romance; and, sometimes sending down shelving precipices from near their tops, they are inaccessible to the most venturesome quadruped, and offer their beetling cliffs for an eyrie to the eagle; while far below, among the fragments of fallen rocks, the fox finds a lair whence he cannot be unkenelled by the huntsman's dogs.

Kirkcudbrightshire sends out a few very trivial headwaters of the Ayrshire rivers, and receives some equally unimportant contributions in return; but, with these exceptions, it is a continuation of the great basin of Dumfriesshire, and, as far as the joint evidence of the disposal of its waters and the configuration of its great mountain-chain could decide, it was naturally adjudged to the place which it long legally held as a component part of that beautiful county. What Eskdale is to Dumfriesshire on the E, Kirkcudbrightshire, in the sweep of its mountain-chain to near the coast beyond the Dee, is on the W; and all the vast intervening territory is a semicircular area, with an arc of highland ridges sweeping round it from one end till nearly the other of the N side of its chord, and pouring down all its waters to the S. The Stewartry, unlike Dumfriesshire, has no expanded plain for concentrating its streams before giving them to the sea, and, in consequence, discharges much of the drainings of its surface in considerable volumes of water. Apart from the Nith, the Cairn, and the Cree, which belong only to its boundaries, its chief streams are the Urr, the Ken, the Dee, and the Fleet. Lakes are very numerous; and some of them are remarkable for either the rare species or the abundance of their fish; but, excepting Doon on the boundary, and Ken and Kinder in the interior, they are individually inconsiderable both in size and in interest. Perennial springs everywhere well up in great abundance, and afford an ample supply of excellent water. Of chalybeate springs, which also are numerous, the most celebrated is that of Lochenbrack, in the parish of Balmaghie.

The Solway Firth, becoming identified on the W with the Irish Sea, sweeps round, from the head of the estuary of the Nith to the head of Wigtown Bay, in an ample semicircular coast-line of 50 miles, exclusive of sinuosities. The coast, on the E, is flat; but elsewhere it is, in general, bold and rocky, here pierced with caves, and there lined with cliffs. Along the whole of it, a permanent recession of the sea has taken place, not very apparent or productive of any great advantage, indeed, in the high and rocky regions, but very evident and resulting in a bequest of the rich territory of the Merse, in the flat tract along the Nith. Besides the estuary on the E, and the gulf or large bay on the W, the Solway forms, at points where it receives streams, very considerable natural harbours, running up into the country in the form of bays or small estuaries. The principal are Rough Firth, at the mouth of the Urr; Auchencairn Bay, at the mouth of rivulets a little westward; Kirkcudbright Bay, at the mouth of the Dee; and Fleet Bay, at the mouth of the Water of Fleet. Though all the waters which wash the coast are rich in fish, they rarely tempt the inhabitants of the coast to spread the net or cast the line, and have not prompted the erection of a single fishing village, or the formation of any community of professed fishermen. Sea-shells and shelly sand, which are thrown up in great profusion, have greatly contributed to fertilise the adjacent grounds; and they are accompanied, for lands to which it is more suitable, by large supplies of sea-weed.

In early times the Stewartry appears to have been covered with woods, and at a comparatively recent period it had several extensive forests; but it retains only scanty portions of its natural woodlands, and these chiefly along the banks of the rivers. Agricultural improvement was commenced in the 12th century, principally by the settlement among the rude inhabitants of colonies of monks, and was carried to a greater extent both in tillage and pasturage than could well have been

looked for in the rough circumstances of the period. From various and trustworthy intimation, the country appears to have been much more fruitful in grain and other agricultural produce in 1300 than at the beginning of the 18th century. But disastrous wars and desolating feuds swept in rapid succession over cultivated fields, and soon reduced them almost to a wilderness. So ruthlessly was agriculture thrown prostrate that, towards the close of the 17th century, small tenants and cottagers, who had neither skill, inclination, nor means to improve the soil, were allowed to wring from it, in the paltry produce of rye and bere and oats, any latent energies of 'heart' which it still possessed; and, on the miserable condition of paying the public burdens, were permitted to sit rent-free on farms which now let for at least £200 a year. Modern improvement commenced early in the 18th century, and was not a little remarkable both in the character and in the early history of its first measure. Sir Thomas Gordon of Earlston having erected upon his property a stone fence 4 miles in extent, several other proprietors sparingly, but firmly, followed his example. But fences seemed to the semi-savage squatters, to whom utter maladministration had given almost entire possession of the soil, not less an innovation upon their rights, than a signal of war; and, in April and May 1724, they provoked an insurrection, and were all thrown down by the 'levellers.' The insurgents having been dispersed by six troops of dragoons, the work of enclosing was resumed with greater vigour than at first, and speedily resulted in diffusing a skilful care for the right management of the soil. The discovery, or at least the manurial application, of shell-marl, in 1740, formed an important era, and occasioned the conversion into tillage of large tracts which had been employed exclusively in pasture. The suppression, in 1765, of the contraband trade with the Isle of Man pointed the way to the exportation of agricultural produce, and occasioned it rapidly to become a considerable trade. The institution, in 1776, of the Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture in Galloway and Dumfriesshire was a still more important event. William Craik, Esq. of Arbigland, the chairman of the society, introduced new rotations of crops, new methods of cultivation, new machinery, and new modes of treating cattle, and is justly considered as the father of all the grand agricultural improvements of the Stewartry. At the commencement of the present century, Colonel M'Dowal of Logan made great achievements in the reclaiming of mosses. In 1809 the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright Agricultural Society arose to urge forward a rivalry with Dumfriesshire and other adjacent counties; and while it was not yet a twelvemonth old it numbered 130 members, all landholders and practical farmers, with the lord-lieutenant and the member of parliament at their head. The high price of grain during the French war at the commencement of the present century, the opening up of the English markets by steam navigation (1835), and the introduction of railways (1860-64), have each in their turn proved a powerful stimulus.

Both before the close of last century and during the course of the present, plantations, especially on the grounds of Lord Daer and the Earl of Selkirk, have risen up to shelter and beautify the country; but even with the aid of about 3500 acres of copsewood, remaining from the ancient forests, they are far from being sufficient in extent or dispersion to shield the country from imputations of nakedness of aspect, or prevent it from appearing to a stranger wild and bleak. Rather less than one twenty-third of the whole of Scotland is under woods; in Kirkcudbrightshire the proportion is less than one thirty-fifth, viz., 17,346 acres. The fences, in far the greater proportion of instances, are the dry stone walls, distinctively known as Galloway dykes; but in the vicinity of Dumfries and a few other localities they consist of various sorts of hedges, all ornamental in the featuring they give the landscape. Agricultural implements are simply the approved ones known in other well-cultivated counties. Systems of cropping are

necessarily various, not only throughout the Stewartry, but very often in the same parish. Out of 1696 farm-holdings, there are 775 of 50 acres and under, 254 of from 50 to 100, 451 of from 100 to 300, 120 of from 300 to 500, 25 of from 500 to 1000, and 1 of more than 1000 acres. In the whole of Scotland the percentage of cultivated area is 24·2; in Kirkcudbrightshire it is 26·8—a figure exceeded by Fifé (74·8) and nineteen other Scotch counties. The following table gives the acreage of the chief crops and the number of live-stock in the Stewartry in different years:—

	1854.	1867.	1874.	1878.	1882.
Wheat,	1,895	726	728	259	162
Barley or bere,	1,886	497	419	365	639
Oats,	32,147	31,028	30,615	31,370	31,991
Sown Grasses,		40,138	46,676	56,809	56,241
Potatoes,	3,349	2,479	2,344	2,172	2,638
Turnips & Swedes,	13,502	14,992	14,293	14,902	14,516
Cattle,	36,901	34,231	41,362	38,639	39,636
Sheep,	243,543	361,428	404,689	371,507	371,541
Horses,	5,829		5,182	5,426	5,390
Swine,	9,351	8,661	7,071	6,502	7,246

The breeding and rearing of cattle has long been a favourite object of the farmers. Few counties can boast of pastures whose grass has such a beautiful closeness of pile, and which, after a scourging course of crops, so rapidly return to their natural verdure and fertility. The breed of Galloway cattle—peculiar to the district, though now extensively known by importations from it—are almost universally polled, and rather under than over the medium size,—smaller than the horned breed of Lancashire or the midland counties, and considerably larger than any of the Highland breeds. Their prevailing colour is black or dark-brindled. The breed has, in some parts of the county, been materially injured by intermixture with the Irish, the Ayrshire, and some English breeds. But the offshoots of foreign crossings or admixtures are recognisable among the native stock, even after fifty or sixty years have elapsed to efface their peculiarities; and they are now held in little estimation, and sought to be substituted by the purest and choicest propagation of the native variety. Few of the cattle are fed for home consumption. (See an article by the Rev. J. Gillespie on 'The Galloway Breed of Cattle' in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1878.) In the moor and mountainous districts sheep-husbandry has long been sedulously plied, but in other districts it meets very trivial attention. Long-woolled Lincolnshire sheep—here called mugs—were tried and failed. The Leicestershire merinos, the Herefords, and the Shetlands were also introduced, but secured little favour. The Southdown, the Cheviot, the Morf, and the Mendip breeds have had more success, and, jointly with varieties previously in the district, tenant the sheep-walks in singular motleyneess of character. Smearing or salving is practised. Great attention here, as in Dumfriesshire, is paid to the produce of pork—chiefly for the Dumfries market, and, through it, for supplying the demands of England. Bees are much attended to in Twynholm, Borgue, Tongueland, and Kirkcudbright, and there produce honey equal, if not superior, to any in the world. Few districts in Scotland, except the Highlands, are more abundant than Kirkcudbrightshire, both in number and variety of game.

The manufactures of the Stewartry are very inconsiderable; and are noticed under CASTLE-DOUGLAS, DALBEATTIE, and MAXWELLTOWN. Commerce is almost wholly confined to the exportation of grain, wool, sheep, and black cattle, and the importation of coals, lime, wood, groceries, and soft goods. The harbours of the district, as compared to what they were a century ago, exhibit marvellously little of the progress which elsewhere generally characterises Scotland. Those situated to the W of Kirkcudbright Burn are creeks of the port of Wigtown; those situated to the E of that burn are creeks of the port of Dumfries. A great military road, part of a line from Carlisle to Portpatrick, was

formed in 1764; many excellent roads, with minute ramifications, were formed subsequent to that year, especially after the years 1780 and 1797; and the roads now, considering the upland contour of the greater part of the county, are not inferior, either in their own construction or in their aggregate accommodation, to those of almost any other part of Scotland. The railways, forming part of the Glasgow and South-Western system, are the Dumfries and Portpatrick line, by way of Kirkgunzeon, Dalbeattie, Castle-Douglas, Parton, Drummore, and Creetown, and the Kirkcudbright railway, from a junction with that line at Castle-Douglas to Kirkcudbright town.

The following are the towns and villages of Kirkcudbrightshire, with their population for 1881:—royal and parliamentary burghs, Kirkcudbright (2571) and New Galloway (422); police burghs, Castle-Douglas (2565), Dalbeattie (3865), Gatehouse (1286), Maxwelltown (4576), and part of Newton-Stewart (425); villages, Auchencairn (441), Creetown (979), Dalry (603), and Kirkpatrick-Durham (484). The principal seats are Arbigland, Ardwall, Argrennan, Balmaghie, Bargaly, Barholm, Barnbarroch, Barnealzie, Barwhinnock, Cairnmore, Cally, Cardones, Cargen, Carlinwark, Carruchan, Cassencarrie, Cavens, Conpstone, Corsock, Cumloden, Danevale, Drumpark, Earlston, Fludha, Gelston Castle, Glenhowel, Glenlair, Glenlaggan, Glenlee, Goldielea, Hensol, Kenmore Castle, Kirkcraugh, Kirkconnell, Kirkdale, Kirroughtree, Knockgray, Knochnalling, Lincluden, Mabie, Machermore Castle, Mollace, Munches, Rusko, St Mary's Isle, Shambellie, Southwick, Spottes, Terregles, Threave, etc.; and, according to *Miscellaneous Statistics of the United Kingdom* (1879), 571,950 acres, with a gross estimated rental of £360,960, were divided among 2386 proprietors, one holding 55,981 acres (rental £7333), five together 171,184 (£63,962), six 80,910 (£30,273), six 36,624 (£14,493), thirty-four 102,600 (£59,381), forty 53,450 (£41,008), fifty-two 35,928 (£31,903), etc.

The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, 29 deputy-lieutenants, a sheriff, a sheriff-substitute, 2 assistant sheriff-substitutes, and 84 magistrates. Sheriff and commissary courts are held at Kirkcudbright on every Thursday and Friday during session. Sheriff small debt courts are held at Kirkcudbright on every alternate Friday during session—at Castle-Douglas on a Wednesday in January, March, June, and September—at Maxwelltown on a Tuesday in the same months—at New Galloway on a Tuesday in March and May, and on a Thursday in September—and at Creetown on a Saturday in March, May, and September. Quarter sessions are held at Kirkcudbright on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and on the last Tuesday of October; and justice of peace small debt courts are held at Kirkcudbright on the second Tuesday, at New Galloway on the second Monday, at Castle-Douglas on the first Monday, at Maxwelltown on the first Thursday, and at Gatehouse on the first Saturday, of every month—at Creebridge on the first Saturday of every alternate month. The police force, in 1882, exclusive of that in Maxwelltown, comprised 20 men; and the salary of the chief-constable was £250. The persons tried at the instance of the police, in 1881, exclusive of those in Maxwelltown, were 284; those in that number convicted, 281; and those committed for trial, 33. The committals for crime, in the annual average of 1836-40, were 36; of 1841-45, 24; of 1846-50, 23; of 1851-55, 29; of 1856-60, 35; of 1861-65, 17; of 1865-69, 11; of 1870-74, 23; of 1872-76, 23; of 1877-81, 22. The county returns a member to parliament (always a Liberal since 1837), and its parliamentary constituency numbered 2273 in 1883. The annual value of real property was £213,303 in 1815, £193,801 in 1843, £346,503 in 1876, and £362,675 (*plus* £29,475 for railways) in 1883. Pop. (1801) 29,211, (1811) 33,684, (1821) 38,903, (1831) 40,590, (1841) 41,119, (1851) 43,121, (1861) 42,495, (1871) 41,859, (1881) 42,127, of whom 22,320 were females. Houses (1881) 4112 inhabited, 488 vacant, 42 building.

The registration county, taking in part of Penninghame parish from Wigtownshire, comprehends 28 entire parishes, and had, in 1881, a population of 42,290. The number of registered poor in the year ending 14 May 1881 was 1069; of dependants on these, 518; of casual poor, 398; of dependants on these, 290. The receipts for the poor, in that year, were £12,483, 2s. 8^{d.}; and the expenditure was £12,024, 0s. 8^{d.} The number of pauper lunatics was 107, the cost of their maintenance being £1823, 7s. 2^{d.} The percentage of illegitimate births was 17.4 in 1873, 14.2 in 1877, 15.9 in 1880, and 12.0 in 1881.

The civil county comprises 28 *quoad civilia* parishes, and is divided ecclesiastically into 33 *quoad sacra* parishes and part of another. The part of it E of the river Urr was anciently comprehended in the deanery of Nith and diocese of Glasgow, and is now included in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries; and the part W of the river Urr formed anciently the deanery of Desnes in the diocese of Galloway, and now forms the presbytery of Kirkcudbright and part of the presbytery of Wigtown in the synod of Galloway. The places of worship within the county are 33 of the Church of Scotland, 19 of the Free Church, 7 of the United Presbyterian Church, 1 of the Evangelical Union, 3 of Episcopalians, and 5 of Roman Catholics. In the year ending 30 Sept. 1882 the county had 72 schools (64 of them public), which, with accommodation for 8991 children, had 6852 on the registers, and 5352 in average attendance. The certificated, assistant, and pupil teachers numbered respectively 97, 4, and 40.

During the Roman period in Britain, Kirkcudbrightshire was occupied, along with other extensive territories, by two British tribes,—the Selgove, E of the Dee; and the Novante, W of that stream. British strengths line the whole frontier of the two tribes along both sides of the Dee, and occur in considerable numbers both eastward and westward in the interior, interspersed with the sites of Roman garrisons, placed to overawe a people who could not be easily subdued. Caves, subterranean excavations, and other remarkable hiding-places, resorted to by the inhabitants in barbarous times, perforate the cliffs on the rocky coast, and occur in various inland localities. The most notable is one in the parish of Borge. Stone circles occur, in sections or entire, in the parishes of Kirkbean, Colvend, Kirkgunzeon, Lochrutton, Parton, Kelton, Rewick, Kirkmabreck, and Minnigaff. A remarkable rocking-stone exists in Kells. Cairns and tumuli abound, and, in numerous instances, have yielded up some curious antiquities. Picts' kilns and murder-holes—the former of which abound in Minnigaff and Kirkmabreck—seem to be peculiar to Galloway; and if so, are comparatively modern works rather than strictly ancient. A Roman road, branching off through Glencairn from the great road up Nithsdale, passed through the lands of Altry in Dalry, to the farm of Holm in Carsphairn, proceeded thence across the ridge of Polwhat to the NW extremity of the parish, and there entered Ayrshire to penetrate by Dalmellington to the Firth of Clyde. Vestiges of the part of this road which traversed Kirkcudbrightshire still exist. A very ancient work, probably erected by the Romanized Britons, and intended for defence of the inhabitants on its S side, has been described under the DEIL'S DYKE. The principal ecclesiastical antiquities are the abbeys of Dundreman, Tongueland, and New-abbey, the priory of St Mary's Isle, and the convent (afterwards the college) of Lincluden.

The civil history of Kirkcudbrightshire has been rapidly sketched in the article GALLOWAY. The Pictish people of the district, who for so many years retained their own laws and practised their own usages, would not permit the introduction among them of a sheriffdom. Till 1296 what is now the Stewartry was considered as a part of Dumfriesshire. Throughout the 13th century, a violent struggle was maintained between the power of ancient usages, and that of the municipal law of recent introduction. The influence of the Comyns, during the minority of Alexander III., introduced a justiciary—a

beneficial change which was continued after Baliol's dethronement. The Comyn's forfeiture placed the lordship of Galloway in the possession of the illustrious Bruce, and—Western Galloway being already under the jurisdiction of the sheriff of Wigtown—seems to have occasioned the erection of Eastern and Central Galloway into the present Stewartry. In 1369, Archibald Douglas (the Grim) wrenched, for himself and his heirs, from the weakness of David II., the lordship of Galloway, and with it the Stewartry to which it gave appointment and power. But in 1455, when, on the forfeiture of the Douglases, the lordship of Galloway reverted to the Crown, the steward of Kirkcudbright became again the steward of the King. Though, for a long time, the territory continued to be nominally viewed as, in some respects, comprehended in Dumfriesshire, the steward was quite as independent as the sheriff, and, within his own territory, regularly executed, in discharge of his office, the writs of the King, and the ordinances of parliament. Before the commencement of the civil wars under Charles I., all trace of jurisdictional connection in any form whatever with Dumfriesshire had disappeared. But, from 1488 till the abolition of heritable jurisdictions in 1747, the Stewartry was enthralled by the imposition of a baronial or feudal character upon its supreme office. After the fall of James III. in the former year, Patrick, Earl of Bothwell, obtained a grant of the powers of Steward till the infant James IV. should attain the age of 21 years. In 1502, Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum got, for himself and his heirs, a grant for 9 years of the offices of steward of Kirkcudbright and keeper of Threave Castle, with their revenues, their lands, and their fisheries. Early in the reign of James V., Robert Lord Maxwell obtained a similar grant for 19 years; and in 1526 he received the offices and their pertinents as a regular hereditary possession. At the abolition of heritable jurisdictions, Henrietta, the Countess-dowager of Hopetoun, and the legal representative of the Maxwells, was allowed £5000 in compensation for the stewardship. Various other jurisdictions perplexed and chequered the district. The Stewarts of Garlies, who became Earls of Galloway, had a separate jurisdiction over all their estates in Minnigaiff and Kirkinabreck, and in 1747 received for it £154, 9s. 10d.; whilst the Lords Herries ruled separately over 'the regality of Terregles,' for which they were allowed £123, 4s. 1d. The provosts of Lincluden, the abbot of Dundrennan, the abbot of Tongueland, the abbot of Newabbey, and the Bishop of Galloway also had territories independent of the Steward. The regality of Almoreness, and some eight or nine baronies, were likewise separate jurisdictions. When all the feudalities were overthrown, the emancipated Stewartry was placed under a steward-depute, whose functions were the same as those of the sheriff-depute. The first steward-depute, at a salary of £150 a-year, was Thomas Miller, advocate, who, rising to the top of his profession, became president of the Court of Session, and left a baronetcy with a fair name to his family.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 4, 5, 8, 9, 14, 15, 1857-64.

See an article on 'The Agriculture of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright,' by Thomas MacLelland, in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* (1875); M. E. Maxwell's *Stewartry of Kirkcudbright* (3d ed. 1875); and works cited under GALLOWAY and DUNDRENNAN.

Kirkdale, a mansion and an ancient parish of SW Kirkcudbrightshire. Kirkdale House, near the shore of Wigtown Bay, 5½ miles SSE of Creechtown, is a splendid 15th century edifice of polished granite in the Italian style, after designs by Robert Adam, surrounded with beautiful grounds, and commanding strikingly picturesque views. Its owner, Frederick Rainsford-Hannay, Esq. (b. 1810; suc. 1856), holds 3938 acres in the shire, valued at £2156 per annum. The ancient parish was annexed in 1636, partly to Anwoth and chiefly to Kirkinabreck. Its church stood in the vale of a burn falling into Wigtown Bay, ¼ mile below Kirkdale mansion; and the graveyard is still in use.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 4, 1857.

Kirkden, a parish of SE central Forfarshire, containing at its NE corner the village, station, and post office of FRIOCKHEIM, 6¼ miles NW by W of Arbroath. Anciently it was called Idvie, its glebe forming part of Idvies barony; and it took its present name from the circumstance of its church being situated in one of those dells that locally are known as dens. It is bounded N by Guthrie, NE by Kinnell, E and SE by Inverkeilor, S by Carmyllie and the Dunbarrow section of Dunnichen, and W and NW by Dunnichen and Rescobie. All but cut in half by the detached portion of Dunnichen, it has an utmost length from ENE to WSW of 5¾ miles, a varying breadth of 150 yards and 2¼ miles, and an area of 5018½ acres, of which 19 are water. The Vinney rivulet winds 4¾ miles east-north-eastward along the Dunnichen and Rescobie boundary, then 2½ miles eastward through the interior, till at Friockheim it falls into Lunan Water, which itself flows 2½ miles east-by-southward along the Guthrie border. The gently undulating surface has a gradual west-south-westward ascent from 150 to 500 feet above sea-level, spurs of the Sidlaw Hills in the SW commanding extensive and brilliant views. Trap occurs in the hills; but hard grey sandstone, belonging to the Devonian formation, prevails throughout the rest of the parish, and has been largely quarried. The soil is chiefly friable clay, occasionally mixed with sand and gravel; and, though naturally cold and shallow, has been highly improved by marling, manuring, and judicious working. There is wood enough for shelter and embellishment; and nearly all the rest of the land is under cultivation. Gardyne Castle (Alex. Lyell, Esq.) is a fine old baronial residence, somewhat resembling Glamis Castle; other antiquities are an obelisk opposite Pitmuies House, and two artificial mounds on the estates of Gardyne and Idvies. Mansions are Idvies, Middleton, and Pitmuies; and 4 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of from £50 to £500, and 8 of from £20 to £50. Giving off a portion to the *quoad sacra* parish of Friockheim, Kirkden is in the presbytery of Arbroath and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £191. The parish church, on the left bank of the Vinney, opposite Letham, 6 miles ESE of Forfar, was rebuilt in 1825, and contains 525 sittings. The public school, with accommodation for 105 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 64, and a grant of £63, 9s. Valuation (1857) £5629, (1883) £8946, 17s. 6d., plus £2029 for railway. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 674, (1831) 1039, (1861) 1862, (1871) 1623, (1881) 1682; of ecclesiastical parish (1871) 523, (1881) 541.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Kirkdominæ, an ancient chapelry in Carriek district, Ayrshire, within the part of the ancient parish of Girvan which, in 1653, became the parish of Barr. Its church, crowning an eminence on the right bank of the Stinchar, 1¾ mile SW of Barr village, belonged to Crossraguel Abbey, and was partly taken down as building material for Barr church, but is still represented by some ruins. A well, approached by an archway, adjoins the ruins; and an annual fair, till a recent period, was held on the ground around.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 8, 1863.

Kirkebost. See KIRKEBOST.

Kirkfield, an estate, with a mansion, in Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire, 1¾ mile W by S of Lanark.

Kirkfieldbank or Kirkland, a village in Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire, on the left bank of the Clyde, 1 mile W of Lanark. Adjoining a beautiful sweep of the river, which contains a romantic wooded island, and is spanned by a three-arched bridge, it chiefly consists of two ranges of houses along the road from Lanark to Glasgow; and has a post office under Lanark, an Established chapel of ease, and a public school. The chapel of ease was built in 1871 at a cost of about £8000, and contains 400 sittings. Pop. (1841) 1023, (1861) 1212, (1871) 963, (1881) 963.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

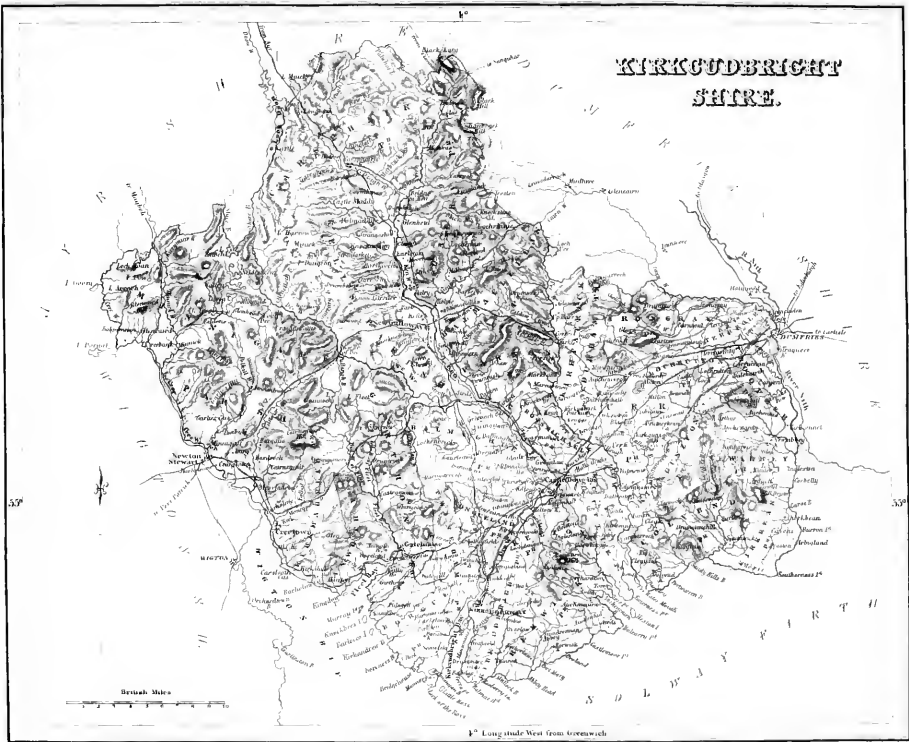
Kirkforthar House, an old mansion on the Balbirnie estate, in Markinch parish, Fife, 3 miles N of Markinch village. Near it are the hamlet of Kirkforthar Feus and the graveyard of the ancient chapelry of Kirk-

KCUDBRIGHT SHIRE.



Scale of one inch to the mile

KIRKCUDBRIGHT SHIRE.



forthar, which chapelry, forming the north-eastern section of Markinch parish, had a separate status till the beginning of the 17th century, and has bequeathed to places in and near it the names of Kirkforthar Wood and Hilton of Kirkforthar.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Kirkgunzeon, a post-office village and a parish of SE Kirkcubrightshire. The village stands, 190 feet above sea-level, on Kirkgunzeon Lane or Burn, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of Kirkgunzeon station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, this being $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Dumfries and $4\frac{1}{4}$ NNE of Dalbeattie. It was originally called Kirkwinong or Kirkwinyn, from the same saint who gave name to KILWINNING in Ayrshire.

The parish, containing also the stations of Killywhan and Southwick, 2 miles NNE and $2\frac{1}{4}$ SSW of Kirkgunzeon station, is bounded N by Lochrutton, E by Newabbey, SE and S by Colvend, and SW, W, and NW by Urr. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $11,956\frac{1}{4}$ acres. Kirkgunzeon Lane, coming in from the N, winds $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward through the interior, then $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles southward along the western boundary, till, passing off into Urr, and there taking the name of Dalbeattie Burn, it falls into Urr Water, 7 furlongs below Dalbeattie town. In the valley of the stream the surface declines to close on 100 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 450 at Barcosh Hill and 750 at Clawbelly Hill in the S, 520 at Bar Hill in the W, 646 at Camphill in the N, 1250 at the Long Fell and 1050 at Lotus Hill on the eastern border. A considerable aggregate of alluvial land lies along Kirkgunzeon Lane; thence to the NW boundary, and over a medium breadth of fully 1 mile to the SE, the ground is tumulated and hilly; and all the tract on the eastern and the south-eastern border consists of the western declivities of CRIFFEL. Granite predominates in this eastern and south-eastern tract, and is quarried for ornamental steps and gate pillars; and bluish compact greywacke, used for building stone fences, is elsewhere the principal rock. The soil of the alluvial vale is naturally fertile; and that of the other arable lands, by nature either stony or swampy, has been highly improved by art; but the soil of the uplands is heathy and shallow, fit only for sheep pasturage. Antiquities are vestiges of several round camps, and the mediæval towers or castles of Barcosh, Corrah, and Drumcultran. Maxwell of Terregles is the chief proprietor, 4 others holding each an annual value of between £100 and £500, and 1 of from £20 to £50. Kirkgunzeon is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £186. The parish church, at the village, which was originally built towards the close of the 12th century, and rebuilt in 1790, contains 160 sittings; and a public school, with accommodation for 120 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 108, and a grant of £119, 15s. 8d. Valuation (1860) £5378, (1883) £8129, 4s. 9d. Pop. (1801) 545, (1831) 652, (1861) 793, (1871) 661, (1881) 656.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Kirkhall, an estate, with a mansion, in Ardrossan parish, Ayrshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of the town. Its owner, Hugh Ferry Weir, Esq. (b. 1815; suc. 1838), holds 25 acres in the shire, valued at £68 per annum.

Kirkhill, a parish of N Inverness-shire, comprising the ancient parishes of Wardlaw, Lentrana, and Clunes, $3\frac{1}{2}$, $5\frac{1}{2}$, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of the post-town Inverness. It is bounded NW by Kilmorack, N by the Beaully Firth, E and SE by Inverness, and S by Kiltarlity. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $13,213\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which $20\frac{1}{4}$ are water, $104\frac{1}{4}$ tidal water, and $1703\frac{3}{4}$ foreshore. The river BEAULY winds $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward along all the north-western border to the head of the Beaully Firth, which lower down receives from this parish Moniack, Bunchrew, and other burns, and from which the surface rises steeply southward over the eastern half to 588 feet at Inchberry Hill, 1036 at Cnoc na Moine, and 1337 at An Leacainn. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly Devonian; and the soil of

the low grounds is a rich clayey loam, whilst that of the higher grounds is thin and gravelly. A large proportion of the parish is occupied by plantations or by natural woods of birch and alder. Near the left bank of the Beaully, opposite Beaully town, stood Lovat Castle, founded by the Bissets in 1230. Other antiquities are remains of two ancient Caledonian stone circles; a group of tumuli, said to be memorials of a desperate clan fight; and the site of Wardlaw church, now occupied by the Lovat mortuary chapel. Mansions are Achmagairn, Balblair, Bunchrew, Kingillie, Lentrana, Moniack Castle, and Newton; and Lord Lovat and 6 lesser proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards. Kirkhill is in the presbytery of Inverness and synod of Moray; the living is worth £343. The parish church, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSW of Clunes station, is a modern and commodious edifice. There is also a Free church; and three public schools—Inchmore, Kirkton, and Knockbain—with respective accommodation for 160, 60, and 75 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 75, 27, and 72, and grants of £51, 9s. 6d., £38, 19s. 6d., and £63, 19s. Valuation (1860) £8493, (1882) £10,659, 13s. Pop. (1801) 1582, (1831) 1715, (1861) 1757, (1871) 1582, (1881) 1480, of whom 886 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 83, 1881.

Kirkhill, a village in Penicuik and Lasswade parishes, Edinburghshire, on the North Esk, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Penicuik town. Standing on rising-grounds, it has been extended since 1861 from the left to the right bank of the river; and it is mainly inhabited by paper-makers. Pop. (1861) 342, (1871) 671, (1881) 755, of whom 505 were in Penicuik parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Kirkhill. See CAMBUSLANG.

Kirkhill, a mansion in Uphall parish, Linlithgowshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by N of Broxburn.

Kirkhill Castle, a modern mansion, successor to an ancient predecessor, in Colmonell parish, Ayrshire, on the NW outskirts of the village. Its owner, Mrs B. F. Gray, holds 1525 acres in the shire, valued at £1330 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 7, 1863.

Kirkhill House, a mansion in Cockpen parish, Edinburghshire, on the right bank of the South Esk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of Gorebridge. It is the seat of the ex-Lord Provost Sir William Johnston, Knt. (b. 1802), the brother, and for forty years the partner, of the geographer, Alex. Keith Johnston, LL.D., F.R.S. (1804-71), whose son was the explorer, A. K. Johnston (1846-79).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Kirkholm, an islet in the mouth of Seli Voe, in Sandsting parish, Shetland, $13\frac{1}{4}$ miles WNW of Lerwick. It appears to have been anciently fortified, as it retains traces of a breastwork round its most accessible parts, and of the foundations of nine houses within the line of the breastwork.

Kirkhope, a parish of NE Selkirkshire, containing Etrick-Bridge village, on the left bank of Etrick Water, 7 miles WSW of Selkirk, under which it has a post office. It is bounded NE by Selkirk, E by Ashkirk in Roxburghshire, SE by Selkirk (detached) and Robertson, SW and W by Etrick, and NW by Yarrow. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from NW to SE, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $22,972\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which $248\frac{1}{2}$ are water. ETRICK WATER has here a north-easterly course of 11 miles, partly along the boundaries with Etrick and Selkirk, but mainly across the interior; and during this course it is joined by seventeen little tributary burns. Six lakes, however, send off their effluence to Ale Water—Clearburn Loch ($2\frac{1}{4} \times 1$ furl.), Crooked Loch (2×1 furl.), and Hellmuir Loch ($3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ furl.), on the southern and south-eastern boundary; and Shaws Upper Loch ($1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ furl.), Shaws Under Loch ($3\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.), and Aker-moor Loch ($2\frac{3}{4} \times 1$ furl.), near the south-eastern boundary. The surface declines along Etrick Water to 480 feet above sea-level; and chief elevations to the right or SE of the river are Hutlerburn (1178 feet), Howford Hill (1012), Cavers Hill (1209), Shaws Hill (1292),

Mossbrae Height (1528), and Wedder Lairs (1539); to the left or NW. *Fauldshope Hill (1532), *Crook Hill (1580), Long Knowe (1175), *Sundhope Height (1684), and *Black Knowe Head (1808), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. Along the banks of Etrick Water and in the mouth of some of the little glens are patches of low arable land; but the rest of the parish consists almost wholly of hill or table-land, the eastern district being chiefly a bleak, dark, heathy plateau, which, lying 1000 feet above sea-level, is much of it occupied by swamp or morass, and presents scarce one feature to relieve the eye except the above-named lakes. The rocks are Silurian; and the soils of the hill pastures resemble those of Etrick and of Yarrow. Sheep-farming is the principal occupation. In the W of the parish are traces of the CATRAIL or Piets' Work Ditch, running near the right bank of Etrick Water. The Duke of Buccleuch is the largest proprietor, 3 others holding an annual value of more, and 2 of less, than £500. Conjoined with St Mary's and Deuchar in 1640 to form the parish of Yarrow, and disjoined from Yarrow in 1851 at the instance of the Duke of Buccleuch. Kirkhope is in the presbytery of Selkirk and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £310. The church, at Etrick-Bridge, was built in 1841, and contains 300 sittings. Kirkhope public and the Duke of Buccleuch's school, with respective accommodation for 107 and 30 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 74 and 22, and grants of £82, 15s. and £34, 3s. Valuation (1864) £6148, (1881) £9106. Pop. (1861) 555, (1871) 565, (1881) 547.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 17, 16, 1864

Kirkiboll. See TONGUE.

Kirkibost, an island of North Uist parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, adjacent to the SW side of North Uist Island, and insulated only at high water. With a length of 1 mile, and inconsiderable breadth, it chiefly consists of low land, which, once fertile and very productive, has suffered much devastation by the action of westerly gales. Pop. (1841) 25, (1861) 7, (1881) 12.

Kirkinner, a post-office village and a coast parish of SE Wigtownshire. The village has a station on the Wigtownshire railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Wigtown. It took its name from St Kenneir, a virgin who suffered martyrdom at Cologne in 450.

The parish, since 1630 comprising the ancient parishes of Kirkinner and Longcastle, is bounded NW by Kirkcowan, N by Wigtown, E by Wigtown Bay, S by Sorbie and Glasserton, and W by Mochrum. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, exclusive of foreshore, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 17,949 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 2559 are foreshore and 139 $\frac{1}{2}$ water. Wigtown Bay extends here $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-eastward, and, with a breadth at high water of from $2\frac{3}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, at low water of from 1 furlong to 5 furlongs, at the efflux of the tide leaves on the Kirkinner side a belt of dry sands nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile broad. The BLADENOCH winds $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-southward along all the northern border to its mouth near the town of Wigtown; and several streamlets traverse the interior to either the Bladenoch or Wigtown Bay. Dowalton Loch (11 \times 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ furl.), at the meeting point with Sorbie and Mochrum, was drained in 1862-63. A belt of low carse ground, a mile or more in breadth, extends along Wigtown Bay; and all the rest of the land is a congeries of rising grounds, hillocks, and small hills, with intervening hollows. The hills are gently outlined, and mostly covered with rich verdure; some of them are embellished or crowned with plantation; and the higher have elevations of only 200 or 300 feet above sea-level. The predominant rocks are Silurian, greywacke chiefly and greywacke slate; and they yield but little good building material. The soil of the belt of flat land in the E is rich alluvium; of the other lands is mostly gravelly, by nature thin, light, and unfertile, but so improved by art, as everywhere now to exhibit a highly cultivated aspect. Tracts that were for-

merly covered with moss, and encumbered with granite boulders, have all been thoroughly reclaimed; and now not an acre can properly be called waste. Dairy-farming is a principal industry. The Rev. Andrew Symson, author of *A Large Description of Galloway*, was minister from 1663 to 1686. Antiquities, other than those of BALDOON and DOWALTON, are the site of a Caledonian stone circle, vestiges of two circular camps, and the rude egg-shaped 'Hole-stone' of Crows. BARNBARROCH, also noticed separately, is the only mansion; and 4 proprietors hold each an annual value of more, 5 of less, than £500. Kirkinner is in the presbytery of Wigtown and synod of Galloway; the living is worth £363. The parish church, erected in 1828, is a handsome edifice, with 600 sittings, a square tower, and an ancient four-holed cross. Three public schools—Kirkinner, Longcastle, and Malzie—with respective accommodation for 132, 83, and 58 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 119, 46, and 31, and grants of £96, 14s., £35s, 4s. 9d., and £24, 15s. 11d. Valuation (1860) £13,588, (1883) £16,084, 11s. 6d. Pop. (1891) 1160, (1841) 1769, (1861) 1716, (1871) 1548, (1881) 1597.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 4, 1857.

Kirkintilloch, a town and a parish in the detached district of Dumbartonshire. The town stands, 114 to 150 feet above sea-level, on the Forth and Clyde Canal, on the Lenzie and Aberfoyle branch of the North British railway, and on Luggie Water adjacent to its influx to the Kelvin, by rail being $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Lennoxton, $1\frac{1}{2}$ N of Lenzie Junction, $6\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Glasgow, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ W of Edinburgh. It sprang from a strong fort on Antoninus' Wall, and took thence the Celtic name *Cacrentulach* ('fort at the end of the ridge') corrupted into Kirkintilloch. Crowning a rising ground at the W end of the town, and commanding the passage of Luggie Water, this fort was situated on the N side of the wall; enclosed an area of 90 by 80 yards; and has left remains in the form of a flat oblong mound, now called the Peel. Numerous Roman relics, including a legionary stone, now preserved in the Hunterian Museum of Glasgow University, another stone with bold sculptures of bulls' heads, coins of Domitian, Antoninus Pius, Commodus, and Constantine, an amphora, etc., have been found on and near the site of the fort; and foundations of ancient buildings, with marks or accompaniments indicative of Roman origin, have been discovered in the adjacent grounds. The town was probably a place of some importance, all onward from the Roman occupation; and in 1170 it was made a burgh of barony by a charter of William the Lyon in favour of William de Comyn, Baron of Lenzie and Lord of Cumbernauld. From his descendant it passed, about 1206, to the great Fleming family, Lords Fleming from 1460, and Earls of Wigtown from 1606 to 1747; and from them it received renewals or extension of its burgh rights. In 1672 William, fifth Earl of Wigtown, built a three-arch bridge over Luggie Water, described as 'maist necessary and useful for the saife passage of all persons who travel from Edenbro' and Stirling to Glasgow and Dumbarton'; in 1745 Kirkintilloch suffered severely from part of the rebel army of Prince Charles Edward; and in 1832 thirty-six of its townfolk died of the Asiatic cholera, this being the first place where the pest appeared in the West of Scotland. From time immemorial it has possessed two tracts of public property—the 'burgh acres,' on which most of its streets are built; and the 'Newland mailings,' extending into the country. A castle, built by John Comyn about the beginning of the 14th century, appears to have been a structure of considerable strength, but has utterly disappeared.

Dingy and irregularly built, the town exhibits nothing worthy of its ancient importance, and looks to have always been so absorbed in trade and manufacture as almost to preclude attention to grace of architectural order or beauty. The court house or town hall is an old building with a steeple, and included a small prison, closed in 1878. The parish church, erected in 1644, is a cruciform old-fashioned structure, with crow-stepped

gables; and, as repaired in 1840, contains 822 sittings. St David's Established church, containing 1012 sittings, was built as a chapel of ease in 1837 at a cost of £2300, and in 1873 was raised to *quoad sacra* status. Other places of worship are St David's Free church (1843), St Andrew's Free church (1871), a U.P. church (1855), a United Original Secession church (1806), and the Roman Catholic church of the Holy Family (1874). Lairdland public, Oswald public, Kerr Street, and a Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 500, 369, 222, and 196 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 350, 243, 184, and 105, and grants of £283, 4s. 6d., £237, 13s. 8d., £156, 18s., and £84, 17s.

Kirkintilloch has a post office under Glasgow, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the National and Commercial Banks, a National Security Savings' Bank, 13 insurance agencies, 2 hotels, an agricultural association, a horticultural society, a public cemetery, a Young Men's Christian Association, a temperance hall, and fairs on the second Tuesday of May and 20 Oct. It has been lighted with gas since 1839; and in 1878 the gas-works were purchased from the gas company by the police commissioners for £14,000; whilst the Kirkintilloch and Lenzie Waterworks were constructed in 1874 at a cost of £14,000. They comprise a storage-tank of 180,000 gallons capacity; but, this supply proving insufficient, a new reservoir, holding 24,500,000 gallons, was formed in 1882 at a cost of £3636. In 1881 a cast-iron drinking-fountain, 12 feet high, was presented to the town by Bailie Wallace; and a new drainage system was carried out in 1883. Employment is afforded by 3 chemical works, 3 iron foundries, 2 steam saw-mills, a power-loom factory, and the weaving of lappet muslin. The burgh became independent of its baronial superior prior to the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions (1747), and it possesses a jurisdiction similar to that of royal burghs, being governed by a senior and a junior magistrate, 8 councillors, a treasurer, and a town clerk, whilst under the General Police Act (1862) it has a body of police commissioners, comprising a senior and 2 junior magistrates, 3 representatives from each of four wards, a collector, a treasurer, and a clerk. A police court is held weekly; a sheriff small debt court on the first Thursday of March, June, September, and December; and a justice of peace court on the first Saturday of every month. Valuation (1883) £26,173, 1s. 6d. Pop. (1791) 1536, (1828) 4172, (1851) 6342, (1861) 6113, (1871) 6490, (1881) 8029, of whom 4205 were females, and 7352 were in the police burgh. Houses (1881) 1686 inhabited, 125 vacant, 14 building.

The parish comprises the western part of the ancient barony of Lenzie, commensurate with the entire detached district of Dumbartonshire, and was parochially separated from the eastern part of that barony in 1649. It then assumed the name of Wester Lenzie, while the eastern part took that of Easter Lenzie; but shortly afterwards the two parts from the sites of the respective churches changed their names to Kirkintilloch and Cumbernauld. The parish, containing the villages of Waterside, Tintock, and Twechar, with Lenzie Junction, is bounded N by Campsie and Kilsyth in Stirlingshire, E by Cumbernauld, SE by New Monkland in Lanarkshire, and S and W by Cadder, also in Lanarkshire. Its utmost length, from E by N to W by S, is 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ miles; and its area is 7226 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 81 are water. The river KELVIN flows 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-south-westward along or near to all the northern boundary; Luggie Water first runs 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ mile westward along the eastern part of the southern boundary, then 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-westward through the interior, till it falls into the Kelvin at the town; and the FORTH AND CLYDE CANAL, in a line not far from the Kelvin, traverses all the northern border. All lying within the strath or broad dingle of Antoninus' Wall and the Forth and Clyde Canal, the surface sinks at the NW corner of the parish to 105 feet above sea-level, and rises thence gently eastward and east-south-

eastward to 234 feet near Oxcang, 338 near Gartshore House, and 400 at Bar Hill. To the N it is sheltered by the Kilsyth Hills, and it chiefly consists of northward sloping plain, diversified mostly with waving swells, but in Bar Hill presenting a steep and precipitous craig. The rocks belong to the Limestone Carboniferous series, but are situated on the northern verge of the great coal field of Lanarkshire, beyond the line of the most valuable seams; and, though including abundance of sandstone, limestone, and ironstone, they yield comparatively little coal. The soil, along the Kelvin, is deep and marshy, liable to inundation; on a small tract in the NE corner is a light reddish earth on a gravelly or trap rock bottom; in the W, around the town, is a light black loam, 16 or 18 inches deep, on a reddish tilly subsoil; in the southern and eastern districts is a strong clay; and in isolated small patches, together comprising some 140 acres, is black peat-moss. About 300 acres are under wood; and of the remaining area, though little is actually waste, one-half at most is in regular tillage. ANTONINUS' WALL, extending along the parish nearly in the line of the Forth and Clyde Canal, had a fort upon Bar Hill, which, enclosing an area of 150 square yards, and commanding a view of almost the entire course of the wall from the Forth to the Clyde, is still represented by some vestiges. Another fort, now hardly traceable, at Auchendowie hamlet, formed a rectangle of 150 yards by 70; and, as already stated, a third at the town is still represented by considerable remains. GARTSHORE House is the chief mansion; and 5 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 36 of between £100 and £500, 48 of from £50 to £100, and 92 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Glasgow and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, this parish is divided ecclesiastically among Kirkintilloch proper and the *quoad sacra* parishes of Kirkintilloch-St David's and Lenzie; the first is a living worth £428, the second £357, and the third £450. Under the landward school board, two public schools, Condorrat and Gartconner, with respective accommodation for 229 and 250 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 88 and 120, and grants of £77, 19s. and £51, 6s. Valuation (1860) £21,216. (1883) £20,987, 11s. 1d. Pop. (1801) 3210, (1821) 4580, (1841) 8880, (1861) 8179, (1871) 8257, (1881) 10,591, of whom 5364 were in Kirkintilloch proper, 3787 in St David's, and 1440 in Lenzie.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Kirkland, a village in Wemyss parish, Fife, on the right bank of the Leven, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ mile W of Leven town. The seat of a large flax-spinning mill, it has a public hall constructed in 1875 out of an old schoolhouse, and capable of accommodating 150 persons. Pop. (1861) 448, (1871) 355.

Kirkland, Lanarkshire. See KIRKFIELD BANK.

Kirkland, a mansion in Dalry parish, Ayrshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Dalry town.

Kirkland, a hamlet in Kirkcudbright parish, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of the town.

Kirklands, an estate, with a mansion, in Ancrum parish, Roxburghshire, 7 furlongs WNW of the village. The mansion, on a wooded height, overhanging Ale Water, was erected about 1830 after designs by Blore of London; and is a handsome edifice in the Tudor style. Its owner, Col. Roland Richardson, Esq. (b. 1821; suc. 1864), holds 70 acres in the shire, valued at £188 annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Kirkliston, a village in Linlithgowshire, and a parish partly also in Edinburghshire. The village, occupying a rising-ground on the left bank of Almond Water, has a station on the Queensferry branch of the North British, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Ratho Junction, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of South Queensferry, and 10 W (by road only S) of Edinburgh. It takes name from the parish church and Liston Manor, being distinguished by the prefix *Kirk* from Old Liston, New Liston, Over New Liston, Hal Liston, and Illiston or Ifigh Liston, all in the same parish. Some of its houses are good and modern, yet it offers on the whole a poor appearance; and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph

departments, an inn, and a long established distillery. A foot-bridge over the Almond was constructed in 1846 to give access to Ratho station, and is over 100 feet long. The parish church, with 700 sittings, is very ancient, having a fine S Norman doorway, and including the old burying vault of the noble family of Stair, with the ashes of the first countess, the 'Lady Ashton' of Scott's *Bride of Lammermoor*. The Free church had a spire added in 1880. Pop. (1841) 840, (1861) 572, (1871) 647, (1881) 747.

The parish, containing also Winchburgh village in Linlithgowshire and Newbridge hamlet in Edinburghshire, includes a detached Edinburghshire section, called Listonshiels, lying among the Pentland Hills at the boundary with Peeblesshire, 4 miles SSW of Balerno and $7\frac{3}{4}$ (as the crow flies) S of Kirkliston village. Its church having once belonged to the Knights Templars, it was anciently called Temple Liston. The main body is bounded on the NW by Dalmeny (detached) and Abercorn, N by Dalmeny, E by Cramond and Corstorphine, S by Ratho and Kirknewton, SW by Uphall, and W by Ecclesmachan. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 5 miles; its utmost width is $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is $7716\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 67 are water, and 5397 belong to Linlithgowshire. The Listonshiels or detached section is bounded NE and N by Currie, E by Penicuik, SE by Penicuik and Linton in Peeblesshire, and SW by Midcalder. With an utmost length and breadth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 miles, it has an area of $1892\frac{1}{2}$ acres. ALMOND Water winds $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-eastward along all the Midlothian boundary of the Linlithgowshire section, which is traversed by Brox and Niddry Burns, two affluents of the Almond, whilst a third, GOGAR Burn, flows $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north-north-eastward along all the Cramond boundary. The Union Canal goes $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles across the southern wing of the main body, and, after making a detour through Uphall, proceeds $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile northward through the western part of the Linlithgowshire section. Springs are abundant and not a little various, affording ample supplies of pure water, and offering solutions of magnesia, lime, and iron. The surface of all the main body is a plain diversified with very gentle rising-grounds, and, with altitudes ranging from 80 to 320 feet above sea-level, everywhere, but specially along the Almond, presents a pleasing appearance. The Listonshiels section has a southward ascent from 900 to 1750 feet above sea-level, and is drained by head-streams of BAVELAW Burn to the Water of Leith. The rocks belong to the Calciferous Sandstone series of the Carboniferous formation, with intersections of basalt, trap tuff, and diorite; and include sandstone, limestone, ironstone, bituminous shale, and whinstone, all of economical value. A beautiful durable sandstone is quarried on Humble farm, and furnished the material for the Glasgow new Exchange. The soil here and there is very wet clay, on some haughs is light earth or deep sand, and elsewhere varies from a strong clay to a rich black mould. But a small proportion of the parish is under wood, nearly all the remainder being in a state of high cultivation. Prof. Andrew Dalzell, F.R.S. (1742-1806), the eminent scholar, was a native. A field SW of the village of Kirkliston is pointed out as the spot where Edward I. of England encamped on his way to Falkirk (1298); and near some large stones in a field by Newbridge, stone coffins, spear heads, and other relics of some ancient battle have been found. A prominent object is the stupendous viaduct of the Edinburgh and Glasgow section of the North British railway over the Almond; and the chief antiquities are the CATSTANE, ILLISTON or ELISTON Castle, and NIDDRY Castle. These are all noticed separately; as also are the chief mansions, Newliston, Clifton Hall, Fox Hall, and Ingliston. Nine proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 4 of between £100 and £500, 2 of from £50 to £100, and 12 of from £20 to £50. Kirkliston is in the presbytery of Linlithgow and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale: the living is worth £473. Kirkliston, Nellfield, and Winchburgh public schools, with respective accommodation for 323, 62, and 108 children, had (1881)

an average attendance of 207, 36, and 34, and grants of £170, 1s., £40, 11s., and £15, 4s. 8d. Valuation (1860) £16,811, (1882) £28,301, of which £6251 was in Edinburghshire. Pop. (1801) 1647, (1831) 2265, (1861) 1917, (1871) 2187, (1881) 2580, of whom 1984 were in Linlithgowshire.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Kirkmabreck, a parish of SW Kirkcudbrightshire, containing the seaport town and station of CREETOWN, and comprising since 1636 the ancient parish of Kirkmabreck, with the greater part of that of Kirkdale. It is bounded NW by Minnigaff, NE by Girthon, E by Anwoth, and SW and W by Wigton Bay and the estuary of the Cree. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 10 miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is $25,011\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 1659 are foreshore, $128\frac{3}{4}$ links, and $192\frac{1}{2}$ water. From the Palnure's confluence to Creetown ferry, the CREE curves 3 miles south-south-eastward, at the ferry having a high-water width of $5\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, which broadens to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in sandy WIGTOWN Bay. Palnure Burn winds $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile south-south-westward along the Minnigaff border to the Cree; Graddock Burn runs 5 miles south-westward along the same boundary to Palnure Burn; Carronch Burn and Big Water of FLEET run $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward along the boundary with Girthon; and Skyre Burn runs $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-eastward along that with Anwoth; whilst Moneypool Burn, flowing $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward to the Cree's estuary at Creetown, is one out of several streams that drain the interior. Chalybeate springs are at Pibble, Muirfad, Cuil, Falbae, Ferryburn, Blackmire, and other places; and that at Pibble has enjoyed some medicinal repute. The coast, with an extent below Creetown of $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles, is mostly flat and sandy, but towards the south-eastern extremity becomes rocky, bold, high, and precipitous, and there is torn with fissures and pierced with caverns, some of them offering romantic features, and one at Ravenshall Point bearing the name of 'Dirk Hatteraick's Cave.' The immediate seaboard is low and richly embellished; but all the interior is a congeries of hills and mountains, intersected with vales and hollows. Chief elevations, from S to N, are Barholm Hill (1163 feet) and Cairnharrow (1497) on the Anwoth border, Larg Hill (969), Cambret Hill (1150), CAIRNSMORE OF FLEET (2152), and Meikle Multaggart (2000). The uplands, rising in successive ridges, are partly green and partly clothed with a mixture of heath and verdure; present, with their intersecting hollows, a series of interesting landscapes; and, whilst forming a noble horizon to the views from the seaboard, command from their summits extensive and magnificent views over much of Galloway, over part of England, and across to Ireland and the Isle of Man. The rocks are variously granitic, metamorphic, and Silurian. A granite quarry, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by E of Creetown, has been largely worked since 1830 by the Mersey Harbour Company for the construction of the Liverpool docks; a second, at Bagbie, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile further SSE, has been worked since 1864 by another Liverpool company; and a third, on Fell farm, near the crown of the hill at whose base is the first, is worked by a Glasgow company, and has connection with a recently erected establishment for polishing granite. Lead ore occurs at Blairwood, Drumore, Glen, and Mark; fine specimens of galena have been found in Moneypool; and a copper mine was opened about 1835 at Craigneuk, but did not succeed. The soil is alluvial along the Cree; and elsewhere is mostly gravelly or moorish, and much encumbered with granite boulders. About 5300 acres are under the plough, and some 900 are meadow. Antiquities other than those noticed under CAIRNSHOLY, GLENQUICKEN, BARHOLM, and CARSLITH are Caledonian stone circles, the site of the large tumulus of Cairnywanie, the ivy-clad ruins of Kirkmabreck old church, vestiges of Kirkdale church, and the site of Kilbride chapel. Dr Thomas Brown (1778-1820), professor of moral philosophy in Edinburgh University, was born at the manse; and another native was Samuel Douglas (d. 1799), the founder of Douglas Academy in Newton-Stewart. The Rev. Patrick Peacock, a distinguished sufferer in the cause of the Solemn League

and Covenant, was for some time minister; and Major M'Culloch, beheaded at Edinburgh in 1666, was proprietor of the estate of Barholm. Mansions, noticed separately, are Barholm, Cassencarrie, and Kirkdale; and 7 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 3 of between £100 and £500, 6 of from £50 to £100, and 7 of from £20 to £50. Kirkmabreck is in the presbytery of Wigtown and synod of Galloway; the living is worth £333. The parish church and a U.P. church are noticed under CREETOWN; and three public schools—Creetown, Kirkdale, and Kirkmabreck—with respective accommodation for 63, 70, and 165 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 53, 44, and 119, and grants of £31, 11s., £33, 11s., and £83, 14s. Valuation (1860) £7563, (1883) £11,919, 1s. 7d. Pop. (1801) 1212, (1841) 1854, (1861) 1851, (1871) 1568, (1881) 1834.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 4, 1857.

Kirkmadrine, an ancient parish in Wigtownshire, since the middle of the 17th century forming the eastern district of Sorbie parish. Its church, on Penkiln farm, 7 furlongs N by W of Garliestown, is still represented there by some ruins and the burying-ground.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 4, 1857.

Kirkmadrine, a small ruined chapel in Stoneykirk parish, SW Wigtownshire, 2 miles SW of Sandhead village. The gateposts of its graveyard are two sculptured stones, figured in Dr John Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 3, 1856.

Kirkmahoe, a hamlet and a parish in Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire. The hamlet stands, 45 feet above sea-level, near the left bank of Duncow Burn, 1 mile E of the Nith, and 4 miles N of Dumfries, under which it has a post office.

The parish, containing also the villages of DALSWINTON and Duncow, and including the ancient chapelry of Kilblane, is bounded NW by Closeburn, NE by Closeburn and Kirkmichael, E by Tinwald, SE by Dumfries, SW by Holywood, and W by Dunscore and Keir. Rudely resembling a kite in outline, it has an utmost length, from N by W to S by E, of 8 miles; an utmost breadth, from E to W, of 4½ miles; and an area of 12,699½ acres, of which 147½ are water. The NITH sweeps 7½ miles south-south-eastward along or close to all the western and south-western boundary; Park Burn, a head-stream of Lochar Water, runs 4½ miles south-by-eastward along most of the Tinwald border; Goukstone Burn and the Water of Ae trace most of the north-eastern boundary; and the interior is drained to one or other of these streams by a number of pretty rivulets, of which Duncow Burn, rising just within Closeburn, runs 8 miles south-by-eastward till it falls into the Nith at a point 3 miles N by W of Dumfries. The portion of the parish S of Duncow village is all of it low and nearly flat, sinking to 40, and nowhere exceeding 138, feet above sea-level; but northward the surface rises gradually to 704 feet at Dalswinton Wood, 693 at Duncow Common, 883 at Whitestanes Moor, and 984 at Auchengeith Moor—heights that command a magnificent view of the Nith's lower basin and across the Solway Firth to the Cumberland mountains. Old Red sandstone prevails in the S, greywacke in the N; and the soil along the Nith is rich alluvium, on the sloping ground and braes is sandy or gravelly, and on much of the high grounds is moss 6 inches deep, incumbent on a bed of earthy gravel. Two-thirds or so of the entire area are in tillage, woods cover nearly 600 acres, and the rest is either pastoral or waste. The antiquities include tumuli, circular moats, and vestiges of hill-forts. Mansions, noticed separately, are CARNSALLOCH, DALSWINTON, and MILNHEAD; and 4 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 15 of between £100 and £500, 9 of from £50 to £100, and 6 of from £20 to £50. Kirkmahoe is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £332. The parish church, at Kirkmahoe hamlet, is a neat and commodious Gothic building of 1822, with a pinnacled tower. There is also a Free church; and two public schools, Dalswinton and Duncow, with respective accommodation for 65 and 140 children, had (1881) an

average attendance of 49 and 65, and grants of £33, 12s. and £51, 11s. Valuation (1860) £10,824, (1883) £13,092, 1s. Pop. (1801) 1315, (1831) 1601, (1861) 1462, (1871) 1332, (1881) 1250.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 9, 10, 1863-64.

Kirkmaiden, a parish in the southern extremity of Rhinns district, SW Wigtownshire, containing the post-office villages of Drumore and Port Logan, the former 17½ miles S by E of Stranraer. As including the southernmost point of Scotland, it is mentioned, conjointly with John o' Groat's House, in Burns's phrase, 'Frae Maiden Kirk to John o' Groat's,' to indicate the extremities of the Scottish mainland. It is bounded N by Stoneykirk, E by Luce Bay, and SW and W by the Irish Sea; and it extends southward in a peninsular strip that terminates in the Mull of Galloway. Its utmost length, from N by W to S by E, is 9½ miles; its breadth varies between 1½ and 4½ miles; and its area is 14,566½ acres, of which 836½ are foreshore. The Mull of GALLOWAY (228 feet) and its lighthouse having been separately noticed, it remains to say that the south-western and western coast is mostly bold and rocky, rising steeply to 400 feet at Laggattulloch Head, 205 at Cairnywellan Head, and 214 at the Mull of Logan, and indented by CLANYARD and PORT LOGAN or Nessoek Bays. It has numerous fissures and caves, many of the latter with small opening but roomy interior; and it offers very trivial aggregate of foreshore. The E coast is mostly low, and, with the exception of Killiness Point, presents from end to end a slightly waving outline. The interior is mainly a congeries of low hills, and attains 325 feet above sea-level at Berehill, 286 at the church, 507 at Barnockrie Moor, 525 at West Muntloch, and 522 at Dunman. Eruptive and Silurian rocks are predominant, and slate was for some time largely worked in several quarries. Much of the soil is of a character to require artificial draining. Wood covers about 270 acres; some 1700 are rocky moor or moss; rather more than one-half of the entire area is pasture; and the rest is in cultivation. Antiquities, other than those noticed under CASTLE-CLANYARD, CRAMMAG, DRUMORE, DUNMAN, the Mull of GALLOWAY, and LOGAN, are vestiges of several Caledonian or mediæval strongholds, sites or traces of five pre-Reformation chapels, and Auchness Castle, a quaint square gabled tower, now a farmhouse. LOGAN House, noticed separately, is the only mansion; and James M'Douall, Esq., is the chief proprietor, 2 others holding an annual value of £500 and upwards, and 6 of from £20 to £50. Kirkmaiden is in the presbytery of Stranraer and synod of Galloway; the living is worth £181. The parish church, 1 mile E of Drumore, was built in 1638, and contains 275 sittings; its bell, bearing date 1534, is said to have once been the dinner-bell of Castle-Clanyard. The ancient church, the cave near the Mull of Galloway, was dedicated to St Medana, identical probably with St Monenna or Moduenna, whose death is placed in 519, and who, consecrated a virgin by St Patrick, is said to have crossed from Ireland to Scotland, where she founded many churches, three of them in Galloway (*Skene's Celtic Scotland*, ii. 37, 1877). A Free church stands ½ mile NNW of Drumore; and three public schools—Central, Northern, and Southern—with respective accommodation for 230, 180, and 85 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 134, 84, and 65, and grants of £127, 8s., £74, 5s., and £54, 13s. Valuation (1860) £9380, (1883) £14,492, 10s. Pop. (1801) 1613, (1831) 2051, (1861) 2333, (1871) 2507, (1881) 2446.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 1, 1856.

Kirkmaiden, a small pre-Reformation parish of SE Wigtownshire, long incorporated with Glasserton. Its roofless church, romantically situated by the shore, not far from Monreith, is the scene of many a weird ghost story.

Kirkmay, a large and handsome mansion of 1817 in Crail parish, Fife, ½ mile W by S of Crail town. Its owner, Robert Duncan, Esq., holds 213 acres in the shire, valued at £1215 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 41, 1857.

Kirkmichael, a village and a parish in Carrick district, Ayrshire. The village stands, 176 feet above sea-level, on Dyroek Burn, 3 miles E by S of Maybole, under which it has a post office. The environs are pleasant; and the place itself presents a neat, agreeable appearance, with little gardens attached to its houses, and with interspersions of trees. Pop. (1861) 463, (1871) 372, (1881) 343.

The parish, containing also the village of Crosshill, is bounded N by Dalrymple, E by Straiton, S by Dailly, SW by Kirkoswald, and W by Maybole. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between 5 furlongs and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $16,114\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 185 are water. The river Doon winds $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles westward along all the northern boundary; GIRVAN Water, after running $6\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs northward along the eastern boundary, meanders $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-by-southward through the interior, and next flows $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-westward along the Straiton and Kirkoswald border; and Dyroek Burn, issuing from Shankston Loch, runs $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-westward along the eastern boundary, and through the interior, till it falls into Girvan Water, 1 mile below Kirkmichael village. On the eastern border lie triangular Loch Spallander (3×2 furl.) and Shankston Loch ($2\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ furl.); and near the latter are Barnsham Loch (3×1 furl.) and Loch Crom ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$ furl.). Along the Doon the surface declines to 140, along Girvan Water to 93, feet above sea-level; and, from N to S, it attains 629 feet at Lochhill near Shankston Loch, 642 near Guiltreehill, 711 at Glenside Hill near Loch Spallander, and 1406 at GLENALLA Fell. The predominant rocks are igneous and Devonian. Sandstone has been quarried, and limestone largely worked; but coal has been sought for without success, and lead ore is only supposed to exist in one of the hills. The soil, on some lands adjacent to the streams, is a rich sharp mould; on other low lands is of a clayey nature, inclining to loam on slopes; of some of the lower hills is light and gravelly; and on the higher uplands is a thin turf on a shingly bottom. A large proportion of the land is in a state of high cultivation, and nearly 1200 acres are under wood. There are traces of two ancient circular forts on Guiltreehill Farm, and of three others at Deanston, Cassanton, and Castle-Downans; and ruins of a pre-Reformation chapel existed, till a recent period, on Lindsayston Farm. Kirkmichael House, 3 furlongs S of Kirkmichael village, is a large fine mansion, with beautiful pleasure-grounds; its owner, John Shaw-Kennedy, Esq. (b. 1826; suc. 1877), holds 1689 acres in the shire, valued at £2601 per annum. Other mansions, noticed separately, are CASSILLIS House and CLOXCARD Castle; and the property is mostly divided among eight. Giving off a large piece to the *quoad sacra* parish of Crosshill, and a fragment to that of Patna, Kirkmichael is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £298. The parish church, at the NE end of Kirkmichael village, was built in 1787, and contains 600 sittings; its picturesque graveyard is surrounded by large old ash trees. The public school, with accommodation for 148 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 93, and a grant of £68, 10s. Valuation (1860) £12,769, (1883) £16,407, 7s. 2d. Pop. (1801) 1119, (1831) 2758, (1861) 2823, (1871) 2254, (1881) 1989, of whom 969 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Kirkmichael, an Annandale parish of N Dumfriesshire, whose church stands, 390 feet above sea-level, near the left bank of the Water of Ae, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Shiehlhill station, $4\frac{1}{2}$ N of Amisfield station, and 9 N by E of the post-town, Dumfries. Comprising the ancient parish of Kirkmichael and the larger part of Garvald, it is bounded N by Kirkpatrick-Juxta, NE and E by Johnstone, SE by Lochmaben, S by Tinwald, SW by Kirkmahoe, and W by Closeburn. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth is 5 miles; and its area is $17,130\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 148 are water. The Water of Ae, from a point within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of its source upon Queensberry Hill to

a point only 3 furlongs from its confluence with Kinnel Water, hurries $12\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-eastward on or near to all the western, south-western, southern, and south-eastern border; KINNEL Water itself, over a distance of $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles to a point $5\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs above the influx of the Ae, roughly traces part of the boundary with Johnstone; and GLENKILL and GARVALD Burns, running $6\frac{1}{2}$ and $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles through the interior southward to the Ae, divide the parish into three pretty equal portions. In the SE is Cumrue Loch ($1 \times \frac{3}{4}$ furl.), as large again till it was reduced by drainage; and in the N, near the Martyr's Stone, a still smaller but very deep tarn lies at an altitude of 1160 feet. The SE corner of the parish is a level tract, declining to 170 feet above the sea; beyond, the surface rises north-north-westward to 324 feet at Nether Garvald, 546 at Carrick, 896 at Kirkmichael Fell, 1183 at Kirkland Hill, 1201 at Kirk Hill, and 1307 at Holehouse Hill. Red sandstone predominates in the plains, and has been worked; alum slate, interspersed with iron pyrites, occurs in the SW; and Silurian rocks prevail throughout the hills. The soil along the lower reaches of the Ae and the Kinnel is very fertile alluvium; in patches amounting to over 500 acres, is mossy; and in the middle districts, is mostly dry and gravelly, but partly moorish and heathy. Rather more than one-third of the entire area is either meadow or arable land; woods cover some 350 acres; and the rest of the parish is chiefly sheep pasture. Antiquities are vestiges of numerous Caledonian forts and camps; traces of part of the Roman road from Cumberland to Clydesdale; and remains of a Roman castellum in the manse garden, of GLENÆ Tower, of GARVALD church, and of Wallace's House or Tower, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of the last. This the patriot is said to have garrisoned with sixteen men, whilst he was meditating the capture of Lochmaben Castle (1297); and a large stone, called the 'Sax Corses,' 2 miles ENE of the church, marks the grave of the Englishman, Sir Hugh de Moreland, and his followers, who fell in an encounter with Sir William. Blue Cairn, too, at the northern boundary, on the SE slope of Queensberry, is the traditional site of Wallace's victory over Greystock, Sir Hugh's companion in arms, who was slain with most of his 300 followers. Kirkmichael House, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of the church and 5 miles WNW of Lochmaben, is a handsome Tudor edifice of 1833, with finely wooded grounds and two artificial sheets of water; its owner, John Stewart Lyon, Esq. (b. 1868; suc. 1881), holds 2994 acres in the shire, valued at £2522 per annum. The Duke of Buccleuch is a larger proprietor, and 5 lesser ones hold each an annual value of between £100 and £500. Kirkmichael is in the presbytery of Lochmaben and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £358. The parish church, built in 1815, contains over 500 sittings. There is also a Free church; and two public schools, Garvald and Nethermill, with respective accommodation for 56 and 100 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 48 and 72, and grants of £45, 11s. and £57, 13s. Valuation (1860) £7506, (1883) £9660, 1s. 10d. Pop. (1801) 904, (1831) 1226, (1861) 1026, (1871) 903, (1881) 849.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Kirkmichael, a village and a parish of NE Perthshire. The village stands upon Airdle Water, 705 feet above sea-level, and 14 miles NNW of Blairgowrie, under which it has a post office. A handsome bridge, built here across the Airdle in 1842, was greatly damaged by the flood of 1847, but afterwards repaired.

The parish, containing also Spittal of GLENSHEE, is bounded N by Crathie in Aberdeenshire, E by Glenisla and Alyth in Forfarshire, SE by detached sections of Rattray, Caputh, and Bendochoy, S by Blairgowrie (detached) and Clunie, SW by Logierait and Dunkeld-Dowally (detached), W by Moulin, and NW by Blair Athole. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles; it breadth varies between $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $57,558\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which $275\frac{3}{4}$ are water. AIRBLE Water, entering from Moulin, winds $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward, till it passes off below Ballintuin House on its way to a confluence with the Shee or BLACK

WATER, which, gathering its head-streams at Spittal of Glenshee (1125 feet), has here a south-south-easterly course of 10 miles near to or along the eastern border. One of its head-streams issues from Loch nan Eun ($3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 2550 feet), lying close to the Aberdeenshire boundary; and one of its affluents is fed from Loch Shechernich ($4 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 1350 feet), close to the Forfarshire boundary. Along the Airdle the surface declines to 570, along the Black Water to 780, feet above sea-level; and thence it rises to *Knock of Balmyle (1458 feet), *Creag nam Mial (1843), Creag a' Mhadaidh (1474), *Creag Dhubbh (2082), Lamh Dearg (1879), Meall Uaine (2600), *Meall a' Choire Bhuidhe (2846), Carn an Daimh (2449), *Monamenach (2649), BEN GHULBHULINN (2641), *Creag Leacach (2235), Carn Mor (2846), *Cairnwell (3059), *Beinn Intharn Bheag (3011), and *Glas Thulachan (3445), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on or close to the confines of the parish. The Airdle's narrow vale, some patches along the Black Water, and a belt of territory extending from the Airdle at Kirkmichael village eastward to the Black Water, are low comparatively and mostly under cultivation; but nearly all the rest of the surface is lofty upland, chiefly mountainous, a portion of the Central Grampians. The rocks are mostly metamorphic, and one or two out of many copious springs are medicinal, believed to be anti-scorbutic. The soil of the low grounds along the streams is thin and dry, on a sandy bottom; that on the higher arable grounds is wet and spongy, requiring a dry warm season to render it productive. Little more than one-twelfth of the entire area is in tillage; about 750 acres are under wood; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. A rocking-stone, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Kirkmichael village, is estimated to weigh 3 tons; and near it are four concentric stone circles. To the W are several standing stones, vestiges of eight or more other stone circles, and a cairn 270 feet in circumference and 25 high, surrounded at a little distance, and at different intervals, with a number of smaller cairns in groups of eight or ten. ASHINTULLY, KINDROGAN, and WOODHILL, noticed separately, are the chief mansions. Including all Glenshee *quoad sacra* parish and a portion of Persie, Kirkmichael is in the presbytery of Dunkeld and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £188. The parish church, at Kirkmichael village, was built in 1791, and contains 596 sittings. There is also a Free church; and three public schools—Ballintuin, Glenshee, and Kirkmichael—with respective accommodation for 64, 47, and 130 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 28, 25, and 58, and grants of £37, 1s., £38, 7s. 6d., and £62, 17s. Valuation (1860) £12,588, (1883) £16,754, 4s. 11d. Pop. (1801) 1563, (1831) 1568, (1861) 1224, (1871) 965, (1881) 849, of whom 293 were Gaelic-speaking, and 568 belonged to Kirkmichael ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 56, 65, 55, 64, 1869-74.

Kirkmichael, a parish of S Banffshire, containing the village of TOMINTOUL, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Ballindalloch station, this being 12 miles NE of Grantown and 12 SW of Craigellachie. It is bounded NE by Inveraven, E, SE, and S by Tarland (detached), Strathdon, and Crathie in Aberdeenshire, W by Abernethy in Invernesshire, and NW by Cromdale in Elginshire. Its utmost length, from N by W to S by E, is $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its width, from E to W, varies between 2 and $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 76,331 acres, of which $380\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The pellucid AVEN, issuing from lone Loch Aven ($13 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 2250 feet), winds 12 miles east-north-eastward and $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward along GLENAVEN, till it passes off into Inveraven parish. During this course it is joined by Builg Burn, flowing $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-westward out of Loch BUILG (6×2 furl.; 1586 feet) at the Aberdeenshire border; by the Water of Caiplich or Ailnach, running $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-eastward along the Abernethy border, then $3\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-eastward across the interior; by CONGLASS Water, running 8 miles north-westward through the eastern interior; by the Burn of Brown or Lochy, running 4 miles northward along the Abernethy boundary, then 2 north-north-

eastward across the interior; and by thirty-four lesser tributaries. The surface, sinking along the Aven to 698 feet above sea-level, is everywhere hilly or grandly mountainous, the chief elevations to the E of that river, as one ascends it, being Carn na Dalach (1352 feet), *Carn Daimh (1866), Cnoc Lochy (1578), Tom na Bat (1723), *Carn Liath (2598), *Carn Ealasaid (2600), Liath Bheinn (2183), *Meikle Geal Charn (2633), Meall na Gaincinn (2989), *BEN AVEN (3843), *BENABOARD (3924), and *BEN MACDHUI (4296); to the W, *Carn Eachie (2329), Cnoc Forgan (1573), Carn Meadhonach (1928), Big Garabhounn (2431), *Caiplich (3574), and *CAIRNGORM itself (4084), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. The southern district, thus lying all among the Cairngorm Grampians, is wholly uninhabited. The northern, mainly consisting of ranges of mountains and congeries of hills, presents for the most part a moorish, desolate, forbidding aspect, and is inhabited only along the banks of the lower reaches of the Aven and of the Aven's principal tributaries. Granite is the prevailing rock of the mountains; sandstone occurs round Tomintoul; excellent grey slates and pavement slabs are quarried on the banks of the Aven; limestone abounds in many parts; and ironstone of rich quality has been mined near the source of Conglass Water. The soil of a considerable portion of the arable land is fertile alluvium; that of most of the rest is a rich loam. A good deal of natural wood is dotted along the valley of the Aven; not more than between 2000 and 3000 acres are in tillage; and all the rest is pastoral waste or deer-forest. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon owns nearly nine-tenths of the parish, 1 other proprietor holding an annual value of more, and 2 of less, than £100. Giving off the *quoad sacra* parish of Tomintoul, Kirkmichael is in the presbytery of Abernethy and synod of Moray; the living is worth £302. The parish church, 4 miles NNW of Tomintoul, was built in 1807, and contains 350 sittings. There is also a Free church; and Kirkmichael public, Tomintoul public, and Tomintoul Roman Catholic schools, with respective accommodation for 70, 141, and 200 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 22, 76, and 45, and grants of £55, 2s., £76, 8s., and £34, 8s. 6d. Valuation (1843) £3325, (1881) £6215. Pop. (1801) 1332, (1831) 1741, (1861) 1511, (1871) 1276, (1881) 1073, of whom 260 were Gaelic-speaking, and 387 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 75, 1876.

Kirkmichael or Resolis, a parish of Ross-shire and Cromartyshire, which, containing the villages of Gordon's Mills and Jeminaville, lies in the NW of the Black Isle, and comprises the ancient parishes of Kirkmichael and CULLICUDDEN. Its church stands 7 miles WSW of Cromarty, and 3 SW of the post-town and station, Invergordon. It is bounded NW, N, and NE by the Cromarty Firth, E and SE by Cromarty, SE by Rosemarkie and Avoch, and SW by Urquhart. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 12,449 acres. The coast-line, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extent, has a gravelly shore, interspersed with low flat rocks; and from it the surface rises to 397 feet at Kilbeachie Wood, 231 at the Bog of Cullicudden, and 338 at the highest point of broad-based ARDMEANACH or Mullbuie, on the SE boundary. The interior, however, is intersected by a valley, which, extending north-eastward nearly from end to end of the parish, contains by far the greater part of its arable land, and is traversed by the Burn of Resolis to the Cromarty Firth at Gordon's Mills. Old Red sandstone, varying in hue from red to a deep yellow, is the prevailing rock, and has been quarried, although it is mainly of inferior quality for building purposes. The soil, for the most part a light black loam on a hard tilly bottom, along the north-western shore is sharper and more productive; but almost everywhere requires laborious tillage and careful husbandry. Some tracts are embellished with plantations or natural wood, but most parts are bare or moorish. The chief antiquities are numerous tumuli on the moors, traces of ancient camps, the fragmentary ruin of CASTLECRATIG, and the

remains of old Kirkmichael church, graphically described by Hugh Miller. Mansions, both noticed separately, are NEWHALL and POYNTZFIELD; and 2 proprietors hold each an annual value of more, 7 of less, than £500. Kirkmichael is in the presbytery of Chanonry and synod of Ross; the living is worth £365. The parish church, built in 1830, is amply commodious. There is also a Free church; and two new public schools, Cullicudden and Newhall, each with accommodation for 123 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 64 and 76, and grants of £53, 11s. and £67, 15s. Valuation (1860) £4782, (1881) £6491. Pop. (1831) 1470, (1861) 1568, (1871) 1527, (1881) 1424, of whom 601 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 94, 93, 83, 84, 1876-81.

Kirkmien or Kilmiein Hill. See DALRYMPLE.

Kirkmuirhill, a collier village in Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire, 5 furlongs from the left bank of the Nethan, 2½ miles NNW of Abbeystead, and 3½ SE of Stonehouse. It has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a school, and a U.P. church. Pop. (1861) 371, (1871) 501, (1881) 547.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Kirkness House, a mansion in Portmoak parish, Kinross-shire, 1 mile SE of the south-eastern extremity of Loch Leven, and 4 miles N of Lochgelly.

Kirknewton, a village and a parish of W Edinburghshire. The village stands 5 furlongs E by S of Midcalder or Kirknewton Junction on the Caledonian railway, this being 36¼ miles E of Glasgow, and 11 WSW of Edinburgh. It has a post office, an inn, and a police station. Pop. (1861) 318, (1871) 383, (1881) 368.

The parish, containing also the villages of East CALDER, Oakbank, and Wilkieston, comprises the ancient parishes of Kirknewton and East Calder. It is bounded NW by Uphall in Linlithgowshire, N by Kirkliston and Ratho, E by Ratho and Currie, and S and W by Midcalder. Its utmost length, from NNE to WSW, is 6½ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 3½ miles; and its area is 9491½ acres, of which 14½ are water. The river ALMOND winds 9 furlongs north-eastward along all the Linlithgowshire border; Linhouse Water, in a run of 5½ miles, traces all the western boundary to the Almond; the Water of LEITH for 3 miles traces the southern part of the eastern boundary; and three head-streams of Gogar Burn rise in the interior, and drain the north-eastern district, one of them, over a distance of 2 miles, tracing the northern part of the eastern boundary. In the extreme N the surface declines to close on 200 feet above sea-level, and thence it rises gradually southward to 500 feet near Kirknewton village, 700 near Lyden, and 1000 at Corston Hill; the southern district, which comprises nearly one-half of the entire area, lying near the Pentlands, but being neither mountainous nor rocky, and consisting largely of excellent sheep pasturage. The northern district is gently diversified champaign, and exhibits a highly cultivated surface, gemmed with mansions, and embellished with parks and woods. Multitudes of stand-points, not only on the hills but likewise throughout the plain, command magnificent views over the Lothians and across the Firth of Forth, to the Lammermuirs, the Ochils, and the Grampians. The rocks belong to the Calciferous Sandstone series, with porphyrite at Corston Hill, and patches elsewhere of intrusive basalt; the soil is a mixture of clay and sand on the northern border, a fertile loam in the central and southern parts of the northern district, and on the hills a vegetable mould. About two-thirds of the land are under tillage; about 550 acres are under wood; and most of the remainder is in permanent pasture. Employment is given by limestone quarries and the Oakbank shale oil-work. Alexander Bryce (1713-86), geometer, was minister from 1745 till his death, as also from 1786 was William Cameron (1751-1811), a minor poet. William Cullen, M.D. (1710-90), the celebrated physician, was proprietor of Ormiston, and is buried in the churchyard, along with his son Robert (1764-1810), an eminent judge. Two other eminent Lords of Session were also connected with this parish—Alexander Macconochie of Meadowbank (1748-1816) and

his son, Alexander (1776-1861), who successively on their elevation to the bench assumed the title of Lord Meadowbank. Mansions, noticed separately, are Linburn, Hillhouse, Meadowbank, Ormiston, and Calderhall; and 7 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 12 of between £100 and £500, 3 of from £50 to £100, and 11 of from £20 to £50. Kirknewton is in the presbytery of Edinburgh and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £448. The parish church, near the Junction, was built in 1750, and, as enlarged and restored in 1872, now presents a handsome appearance in the Gothic style, and contains 588 sittings. There are also a Free church for Kirknewton and Ratho, and a U.P. church at East Calder. Five public schools—East Calder, Kirknewton, Oakbank, Sunnyside, and Wilkieston—with respective accommodation for 200, 135, 122, 25, and 130 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 211, 96, 88, 16, and 88, and grants of £194, 16s. 6d., £88, 16s., £69, 6s., £13, 2s., and £62, 18s. Valuation (1860) £10,130, (1883) £17,508, plus £4026 for railways and waterworks. Pop. (1801) 1071, (1831) 1445, (1861) 1539, (1871) 2198, (1881) 2742.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Kirkney Burn. See GARTLY.

Kirk-o-muir. See KIRKAMUIR.

Kirkoswald, a village and a coast parish in Carrick district, Ayrshire. The village, standing 332 feet above sea-level, is 1½ mile from the coast, and 4½ miles WSW of Maybole, under which it has a post office. An old and picturesque place, with a good inn, it was here that Burns spent his seventeenth summer in the study of mensuration, making pretty good progress therein, though not so great as in the knowledge of mankind, in 'scenes of swaggering riot and roaring dissipation.' In the burying-ground are the graves of his 'Tam O' Shanter' and 'Souter Johnnie' (Douglas Graham and John Davidson), as also of his grand and great-grand parents, the Brouns, the restoration of whose tombstone was inaugurated on 3 Aug. 1883. Pop. (1871) 302.

The parish, containing also Maidens village, included, till 1652, a considerable tract on the NW side of Girvan Water, now belonging to Girvan and Dailly. It is bounded NE and E by Maybole, SE by Dailly, S by Dailly and Girvan, and W and NW by the Firth of Clyde. Its utmost length, from W by N to E by S, is 7½ miles; its utmost breadth, from NNE to SSW, is 6½ miles; and its area is 15,444 acres, of which 503½ are foreshore and 79¼ water. The coast-line, 8¼ miles long, exhibits prominent features at Colzean Castle and Turnberry Point, but elsewhere is chiefly a sandy beach, with verdure down to the water-mark. It offers good bathing facilities, and, though destitute of any village, attracts to the farmhouses and the cottages in its vicinity a considerable number of summer visitors. The interior shows great diversity of contour, attaining 886 feet above sea-level at Mochrum Hill and 800 at Craigdow—vantage-grounds that command a wide and magnificent prospect; and it is everywhere richly embellished with park and wood and culture. Mochrum Loch (2½ × 1¼ furl.) and Craigdow Loch (1½ × 1½ furl.) lie on the north-eastern and the eastern borders; and Milton Burn and numerous rills, running in various directions to the Firth, afford abundance of pure water. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly carboniferous; and coal has long been mined, but to no very great extent. The soil of the NW district is mostly a very rich argillaceous loam; of the SE, is generally lighter and more humid. Nearly all the land, except that in parks and under wood, is regularly or occasionally in tillage. Colzean Castle, Thomaston Castle, the vestiges of Turnberry Castle, and the ruins of Crossraguel Abbey, all noticed separately, are objects of great interest. The Marquis of Ailsa owns three-fourths of the parish, 2 other proprietors holding each an annual value of more, and 9 of less, than £500. Giving off a portion to the *quoad sacra* parish of Crosshill, and a smaller one to that of Maybole West Church, Kirkoswald is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the

living is worth £393. The present parish church, at Kirkoswald village, is a modern and commodious edifice. The ancient church, standing within Turnberry manor, was called Kirkoswald of Turnberry, and took the suffix *Oswald* from Osuald, King of Northumbria (634-42), who showed great zeal in the re-establishment of Christianity. There is also a Free church; and two public schools, Kirkoswald and Townhead, with respective accommodation for 162 and 80 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 111 and 77, and grants of £79, 3s. and £58, 15s. Valuation (1860) £13,052, (1883) £14,960, 1s., plus £1132 for railway. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 1679, (1831) 1951, (1861) 2060, (1871) 1846, (1881) 1781; of ecclesiastical parish (1871) 1623, (1881) 1515.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 14, 13, 1863-70.

Kirkowan. See KIRKOWAN.

Kirkpatrick. See KILPATRICK.

Kirkpatrick-Durham, a village and a parish of NE Kirkcudbrightshire. The village stands $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Crossmichael station, and 5 NNE of Castle-Douglas. Founded about 1785, it was for some time the scene of vigorous but vain exertions to establish a cotton and woollen manufacture, and also was largely frequented for balls and horse-races; but underwent, in course of years, a great decline of local importance, and now is a quiet rural place, with a post office under Dalbeattie, and a fair on 17 March *o. s.* or on the Thursday after.

The parish contains also the village of Bridge of Urr, and part of the village of Crocketford, and includes the ancient chapelries of Areming, Kirkbride, and Minny-dow, the last with a once famous St Patrick's Well. It is bounded N by Dunscore in Dumfriesshire, E by Kirkpatrick-Irongray and Lochrutton, SE by Urr, SW by Crossmichael, and W by Parton and Balmaclellan. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 18,899 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres, of which 111 $\frac{3}{4}$ are water. The Water of URR winds 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles along all the western and south-western border; Grange Burn, its affluent, traces the south-eastern boundary; and numerous streamlets drain the southern district to the Urr and the northern district to Cairn Water. Auchentreoch Loch ($9 \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ furl.; 340 feet) lies on the Urr border; and seven smaller lakes are dotted over the interior. Sinking in the S to between 100 and 200 feet above sea-level, the surface rises northward to 694 feet near Barderloch, 973 near Crofts, 869 at Auchenhay Hill, 863 at Bar Hill, and 1222 at Collieston Hill, close to the Dunscore border. The southern district, to the extent of about one-half of the whole area, exhibits a southward declining surface, diversified with knolls and craggy hills; the northern includes Kirkpatrick Moor, a broad, high, bleak region, almost entirely heathy or pastoral, and chiefly distinguished for its abundance of game. The rocks are variously eruptive, Silurian, and Devonian. The soil, over the eruptive rocks, is mostly wet, on a bottom of hard till; over the Silurian rocks, is gravelly and well suited for turnips and barley; and over the Devonian rocks, is light and sandy. About two-fifths of the entire parish are in tillage; woods cover some 440 acres; and all the rest of the land is either pastoral or waste. A Roman camp at Doon Park and several artificial mounds make up the antiquities. Mansions are Barnealzie, Chipperkyle, Corsock, Crofts, Croys, Kilquhanity, Marwhirn, and Walton Park; and 5 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 16 of between £100 and £500, 6 of from £50 to £100, and 5 of from £20 to £50. Giving off a portion to Corsock *quoad sacra* parish, Kirkpatrick-Durham is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £306. The parish church was built in 1849, and contains 500 sittings; in the churchyard is a monument to a Covenanting martyr, John Neilson of Corsock. A Free church was built in 1843; and Crocketford public, Kirkpatrick-Durham public, and Kirkpatrick-Durham female industrial schools, with respective accommodation for 96, 141, and 70 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 70, 63, and 61, and grants of £55, 8s., £45, 1s., and £50, 11s. 6d. The farm of Brooklands

was left to certain trustees for educational purposes; and, by the proposed scheme of the Educational Endowments (Scotland) Commission, the benefits of this bequest are to be extended to the neighbouring parishes of Crossmichael, Parton, Corsock, Kirkpatrick-Irongray, Urr, and Lochrutton. Valuation (1860) £8686, (1883) £12,890. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 1007, (1841) 1487, (1861) 1479, (1871) 1374, (1881) 1317; of ecclesiastical parish (1871) 1218, (1881) 1113.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 5, 9, 1857-63.

Kirkpatrick-Fleming, a village and a parish of SE Dumfriesshire. The village, standing near the left bank of Kirtle Water, has a station on the Caledonian railway, 13 miles NW of Carlisle, $3\frac{3}{4}$ ESE of Kirtlebridge, and 7 ESE of Ecclefechan, under which there is a post office. A combination poorhouse, with accommodation for 120 inmates, was built here in 1852.

The parish, comprising the ancient parishes of Kirkpatrick, Irvine, and Kirkconnel, is bounded N by Middlebie, E by Half-Morton and Gretna, S by Gretna and Dornock, and W by Annan, Dornock (detached), and Middlebie. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 miles; and its area is 11,572 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. KIRTLE WATER winds 7 miles along the north-western and western border, and then goes $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward through the interior, till it passes off into Gretna on its way to the Sark. Where it quits the parish, the surface declines to 70 feet above sea-level, and thence it rises slowly northward to 225 feet near Hayfield, 349 at Wyseby Hill, and 565 at High Muir—vantage-grounds that command extensive and brilliant views in every direction except to the N. Numerous perennial springs give copious supplies of pure water; and four mineral springs, one of them similar to Moffat Spa, the others to Hartfell Spa, enjoy considerable medicinal repute. The rocks are of the secondary formation, from Devonian upward; and sandstone, limestone, and marble have been worked. The soil of nearly two-thirds of all the parish is humus or decomposed moss, resting upon clay; and that of the rest is generally light and kindly, often a strong red sandy earth, with porous subsoil. About 600 acres are under wood; 350 are unreclaimed moss; 2000 are moorish pasture; and all the rest of the land is regularly or occasionally in tillage. The chief antiquities are Woodhouse Tower, Redhall Tower, Merkland Cross, and Kirkconnel churchyard. James Currie (1756-1805), an eminent physician and Burns's biographer, was a native. Mansions are Springkell, Cove, Kirkpatrick, Langshaw, Mossknow, and Wyseby; and 5 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 4 of between £100 and £500, 3 of from £50 to £100, and 4 of from £20 to £50. Kirkpatrick-Fleming is in the presbytery of Annan and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £305. The parish church was partly rebuilt about 1778, and contains 600 sittings. There is also a Free church; and two public schools, Gair and Kirkpatrick-Fleming, with respective accommodation for 101 and 152 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 74 and 111, and grants of £57, 15s. and £104, 2s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £9425, (1883) £12,565, 3s. 7d. Pop. (1801) 1544, (1831) 1666, (1861) 1925, (1871) 1529, (1881) 1464.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 10, 6, 1864-63.

Kirkpatrick-Irongray, a Nithsdale parish of NE Kirkcudbrightshire, containing Shawhead post office, 7 miles W of the post-town Dumfries. It is bounded N by Holywood in Dumfriesshire, SE by Terregles, S by Lochrutton, and SW and W by Kirkpatrick-Durham. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 13,710 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 36 are water. The Old Water of Cluden, from a point 2 miles below its source, traverses the interior, first $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-south-eastward, next $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward, till $\frac{1}{4}$ mile below the beautiful Routing Bridge it falls into Cairn Water which traces 2 miles of the Holywood border; and, as CLUDEN WATER, their united stream continues $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward along the Holywood border on its way to the river

Nith. Along the Cluden the surface declines to just below 100 feet above sea-level, and thence rises westward to 787 feet near Upper Riddingshill, 1286 on Bishop's Forest, and 1305 on Glenbennan Hill, the north-eastern corner being nearly flat and highly embellished, the central and southern districts being much diversified with undulations, knolls, and broad-based hills; and the western district comprising these two bare hills of Bishop's Forest and Glenbennan. The parish generally is singularly picturesque, and contains many charming close scenes, whilst commanding from several vantage-grounds very brilliant views over Lower Nithsdale, over part of Annandale, and across the Solway Firth to the Cumberland Mountains. The rocks are variously eruptive, Silurian, and Devonian; and the soil along the Cairn and the Cluden is alluvial, elsewhere is chiefly of a lightish character, either sandy or gravelly. Rather more than one-seventh of the entire area is under wood; nearly one-half is in tillage; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. Of two pre-Reformation chapels, the site of one, called Glenhead, is still marked by its long-disused burying-ground. John Welsh, a grandson of his great namesake of Ayr, was minister from 1653 till 1662; and the 'Communion Stones' on heather-clad Bishop's Forest, 4 miles W by S of the parish church, mark the spot where in 1678 he and three other ejected ministers dispensed the Lord's Supper to 3000 Covenanters. In 1870 a granite monument was erected beside the Communion Tables, the most perfect of their kind in Scotland. Scarcely $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the churchyard lie 'Edward Gordon and Alexander M'Cubline, martyrs, hanged without law by Lagg and Captain Bruce, March 3, 1685;' and in the churchyard itself is a stone 'erected by the Author of *Waverley* in memory of Helen Walker, who died in the year of God 1791, and who practised in real life the virtues with which fiction has invested the imaginary character of Jeanie Deans.' In recent times Kirkpatrick-Irongray has been the scene of the 'Recreations of a Country Parson'—A. K. H. Boyd, D.D. Drumpark and the Grove are mansions; and 5 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 12 of between £100 and £500, 5 of from £50 to £100, and 5 of from £20 to £50. Kirkpatrick-Irongray is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £300, exclusive of manse and glebe. The parish church, on the right bank of Cluden Water, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Holywood station and $4\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Dumfries, was built in 1803, and, containing nearly 400 sittings, was repaired and beautified in 1873 at a cost of over £700, a massive Norman tower being added, and mullioned windows inserted, two of which have since been filled with memorial stained glass. A Free church stands 5 furlongs E of Shawhead; and two public schools, Roughtree and Shawhead, with respective accommodation for 62 and 105 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 37 and 68, and grants of £43, 3s. and £50, 2s. Valuation (1860) £7818, (1883) £12,047, 2s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 730, (1841) 927, (1861) 913, (1871) 815, (1881) 784.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Kirkpatrick-Juxta, a parish of Upper Annandale, NE Dumfriesshire. It takes the suffix Juxta on account of its being nearer to Edinburgh than any of the other Kirkpatricks; and it contains the station of BEATTOCK and the village of CRAIGIELANDS, with Beattock post and telegraph office under Moffat. It is bounded N by Moffat, E by Moffat and Wamphray, S by Johnstone and Kirkmichael, SW by Closeburn, and W and NW by Crawford in Lanarkshire. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is 22,458 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 123 are water. The river ANNAN, from a point within 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of its source, winds $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-by-eastward along all the eastern border; EVAN WATER flows $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-eastward through the north-eastern district, till it falls into the Annan opposite the influx of Moffat Water; GARPOL WATER runs $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward along the northern boundary, then $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-south-eastward through the interior to the Evan, its last mile being through picturesque Garpol Glen, where

it forms two waterfalls; and KINNEL WATER, rising near the NW border, runs $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-south-eastward through the interior, then $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles southward along the Johnstone boundary. Perennial springs are numerous, and afford the inhabitants abundance of pure water; whilst several chalybeate springs might probably draw attention were they not excelled by the famous neighbouring wells of Moffat and Hartfell. The surface is hilly, declining in the SE along the Annan to 260 feet above sea-level, and rising thence to 780 feet near Marchbankwood, 1008 at Knockilsine Hill, 1897 at Harestones Height, and 2000 at Earnraig Hill on the meeting-point of Kirkpatrick-Juxta, Closeburn, and Crawford. The rocks are mainly of Lower Silurian age; and trap and greywacke are quarried. The soil of the arable lands is shallow, but dry and not unfertile. About one-third of the entire area is in tillage; woods cover some 500 acres; and all the rest of the land is pastoral or waste. The chief antiquities are numerous cairns, vestiges of a Roman camp, several circular enclosures supposed to have been used for sheltering cattle from marauders, the strong old castle of ACHINCASS, the tower of Lochhouse, and ruins of one or two other mediæval fortalices. Mansions are Auchen Castle, Beattock House, Craigielands House, and Marchbankwood; and 4 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 4 of between £100 and £500, and 2 of from £20 to £100. Kirkpatrick-Juxta is in the presbytery of Lochmaben and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £268. The church, 7 furlongs S by E of Beattock station, was built in 1799, and, as repaired in 1824 and 1877, contains 430 sittings. Two public schools, Dumgree and Kirkpatrick-Juxta, with respective accommodation for 59 and 130 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 39 and 112, and grants of £50, 19s. 6d. and £79, 5s. Valuation (1860) £6761, (1883) £10,883, 16s. 11d., plus £3836 for railway. Pop. (1801) 596, (1831) 981, (1861) 1025, (1871) 1091, (1881) 1064.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 16, 10, 15, 1864.

Kirkpottie. See DUNBARNY.

Kirkside, an estate, with a modern mansion, in St Cyrus parish, Kincardineshire, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile SW of Lauriston station.

Kirkstead Burn, a troutful stream of Yarrow parish, Selkirkshire, rising on the eastern slope of Black Law at an altitude of 1980 feet, and running $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-eastward till, after a descent of 1170 feet, it falls into the foot of St Mary's Loch.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 24, 16, 1864.

Kirkstyle, a hamlet in Ewes parish, Dumfriesshire, 4 miles N by E of Langholm.

Kirkton, any Scottish hamlet, village, or small town, which is or was the site of a parish church. The name, in some cases, is used alone, in other cases is coupled with the name of the parish; and occasionally, when the church, hamlet, village, or town bears properly the same name as the parish, the name Kirkton is locally employed to distinguish it from other hamlets or villages within the parish. The places to which it is applied are very numerous, and most of them very small. The principal ones are in the parishes of Abbey St Bathans, Airlie, Arbirlot, Auchterless, Avoch, Balmerino, Banchory, Blantyre, Burntisland, Carluke, Cumbræ, Dunnichen, Ewes, Fetteresso, Fordoun, Fenwick, Gargunnoch, Glenelg, Glenisla, Guthrie, Hobkirk, East Kilbride, Kilmairs, Kinnettles, Kirkmahoe, Largo, Laurencekirk, Liff, Lintrathen, Neilston, New Deer, Newtyle, Row, St Cyrus, St Ninians, Slamannan, Stonekirk, Tealing, Tulloch, and Weem.

Kirkton, a parish in Teviotdale, Roxburghshire, towards the middle containing Stobs station on the Waverley route of the North British, 4 miles S of Hawick, under which it has a post office. Bounded SW by Teviothead, W by Hawick, and on all other sides by Cavers, it has an utmost length from NNE to SSW of $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, a varying breadth of 5 furlongs and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and an area of 6222 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. Dod Burn, which now feeds Hawick waterworks, runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-by-westward along all the Teviothead

border to its confluence with Allan Water; SLITRIG Water, followed closely by the railway, winds $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles northward along the Cavers boundaries and across the middle of the parish; and Dean Burn flows $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-by-eastward along the eastern border on its way to the Teviot at Denholm. Kirkton Loch ($2 \times \frac{1}{4}$ furl.) lies $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of the church. Along the Slitrig the surface declines to 480 feet above sea-level, thence rising south-south-westward to 847 feet at Winnington-rig, and 1439 just beyond the Cavers border, north-eastward to 939 feet near Adderstonelee, and 897 at Kirkton Hill. The predominant rocks are eruptive and Silurian; and the soil of the arable grounds is naturally poor and shallow, but has been much improved by art. The poet, John Leyden, M.D. (1775-1811), spent his childhood and youth at Henlawshiel cottage, long since demolished, on Nether Tofts farm, and received the rudiments of his education at the parish school—a little thatched cottage, which now is a workman's house. Three proprietors hold each an annual value of more, and one of less, than £500. Kirkton is in the presbytery of Jedburgh and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £340. The church, towards the NE corner of the parish, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Hawick, was built in 1841, and contains 180 sittings. The public school is under the CAVERS and Kirkton school-board. Valuation (1864) £3065, 13s., (1882) £4307, 10s. 1d. Pop. (1801) 320, (1831) 294, (1861) 421, (1871) 320, (1881) 334.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Kirkton Burn, a rivulet of Neilston parish, Renfrewshire, rising on the southern verge of the county, at an altitude of 750 feet, and running $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward till, after a descent of 600 feet, it falls into the Lavern at Barrhead. It expands into two considerable reservoirs; and has on its banks, in the lower part of its course, several bleach-fields and other public works.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 22, 30, 1865-66.

Kirkton Glen. See CAMPSIE.

Kirktonhill, a handsome modern mansion in Marykirk parish, Kincardineshire. $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile N by E of Marykirk station and 4 miles SSW of Laurencekirk. Its owner, George Taylor, Esq., holds 2489 acres in the shire, valued at £2505 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Kirktonhill, a village in Westerkirk parish, Dumfriesshire, on the left bank of the Esk, 6 miles NW of Langholm.

Kirktown. See KIRKTON, Roxburghshire.

Kirkurd, a parish of W Peebleshire, whose church stands $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles SSE of the station and post-town, Dolphinton, $6\frac{1}{2}$ N by E of Broughton station, and $5\frac{3}{4}$ SW of Noblehouse. It is bounded N by Liuton, NE by Newlands, SE by Stobo, S by Stobo and Broughton, SW by Skirling, and NW by Dolphinton in Lanarkshire. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is $5704\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 6 are water. Tarth Water runs $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-eastward along all the Linton and Newlands border; and Dean Burn, rising on the southern border, runs northward through the interior to the Tarth. In the extreme E, where Tarth Water quits the parish, the surface declines to 680 feet above sea-level, and thence it rises to 1632 feet at Lochurd Hill, 1872 at the Broughton Heights, 1385 near the Mount, and 1121 at Shaw Hill. The rocks are Silurian and Devonian; and the soil towards the Tarth is chiefly loam, elsewhere being either clayish or gravelly. About one-third of the entire area is in tillage; one-eleventh is under plantation; and the rest of the land is pastoral or waste. A sulphureous spring on the N border, like those of Moffat and Harrowgate, has been dry nearly 50 years. The chief antiquities are remains of a Caledonian stone circle, two circular fortifications called the Rings and the Chesters, and two stone-engirt artificial mounds, supposed to have been used as seats of justice. Mansions, both noticed separately, are Castle Craig and Netherurd. Kirkurd is in the presbytery of Peebles and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £200. The parish church was built in 1776, and

contains 300 sittings. Kirkurd Free church is in Newlands parish: and a public school, with accommodation for 82 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 76, and a grant of £57, 17s. Valuation (1860) £2520, (1883) £3263, 10s. Pop. (1801) 327, (1831) 318, (1861) 362, (1871) 294, (1881) 282.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Kirkville, a cottage ornée (1826) in Skene parish, Aberdeenshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Aberdeen. Its owner, Captain Thomas Shepherd (b. 1846), holds 442 acres in the shire, valued at £728 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Kirkwall (a corruption of Scand. *Kirkjuvagr*, pronounced Kirkevaag, i.e., 'church-bay'), a parish, with a royal burgh of the same name, in the E of the Mainland of Orkney. The landward portion of the parish is commonly known as St Ola, taking its title from Olaf the Holy, who was killed in 1050, and had here a church erected to his memory. The full official name is Kirkwall and St Ola. It is bounded N and NE by the sea, E by the sea and by St Andrew's parish, SE by Holm parish, S by the sea, and W by Orphir and Firth parishes. Its outline is highly irregular, the N being deeply indented by the Bay of Kirkwall and the Bay of Carness, the NE by the Bay of Work and the Bay of Meil, and the S by Scapa Bay. The distance across the centre of the parish from the sea at Scapa Bay to the sea at Kirkwall Bay, excluding the Peerie Sea, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; but the greatest length, from a point W of Wideford Hill on the W to Head of Holland on the E, is $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and the extreme breadth, from Car Head on the N to the point on Scapa Flow where it joins Holm parish, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The land area is 11,088 acres, of which only 3000 are arable. The surface is very irregular, and reaches its highest point at Wideford Hill (726 feet) on the western border, from which there is an excellent view. At its foot is the market stance, where the great Lammas fair is held (though now sadly diminished in importance), and where Bunce and Cleveland quarrelled with the pedlar. The drainage is carried off by a number of small burns that flow direct to the sea. There are some small lakelets, and 2 miles S of the burgh is a chalybeate spring, called Blakely's Well. The soil near the shore is generally of a sandy nature; but in some places, especially near the town, there is a rich black loam; while elsewhere, particularly in the higher grounds, it is a mixture of cold clay and moss. The underlying rocks, belonging to the Old Red sandstone, are in some places coarse, dark-coloured sandstone, in others flaggy. Many of the beds abound in fossils; and at Pickoquoy Quarry at the Peerie Sea very numerous, but not very well preserved, specimens may be obtained of the only ostracod crustacean of the system, the little *Estheria membranacea*. As elsewhere throughout Orkney, the appearance of the land is bare and bleak from the total absence of trees, which, numerous as the remains in the peat mosses show them to have once been, do not now thrive except under shelter. The shores are rocky, but, though higher on the S than on the N, they nowhere attain any great height. Near Gait-nip on Scapa Bay are some small caves. Off the E point of the Bay of Kirkwall is Thieves' Holm, and off the W point is Quanterness Skerry, both belonging to this parish. The Bay of Kirkwall is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide at the mouth, and penetrates the land for 2 miles; at the centre of the sweep, immediately to the W of the town, is the Peerie Sea, separated from the bay by a mound of earth and stone, locally known as an ayre. This sheet of water used at one time to be a fresh-water lake; but many years ago an attempt was made to drain it by making an opening in the earthen mound, with the result that while the fresh water ran out the salt water runs in twice a day. It is at present proposed to fill it up with rubbish. The Bay of Carness is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide at the mouth, and penetrates the land for the same distance; the opening of the Bay of Work and the Bay of Meil measures about 7 furlongs by 7 furlongs at its deepest part; Inganess Bay is 6 furlongs wide at the mouth, and extends inland for $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles; Scapa Bay is $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide at the mouth, and extends

inland for the same distance. Kirkwall, Inganess, and Scapa all afford safe and excellent anchorage for ships of the largest size, and the latter is the ordinary resort of boats and small craft from the southern Orkneys and from Caithness. At Scapa a pier of sandstone, 530 feet long, protected by a sea-wall, was built in 1878-80 at a cost, inclusive of the improvement of the road to Kirkwall, of £11,000, and this is now the harbour for the mail steamer from Thurso. The harbour at Kirkwall is noticed in the following article. The principal antiquities, besides those noticed under the burgh of Kirkwall, are the sites of three broughs—one on the shore of Inganess near Birstane, one NW of Scapa, and one at Lower Saverock, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the coast NW of Kirkwall burgh—and Piets' houses at Quanterness and Wideford Hill. The latter is a fine specimen, the circumference of the mound being 140 feet and the height of it 12 feet. A passage, 18 inches high and 22 inches wide, led to a central apartment, 10 feet long, from 3 to 5 feet wide, and about 9 feet 3 inches high; connected with this were other three smaller apartments. It is to be regretted that both the Piets' houses are now filled up with rubbish. Distinguished natives are James Atkins or Aikin (1613-87), Bishop of Galloway; Sir Robert Strange (1721-92), the celebrated engraver; Malcolm Laing (1762-1818), the historian; Professor Traill, M.D., professor of medical jurisprudence in the University of Edinburgh from 1832 to 1862; and William Balfour Baikie, M.D. (1820-64), African explorer. Besides the industries connected with the burgh and the shipping at Scapa, there is a distillery, noted for the excellence of its whisky, at Highland Park, 1 mile S of the burgh. The parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Orkney, and the charge is collegiate. The stipend of the first charge is £158, with a manse and a globe, worth respectively £30 and £112 a year; the second charge stipend is £150, with £4, 3s. 4d. for communion elements, and £50 for a manse and glebe. The landward (St Ola) school board has under its charge Glaitness public school, which, with accommodation for 120 pupils, had (1881) an attendance of 96, and a grant of £77, 2s. 8d. Twelve proprietors hold each an annual value of between £500 and £100, 22 hold each between £100 and £50, and there are many others of smaller amount. Valuation, exclusive of burgh, (1881), £5037. Pop., inclusive of burgh, (1801) 2621, (1831) 3721, (1861) 4422, (1871) 4261, (1881) 4801, of whom 2213 were males and 2588 were females.

The presbytery of Kirkwall comprehends the *quoad civilia* parishes of St Andrews, Deerness, Evie and Rendal, Holm, Kirkwall and St Ola, and South Ronaldshay, the *quoad sacra* parish of Ronaldshay-St Mary's, and the mission stations of Rendal in Evie and Rendal, and Burray in South Ronaldshay. Pop. (1871) 11,497, (1881) 12,251, of whom 1822 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.

Kirkwall, a royal and parliamentary burgh, the county town and chief town of Orkney, and a sea-port, in the N of Kirkwall parish and at the head of the bay of the same name. The origin of the name is given in the last article, and the church from which it is derived seems to have been one dedicated to St Olaf that existed previous to the erection of the present cathedral of St Magnus in the 12th century. The town is $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile N of Scapa, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles in a straight line or 15 by road E by N of Stromness, $23\frac{1}{2}$ in a straight line N by E of Huma (John o' Groat's), 49 NE of Thurso, 51 N of Wick, and by steamer 135 from Aberdeen, 225 from Leith, and 575 from London. Of its foundation we know nothing, but from its fine bay and its central position among the islands, it probably became at a very early date an important place of rendezvous among the Norsemen, and so a little village would spring up, which, though of no great size, would probably even then have enjoyed burghal privileges. Down to the 12th century we find the Norse Earls of Orkney, with their residences at different places, each of which became to a certain extent a rival locality for the time being, but from 1137 when Rognvald (Kali), the nephew of St Magnus, began

the erection of the cathedral, the supremacy of Kirkwall must have been assured, if indeed the selection of it as the site of a work which the Earl had vowed was to be the wonder of succeeding ages, does not show that it had already attained the leading position. The Bishop's palace must have been erected within the succeeding century, and in 1263 Haco took up his quarters in it for the winter, after the battle of LARGS. The St Clairs became Earls of Orkney in 1379, and by one of this line the castle of Kirkwall was erected, and thus fresh dignity given to the place, which became the residence of Earls who looked upon themselves as petty kings, and kept house in a style of princely magnificence. When the ORKNEY and SHETLAND islands passed into Scottish possession on the marriage of James III. in 1469, the Scottish king showed considerable favour for his new dependency, and on 31 March 1486 granted Kirkwall a royal charter, by which all the rights and privileges conferred upon the burgh by former charters were ratified and approved of, and mention is specially made of the 'old erection of our burgh and city of Kirkwall in Orkney by our noble progenitors of worthy memory in ane haild burgh royal,' and 'of the great and old antiquity of our said city.' The right of holding courts was granted, with power of pit and gallows; there were to be two weekly markets on Tuesday and Friday, and three annual fairs of three days each, commencing on Palm Sunday, on 1 Aug. ('Lambmas Fair'), and on 11 Nov. ('St Martin's Fair'). Among the lands, etc. granted were Thieves' Holm, 'of old the place where all the malefactors and thieves were execute,' and 'all and haild the kirk called St Magnus Kirk and other kirks, . . . and all and sundry brendaries, teinds, and other rights yrto belonging . . . to be always employed and bestowed upon repairing and upholding the said kirk called St Magnus Kirk: and farder, to call an able and qualified man to be schoolmaster of our said school in our said burgh.' A confirming charter was granted by James V. in 1536, but during the despotic government of Earls Robert and Patrick both were simply ignored, and though Charles II. granted a charter of *novo damus* in 1661, its validity was disputed by the Earl of Morton, and finally in 1670 all the charters were confirmed by Act of the Scottish Parliament. That of Charles II., in which, as well as in the confirmation, all rights of the bishopric are excluded, is deemed the governing charter. Kirkwall was too far out of the way to take any active part in the troubles of the Reformation and of the reign of Queen Mary, though, during the reign of James VI., that monarch's detestation of witches spread even thus far, and we find the records of the times full of the trials of 'habit and repute' dealers with the evil one, and frequent must have been the executions on the hill to the S of the town which is known as the Lonhead or the Gallowhill. The real reason of the accusations in many cases was Earl Patrick's strong desire for money. (See ORKNEY.) After the wars of the Commonwealth the Oradian espousal of the cause of Charles II.* drew on the place the watchful eye of Cromwell, and so, no doubt, led to the selection of Kirkwall as the site of one of the forts that the Lord Protector erected in Scotland, ostensibly to afford protection from foreign assaults, but no doubt also to furnish posts of vantage in case Scotland might take up any more wrong-headed notions as to the government of kings. This fort was to the E of the harbour where the ramparts still remain. It is locally known as 'The Mount,' and is at present used as a battery for the 1st Orkney Artillery volunteers who have their headquarters at Kirkwall. It was protected on the land side by a fosse, the line of which may still be traced. From this time onward the burgh may be said to be in the happy state of having no history except that of various improvements that have taken place in town and harbour, and it is to be hoped that it may long thus remain.

* It was at Kirkwall that some 2000 Orkney men mustered in March 1650 under the command of Montrose, and set out with him for Caithness, on that disastrous march which was to end in their defeat at Invercharron, and the capture of their leader at Assinut.

Public Buildings, etc.—The oldest part of the town extends along the shore of the bay, whence the principal street, a very old one, winds away to the SSW; and though the causeway is now no longer so rough as it once was, the street is still very inconvenient, being in places so narrow that carts cannot pass, and foot passengers have to take refuge from passing vehicles. All the older thoroughfares are equally narrow, but the newer ones are wide and spacious. Though the town, thanks very much to the cathedral, looks best from the sea, the remark of Sir Walter Scott, who was here in 1814, that it was 'but a poor and dirty place, especially towards the harbour,' is now no longer true, though improvement is still possible. The completion of drainage, water supply, and paving between 1876 and 1879, at a total cost of £8000 for the two former and £2500 for the latter, has been a very great improvement. The water supply comes from Papdale. Many of the houses are very old, their crow-step gables to the street, small doors and windows, thick walls, and small, gloomy, and irregular rooms, giving some parts of the town an ancient and even foreign appearance, but the newer houses are much such as may be found in any other burgh of the same size, except that most of them are provided with much larger gardens; and the strangest articles to be seen in the shops are the curious woollen work articles from Fair Isle, and thin Shetland shawls. The old Town Hall, dating from 1745, built with stones taken from the King's Castle, and covered with slates taken from the Bishop's Palace, stands in the vicinity of the cathedral, and was built partly by subscription and partly by a grant of £200 from the Earl of Morton, who was then tacksman of the bishopric teinds. This sum is said to have been the proceeds of a fine imposed on the fiery Jacobite, Sir James Stewart of Burray, for firing at a boat in which the Earl was crossing Holm Sound. The structure is a very poor one with a piazza, and previous to 1876 the lower portion served as the county jail, and also provided accommodation for town council chambers and for county offices and court room. In the upper portion there is a large room still used for council meetings, but in the year mentioned new county buildings were begun, and these now form a handsome block, with an excellent court room, in which the county meetings are also held; and in the prison, which is sanctioned under the Prisons Act of 1878, there is accommodation for eight prisoners. A proposal to remove the old Town Hall and erect a new one, with accommodation in the same building for both town and county offices and post office, has not yet (1883) been carried out. The handsome building occupied by the Commercial Bank stands on the site of what was known as Parliament Close, the quondam meeting place of the Orkney magnates. The King's Castle was on the W side of the principal street, opposite the cathedral. It was a strong building, with very thick walls, erected by Henry St Clair in the 14th century, and was held by the burghers in resistance to the fugitive Earl of Bothwell in 1567. After the execution of Earl Patrick Stewart (see ORKNEY) in 1615, it was by order of the Privy Council demolished, and in 1742 the ruins were almost entirely cleared away, as the Earl of Morton gave permission to the Town Council to use the stones in the construction of the town house and jail. A portion of one of the walls remained till 1865, when it was removed to make way for Castle Street, as is recorded by the inscription on the front of the Castle Hotel:—

'Near this spot, facing Broad Street, stood, in the year 1865, the last remaining fragment of the ruins of the Castle of Kirkwall, a royal fortress of great antiquity, and originally of vast strength, but of which, from the ravages of war and time, nearly every vestige had long previously disappeared. Its remains, consisting of a wall 55 feet long by 11 feet thick, and of irregular height, were removed by permission of the Earl of Zetland on application of the Trustees acting in execution of "The Kirkwall Harbour Act, 1859," in order to improve the access to the Harbour; and this stone was erected to mark its site. MDCCLXVI.'

The Cathedral, near the S end of the principal street, was founded, as already noticed, in 1137, and was

dedicated to St Magnus, a Scandinavian Earl of Orkney, who was, in 1114, assassinated in the island of Egilshay by his cousin Haco. It was not nearly finished by the founder, and was added to by several of the bishops, and hence the five different styles which, according to Sir Henry Dryden, may be detected in it. As it at present stands it is one of the three old cathedrals of Scotland that now remain at all in perfect condition, and one of the two, the other being Glasgow, that have all their parts as built complete. One peculiar feature of it is the largeness with which it stands out in all the views of the place, so much so indeed from the sea that Miss Sinclair is not far wrong in saying that it 'looks almost as large as the whole city put together;' and this always gives it the appearance of being very much larger than it really is. 'After having stood,' says Dr Hill Burton, 'for nearly 700 years, it still remains pre-eminent both in dignity and beauty over all the architectural productions which the fingers of civilisation and science have reared around it; and even the traveller from the central districts of the mighty empire to which the far isle of Pomona is now attached, looking with admiring wonder on its lofty tiers of strong and symmetrical arches, and its richly mullioned windows, must admit that old St Magnus is matched by very few of the ecclesiastical edifices of our great cities, and those few are also ancient.' The appearance given by the bulky pillars is that of strength rather than heaviness. 'A few of the arches,' says Hugh Miller, 'present on their ringstones those characteristic toothed and zigzag ornaments that are of not unfamiliar occurrence on the round squat doorways of the older parish churches of England; but by much the greater number exhibit merely a few rude mouldings, that bend over ponderous columns and massive capitals, unfretted by the tool of the carver. Though of colossal magnificence, the exterior of the edifice yields in effect, as in all true Gothic buildings—for the Gothic is greatest in what the Grecian is least—to the sombre sublimity of the interior. The nave, flanked by the dim deep aisles, and by a double row of smooth-stemmed gigantic columns, supporting each a double tier of ponderous arches, and the transepts, with their three tiers of small Norman windows, and their bold semicircular arcs demurely gay with toothed or angular carvings that speak of the days of Rolf and Torfëmar are singularly fine—far superior to aught else of the kind in Scotland.'

The building is cruciform, with side aisles and a square tower over the crossing; and the material of which it is built is a dark red sandstone interspersed with blocks of a white colour, especially on the W side. The total length, from E to W outside, is 234 feet 6 inches, and the width 56 feet; the transepts, from end to end, measure 101 feet 6 inches, and the width is 28 feet; and the present tower is 133 feet high. In the inside the nave is 131 feet 6 inches long, and the choir 86 feet; the length of the transepts is 89 feet 6 inches, the breadth of nave 16 feet, the breadth of nave and aisles 47 feet, and the height from floor to roof 71 feet. The roof is supported by 28 pillars and 4 half pillars, all 18 feet high. The four large pillars at the crossing supporting the tower are fluted, as are also the two half pillars, and the two pillars on each side next them at the E end. The half pillars at the W end are semicircular, and all those in the nave, as well as the two in the choir next the fluted pillars under the tower, are circular. The roofs are all vaulted and groined. The tower was formerly topped by a lofty spire, but this was in the beginning of 1671 struck by lightning 'which fell upon the steeple head of the Cathedral Kirk of Orkney called St Magnus Kirk of Kirkwall, and fayed the samen which burnt downward until the steeple head

But, by the providence of God, the bells thereof, being three great bells and a little one called the scellat bell, were preserved by the care and vigilance of the magistrates, with the help of the townspeople.' The spire was then succeeded by the present squat and very ugly pyramidal roof. The top of the tower, from which an excellent view may be obtained, is

reached by staircases, starting first from the corner of each transept. A clerestory and triforium pass round the whole building. The E window, which measures 36 feet by 12, shows four pointed lights without tracery, and above these extending all across is a very fine rose window with 12 leaves. According to Sir Henry Dryden it is unique. The window in the end of the S transept has a rose of similar form and size. There are three doors in the W end, two into the side aisles near the W end, one in the end of the S transept, and one in the S side of the choir, near the centre. The style of the earlier parts is Norman, that of the rest different varieties of Pointed. The oldest parts are supposed to be the crossing, and the three arches in the chancel immediately to the E of it. According to the usual account, the three arches farther E still, and the large window were added by Bishop Stewart on his accession to the see in 1511. Of the nave, the first five arches next the tower are thought to be later than the earliest part, and have been even referred to a period as late as the middle of the 15th century, while the extreme W end of it is said to have been erected in 1550 by Bishop Reid, who succeeded to the see in 1540, and was the last Roman Catholic bishop. This account is, however, opposed by Sir Henry Dryden, who studied the building very minutely. He thinks that the architecture of the building indicates five portions erected respectively 1137-1160, 1160-1200, 1200-1250, 1250-1350, and 1450-1500, and that, therefore, no part of it can be due to either Stewart or Reid, except perhaps that the W arch of the nave may have been added by the latter, and the W end with its window and doorways moved. The finest parts of the buildings are the W doorways and the doorway in the end of the S transept. 'The central doorway of the W end,' says Dryden, 'has five orders in its arch; and the other two in the W end, as well as that in the S transept, have four orders. All have hoods. The carving is much decayed, but still retains evidence of its former beauty when the rolls of free foliage and the deeply-sunk mouldings were perfect. On these doorways the dog-tooth is much used, as well as a zig-zag roll undercut. . . . The caps were of richly-carved foliage, and on the caps of the central doorway are also two nondescript animals. The shafts have all been renewed. Probably at first they were alternately yellow and red,' and he thinks that in their original state they were probably the finest examples in Britain of the regular combination of different coloured stones.

Bishop Maxwell, shortly after his accession in 1525, introduced stalls, and provided the three fine-toned bells that now hang in the steeple. The notes are G, A, and C; and the first is 2 feet 9 inches in diameter and 2 feet 5 inches high, the second is 3 feet 1 inch in diameter and 2 feet 5 inches high, and the third is 3 feet 5 inches in diameter and 2 feet 9 inches high. They were originally cast in Edinburgh in 1528 by Robert Borthwick, master gunner to James V.; but the third or tenor bell was recast at Amsterdam in 1682. A fourth bell, with a very shrill tone, and known as the skellet or fire-bell, hangs also in the tower, and must be about the same age as the others; for after the destruction of the spire by the fire already noticed, it was rehung the same year, while the others were not again put in position till 1679. Though the pile escaped injury at the Reformation, it came very near destruction during the rebellion of Earl Patrick Stewart and his son: for the Earl of Caithness, who suppressed it, 'went about to demolish and throw down the church, but was with great difficulty hindered and stayed by the Bishop of Orkney, who would not suffer him to throw it down.' Still, however, it began to decay, for, the revenues of the bishopric having passed to the Crown, there were no funds to keep it in repair, and the heritors seem not to have troubled themselves to try to mend matters—somewhat the contrary indeed, as in 1649 they allowed the Earl of Morton to carry off some marble slabs from the floor of the church 'to erect a tomb upon the corp of his unquibler father in the best fashion he could have it,' though they bound him to fill

up their places with 'hewen stones.' In 1701 complaint was made to the presbytery of 'the most unchristian and more than barbarous practice of the Town Guard of Kirkwall at the time of the Lambas Fair, their keeping guard within the church, shooting of guns, burning great fires on the graves of the dead, drinking, fiddling, piping, swearing and cursing night and day within the church, by which means religion is scandalised and the presbytery most miserably abused; particularly that when they are at exercise in the said church, neither can the preacher open his mouth nor the hearers conveniently attend for smoke; yea, some of the members of the presbytery have been stopped in their outgoing and incoming to their meetings, and most rudely pursued by the soldiers with their muskets and halberts'—certainly a state of matters far from creditable to the municipal authorities of the time. Several parts of the building became very ruinous, but nothing was done till, in 1805, G. L. Meason, Esq. of Moreduin, bequeathed £1000, the interest of which was to be applied every year to the repair of the building. At last, in 1845, the Government, under the impression that the cathedral was national property, spent £3000 in very extensive repairs, the S transept being put once more in thorough repair; and as another Established church had been built shortly before, they removed the unsightly screen pews and galleries that had disfigured the choir, and laid the whole building open from end to end. During these operations the tombs of William the Old (1167), the first, and Thomas Tulloch (1461), the thirteenth, bishop, were discovered—the former containing a leaden plate, inscribed on one side *Hic requiescit Willelmus senex felicis memorie*, and on the other *Pmus Episc.*; whilst in the tomb of Bishop Tulloch were an imitation chalice and paten of beeswax and an oaken pastoral staff. These were very injudiciously removed to Edinburgh, where they may be seen in the Antiquarian Museum. In 1855 it was decided that the choir of the cathedral belongs to the heritors and the rest to the town council, and these proceeded at once to undo part of the good work that had just been done, and restored the pews and screen, and even painted some of the pillars yellow! while, during the lowering of the floor, the bones of Bishop William, again laid bare, were carted away as rubbish! This was the crowning act of vandalism; but the removal and breaking up of the bishop's throne and the Earl's pew were but little less heinous. The former was a large structure to the S of the altar, and had an arabesque gallery over. It was erected by Bishop Graham (1615-38), and repaired by Bishop Honeyman (1664-76); while the latter, which was probably the original bishop's throne, was of handsome carved oak, with a fine canopy, probably taken from the original rood loft. The pattern of the carving is figured by Billings, who uses it to demonstrate the truth of his theory that Gothic tracery was derived geometrically from systems of squares. Some of the carved panels of the bishop's throne are now in the mansion-house of Graemeshall. Since these dark deeds—which, wonderful to tell, still find champions to defend them, as may be seen by a letter in the *Scotsman* newspaper for 15 Aug. 1881—but little alteration has taken place, except that, in 1881, the Meason trustees (the convener of the county, and the provost and Established Church ministers of Kirkwall) have restored four of the small windows on the S side of the nave which had previously been partially built up. Many of the bishops were buried in the church, as was also St Magnus, whose body was removed thither from Christ Church, Birsay, where it was first interred, and which was originally the seat of William's bishopric. It was also the temporary resting-place of King Ilaco before his body was removed to Trondhjem. A number of old tombs still remain, including fragments of the finely crocketed tomb of Bishop Tulloch in the S aisle, and a huge white marble slab in the choir marking the grave of Earl Robert Stewart, father of the famous Patrick. In the N transept is a handsome monument to Dr Baikie, who conducted extensive explorations along the river Niger; and

affixed to the wall is a marble slab to the memory of Malcolm Laing, the historian. Round the building outside is a churchyard of considerable size. There are two curious brass alms dishes of Dutch workmanship in the vestry. They have a group of Adam, Eve, the serpent, and the tree; and one of them bears the inscription in Dutch, 'Had Adam obeyed God's words, so had we then lived in Paradise. Anno 1636.' In front of the cathedral the red sandstone cross, originally set up by Bishop Graham in 1621, has been re-erected. It stood originally in the old market-place, and the jongs were close by. The cross is the point where the football is set agoing every New Year's Day, in the great match between the Kirkwall people and those of the North Isles.

The Earl's Palace, known originally as the New-work o' the Yards, to distinguish it from the Bishop's Palace, which was the Place o' the Yards, is a short distance S of the cathedral. It was erected by Earl Patrick in 1607, and, though since 1745 it has been a roofless ruin, the extensive remains are still sufficient to show the taste with which it has been designed, as well as marked traces of French influence. The buildings form three sides of a rectangle, and over the doorway, as well as elsewhere, may still be discerned P. E. O. for Patrick, Earl of Orkney. The banqueting hall on the first floor is approached by a massive stone stair, and has two magnificent fireplaces, with flat-arch lintels, one at each end. It is 58 feet long, 20 feet 4 inches wide, and 15 feet high at the side walls. It was lighted by four fine windows, and has several rooms opening off it, one of them having probably served as a drawing-room. The corbelled turrets and oriels are very characteristic features. It was handed over to Bishop Law in 1606, and was last inhabited by Bishop Mackenzie, who died in 1688. The hall was greatly admired by Scott, who makes it the scene of Bunce's interview with Cleveland in *The Pirate*. It is much to be regretted that the comments Scott, in his journal for 1814, makes on the manner in which it is cared for, are still very applicable. Before the present County Buildings were erected in 1876, a proposal was made to restore this building and use it for that purpose, but the scheme fell through owing to the niggardliness of the then Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Bishop's Palace stands between the Earl's Palace and the cathedral, and must have been founded in the end of the 12th or the beginning of the 13th century, for here, after the battle of Largs and his retreat to Orkney, King Haco took up his winter quarters 'with such men as dined at his board,' and here, broken hearted, he died, and his 'corps was carried into the high chamber and set on a bier. The body was clad in rich raiment, and a garland set on his head; and all bedight as became a crowned monarch. The light-swains stood with tapers, and the whole hall was lit. Then went all folk to see the body, and it was fair and blooming, and the face was fair in hue as in living men. There was great solace of the grief of all there to see their departed king so richly dight. Then was sung the high mass for the dead. The nobles kept wake by the corps through the night. On Monday the body was borne to Magnus Kirk and royally laid out that night. On Tuesday it was laid in a kist and buried in the choir of St Magnus Kirk, near the steps of the shrine of St Magnus the Earl.' But little of the building now remains, and that of much later date than the 13th century; the principal part being a tower, round outside, but square inside, built in 1550 by Bishop Reid. On the outside of the N wall is a statue, said to represent the Bishop himself. The best trees in the island are round these buildings.

The Established Church congregation worship in the choir of the cathedral, which is much disfigured by the wooden screen that separates this part from the nave. It was refitted, as already noticed, in 1855 at a cost of £1250, and contains about 870 sittings. An extension church, built close to the cathedral in 1841 at a cost of £1400, and containing 1000 sittings, became useless at the Disruption in 1843, and was long afterwards taken down. The old church of St Olaf stood in Poorhouse Close off

Bridge Street, and was, according to Dr Anderson, erected by Rognvald to the memory of his foster father, King Olaf the Holy (not to be confounded with Olaf Tryggvison), who was killed in 1030. This was the church from which the town took its name, and where the body of St Magnus was first placed when it was brought from Egilshay in 1135. In 1502 it was burned by a party of Englishmen, who had landed from ships, and the site is said to have been used for a time as a burial place for malefactors. Bishop Reid, however, between 1540 and 1558, erected a new church in the same place, of which, however, little but a doorway and a portion of a wall with two aumbries now remain. One of the latter has now been removed to the new Episcopal church. It remained a church after the Reformation, for a reader was appointed in 1561, but has since been used as a poorhouse (hence the name of the lane) and a workshop, and it is now part of a dwelling-house. The Free church, with 382 sittings, was erected soon after the Disruption. The U.P. church, built in 1843 at a cost of £3800, and containing 1300 sittings, superseded a Secession church built in 1796. The Congregational church, erected in 1823 at a cost of £515, contains 410 sittings. An Episcopal mission was established in 1871, and the present church (St Olaf's) was erected in 1875-76 at a cost of £1200. There are 160 sittings, and a tower has still to be added. The vestry and chancel were partly destroyed by fire in 1881. The Roman Catholic church (Our Lady and St Joseph), erected in 1877, contains 100 sittings. The burgh school board have the care of the burgh school, which was founded by Bishop Reid in 1544. The present buildings, erected originally in 1820, were greatly enlarged in 1873-74, and, with accommodation for 470 pupils, had in 1881 an attendance of 364, and a grant of £367, 19s. There are also four private schools. Gas was introduced about 1850, the works belonging to a joint-stock company.

Trade, &c.—From its situation as the centre of distribution among the islands, Kirkwall has a considerable trade. It is connected by conveyances with Stromness; with Shapinshay daily by boat; with the other islands by steamers twice a week; with Aberdeen, Leith, and Lerwick by steamers twice a week in summer, and once a week in winter; and with Thurso daily by steamer from Scapa to Scrabster. The manufacture of linen was introduced in 1747, and flourished for some time, but is now gone, and the same fate has befallen the manufacture of kelp and the plaiting of straw for ladies' hats and bonnets, which, during the first half of the present century, afforded employment to about three-fourths of the women. Trade is now confined to the ordinary handicrafts, etc., including boatbuilding, and a shipping and distributing trade. The harbour, constructed about 1811, has since been greatly improved. It is sheltered from the N by quays, and being safe and commodious, as well as accessible at all states of the tide, is much frequented by vessels. In 1866 a fine iron pier, standing on screw piles, was erected at a cost of £10,400. Fresh improvements were again begun in 1880-81, and a contract for the completion of the new works within the next two years (1884-85) has just been accepted. When it is finished it will be one of the most complete harbours in Scotland. The customs port comprehends the whole of the Orkney islands and the skerries, but the only considerable harbour, besides that at Kirkwall, is Stromness. The vessels belonging to the district, most of them to Kirkwall, at various dates have been as follows:—

Year.	SAILING VESSELS.		STEAMERS.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1853, . .	43	2485	2	95
1867, . .	46	2314	3	132
1876, . .	37	2024	3	196
1883, . .	36	2796		

The trade for the same years is shown in the following

KIRKWALL

KIRRIEMUIR

table, giving the tonnage of the vessels entered and cleared, including their repeated voyages, whether with cargoes or in ballast :—

Year.	ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
1853.	25,755	..	25,755	27,197	..	27,197
1867.	36,765	651	37,416	37,153	651	37,804
1874.	147,626	952	148,578	144,441	850	145,291
1882.	224,371	1959	226,330	218,835	1349	220,184

The number of vessels that entered in 1882 were 2132 British and 23 foreign, and those that cleared, 2070 British and 16 foreign.

Municipality, &c.—The burgh is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 7 councillors, and unites with Wick, Cromarty, Dornoch, Dingwall, and Tain in returning a member to serve in parliament, Wick being the returning burgh. Corporation revenue (1883) £220, parliamentary constituency 384, municipal 459. For police purposes the burgh is united with the



Seal of Kirkwall.

county. The Duke of Edinburgh visited Kirkwall on 24 Jan. 1882, and was presented with the freedom of the burgh. The district sheriff-substitute resides here, and ordinary and small debt courts are held every Tuesday during session. Justice of peace small debt courts are held as required. There are markets on the first Monday of every month, and in August is the Lanmas Fair which used to last for a fortnight, though now it is pretty much confined to the market on the first Tuesday after 11 Aug. and the two following days. There are also a head post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, 5 hotels, offices of the Bank of Scotland, National, Union, and Commercial Banks, agencies of 16 insurance companies, a library, established in 1815, a public news-room to which strangers are admitted free, the Balfour hospital for the sick, a temperance hall, a literary and scientific association, a young men's literary association, a branch of the Bible Society, a branch of the shipwrecked fishermen and mariners benevolent society, a masonic lodge (Kirkwall Kilwinning, No. 38), a battery of artillery volunteers, the Conservative *Orkneyan* (1854) published every Saturday, the *Liberal Orkney Herald* (1860) every Wednesday, the *Liberal Northman* (1874) every Saturday, and the *Liberal-Conservative Orkney and Shetland Telegraph* (1876) every Thursday. Valuation (1875) £7322, (1883) £11,516. Pop. of royal burgh (1841) 2205, (1861) 2444, (1871) 2265, (1881) 2613; of parliamentary burgh (1841) 3041, (1861) 3519, (1871) 3434, (1881) 3923, of whom 2169 were females. Houses (1881) 537 inhabited, 10 vacant, 10 building.

See also the works cited under ORKNEY, and Lord Teignmouth's *Sketches of the Coasts and Islands of Scotland* (1836); Miss Sinclair's *Scotland and the Scotch* (1840); Neale's *Ecclesiastical Notes on the Isle of Man, Orkneys, &c.* (1848); Sir Walter Scott's *The Pirate*, and Lockhart's *Life of Scott* under the year 1814; Hugh Miller's *Cruise of the Betsy* (Edinb. 1858); Billings' *Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland*, vol. iii. (Edinb. 1852); Sir H. E. L. Dryden's *Description of the Church of St Magnus* (Daventry, 1871; Kirkwall, 1878); and J. R. Tudor's *Orkneys and Shetlands* (Lond. 1883).

Kirkwood or Braehead, a collier village in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, 2 miles SW of Coatbridge. Pop. (1871) 491, (1881) 667.

Kirk-Yetholm. See YETHOLM.

Kirn, a *quoad sacra* parish in Dunoon parish, Argyllshire. Constituted in 1874, it is in the presbytery of Dunoon and synod of Argyll. Its church was built as a chapel of ease at a cost of £900. Pop. (1881) 791. See DUNOON.

Kirnan. See KILMICHAEL-GLASSARY.

Kirouchtree. See KIRROUGHTREE.

Kirriemuir, a town and a parish of W Forfarshire. The town stands, 455 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of winding Gairie Burn, which separates it from the suburb of Southmuir; as terminus of a branch of the Caledonian, with a commodious station, rebuilt in 1872, it is 3 miles NW of Kirriemuir Junction and 5 WNW of Forfar. Situated on the NW side of Strathmore, partly on level ground, and partly on the skirt of a hill, it commands from its higher portion a brilliant view of a great extent of Strathmore, and chiefly consists of streets arranged in a manner similar to the arms and shaft of an anchor. Not a few of its houses still are mean enough, but great improvements which have been carried out of recent years give pleasing indications of the presence both of taste and of successful industry. Kirriemuir has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the National, Union, and British Linen Co.'s Banks, 14 insurance agencies, 8 principal inns, 2 Good Templar lodges, a beautiful public cemetery, a public park, a gas-light company, a horticultural society, and cricket, bowling, curling, and foot-ball clubs. The parish church is a handsome edifice of 1786, with a neat spire and 900 sittings. South *quoad sacra* parish church, built as a chapel of ease in 1836 at a cost of £1340, acquired its parochial status in 1870, and contains 1021 sittings. Other places of worship are the North and South Free churches, two U.P. churches—one built in 1853, and containing 500 sittings, the other fitted up from a trades' hall of 1815 in 1833, and containing 604; a United Original Secession church (1807; 400 sittings), and St Mary's Episcopal church (1795; 300 sittings). Webster's Seminary, and a public, an industrial, and an Episcopal school, with respective accommodation for 310, 400, 190, and 180 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 174, 400, 120, and 141, and grants of £144, 11s., £345, 6s. 6d., £89, 6s., and £97, 0s. 7d. The first of these was founded in 1835 with the bequest (1829) of John Webster, Esq.; the second was built in 1875 at a cost of £2700.

A weekly corn and provision market is held on Friday; four cattle fairs have been extinct for several years; a horse fair is held on the second Friday of March; a cattle and horse fair on the Wednesday after Glamis May fair, on 24 July or the Wednesday after, on the Wednesday after 18 Oct., and on the Wednesday after Glamis November fair; and a hiring fair is held on the Term Day if a Friday, otherwise on the Friday after. Some business is done in the supply of handeraft produce, and in the retail supply of miscellaneous goods to the surrounding country; the weaving of brown linen is the staple branch of industry; and, amid the great and many changes elsewhere in the linen manufacture, it here had long the singular character of always having been carried on by means solely of the hand-loom. Recently, however, two large power-loom

factories have been erected. The weavers, in some years, particularly in 1826 and 1841, suffered severely from a great fall of wages; and often have had to struggle with poverty and privation; but they have manfully breasted every difficulty, and are admitted throughout the county to be expert and skilful operatives. Among them have been men of marked intelligence. One, David Sands, who flourished in 1760, invented a method of weaving double cloth for the use of stay-makers, and wove and finished in the loom three seamless shirts. The manufacture began to assume importance about the middle of the last century, and so early as 1792 produced osenaburgs and coarse linens to the yearly value of £30,000. It turned out annually, before the close of the century, 1,800,000 yards of stamped linen; and year by year the produce has increased till now it reaches between 10,000,000 and 15,000,000 yards, whilst giving employment in the town and neighbourhood to over 2000 weavers. The feud of the weavers of Kirriemuir and the sutors of Forfar has been already noticed under the latter town.

Kirriemuir is a burgh of barony, under the Earl of Home; but, as a burgh, it has neither property, revenue, nor debt. A baron bailie, appointed by the superior, up to the year 1875 was the only magistrate, and presided as judge in a police and barony court. In 1875 the General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act was adopted, and the affairs of the town have since been managed by the commissioners appointed under it. The magistrates of police now preside in the police court; but the baron bailie still presides in the barony court held in connection with certain of the fairs. A sheriff small debt court sits on the third Monday of January, March, May, July, September, and November; and the district justices of peace hold courts as occasion requires. Burgh valuation (1883) £8635, 1s. 6d. Pop. of entire town (1831) 4014, (1861) 4686, (1871) 4145, (1881) 4390, of whom 2493 were females, whilst 2937 were in Kirriemuir proper or the police burgh and 1453 in the Southmuir suburb.

The parish consists of two mutually detached sections, lying $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile asunder at the narrowest, and separated one from another by a strip of Kingoldrum—the main or Strathmore division containing the town, and the north-western or Grampian division. The latter, bounded N, NE, and E by Cortachy, S by Kingoldrum, SW by Lintrathen, and NW by Glenisla, has an utmost length from NW to SE of 11 miles, with an utmost width of $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles; whilst the main body is bounded N by Cortachy, NE by Tannadice, E by Oathlaw, SE by Forfar and Glamis, S by Glamis, SW by Airlie, and W and NW by Kingoldrum, having an almost equal extreme length and breadth from N to S and from E to W of $5\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The area of the whole is 35,658 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 20,630 $\frac{1}{2}$ belong to the north-western division, and 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. PROSEN Water, rising in the north-western extremity of the Grampian section on the western slope of Mayar at an altitude of 2750 feet, runs 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles through the interior, and then 3 furlongs along the Kingoldrum border; during this course it receives the tribute of sixteen burns. Where it quits this section, the surface declines to 690 feet above sea-level, thence rising north-westward to 2196 feet at CAT LAW, 1998 at Corwham, 2302 at Broom Hill, 3105 at Driesh, and 3043 at Mayar, of which the three first culminate on the south-western, and the two last on the northern, boundary. After flowing 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-eastward along the mutual border of Cortachy and Kingoldrum, Prosen Water winds 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-by-southward along all the Cortachy boundary of the main division of Kirriemuir, till it falls into the South Esk, which itself runs 2 miles east-south-eastward along all the Tannadice border, and which from the interior is joined by CARRY Burn, first tracing $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile of the north-western boundary, and next flowing $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles eastward across the northern interior. The southern is drained by GAIRIE Burn, winding 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward, till it passes off into Glamis on its way to Dean Water, and itself fed by DAIRIE Burn, which traces 3 miles of the south-western and southern boundary. In the ex-

trene S the surface sinks to 190, along the South Esk in the NE to 295, feet above sea-level; and between these points it rises to 631 feet at the Hill of Kirriemuir, 513 at Cloisterbank, and 1018 at Culhawk Hill. The principal rocks of the Grampian section are mica slate, hornblende slate, and gneiss; those of the Strathmore section are mainly Devonian, with occasional protrusions of trap. Limestone has been quarried and calcined. The soil of the arable tracts of the Grampian section is partly thin and light, partly mossy, and generally wet; that in considerable belts on both the northern and southern borders of the Strathmore section is sandy; and that of the central and larger portions of the same section is mostly a black mould on a subsoil of so-called 'morter.' Of the north-western division, at least five-sixths are waste, and one-thirty-sixth is under wood; of the main body one-eighth is under plantations in fine arrangements of clumps and groves, eleven-sixteenths are regularly or occasionally in tillage, and nearly all the rest of the area is chiefly pasture and partly moss, the Mosses of Kinnordy and Balloch being constantly used for supplies of peat. Extant antiquities are tumuli and uninscribed monumental stones; querns, arrow-heads, battle-axes, and two canoes or currachs have been discovered from time to time; and not so long ago two ponderous rocking-stones stood a little NW of the hill that overlooks the town. Inverquharie Castle is noticed by itself. Within this parish several skirmishes were fought arising out of the Ogilvies' feuds; and the Battle of AREROATH (1446) must have been a grievous blow to Kirriemuir. Mansions, noticed separately, are Kinnordy, Shielhill, Logie, and Balnaboth; and 7 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 14 of between £100 and £500, 17 of from £50 to £100, and 98 of from £20 to £50. The north-western division has formed, since 1874, the *quoad sacra* parish of GLENPROSEN; the south-eastern division, also in the presbytery of Forfar and synod of Angus and Mearns, is divided ecclesiastically between Kirriemuir proper and Kirriemuir South Church, the former a living worth £346. Five pre-Reformation chapels, besides the parish church, were in Kirriemuir—one in the town, near a plot of ground called in old writs the Kirkyard; one in Glenprosen, which continued to be used till the erection of the modern mission church there; one at a place called Chapeltown, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles N by W of the town; one at Kinhill, 2 miles E by N of the town; and one near Ballinshae, 3 miles ESE, the site of which, still enclosed with a wall, was used as a family burying-place. Four public schools—Carroch, Glenprosen, Padanaram, and Roundyhill—with respective accommodation for 50, 50, 60, and 80 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 50, 50, 61, and 68, and grants of £33, 14s. 6d., £35, 6s., £41, 12s., and £50, 16s. Valuation (1857) £21,850, (1883) £31,910, 8s. 7d., plus £1762 for railway. Pop. (1801) 4421, (1831) 6425, (1861) 7359, (1871) 6420, (1881) 6616, of whom 3740 were in Kirriemuir proper, 2701 in Kirriemuir South Church, and 175 in Glenprosen.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 56, 57, 65, 1868-70.

Kirroughtree or **Kirouchtree** (Celt. *carr-Uchtred*, 'fort of Uchtred'), a mansion, with finely wooded grounds, in Minnigaff parish, W Kirkcudbrightshire, 1 mile NE of Newton-Stewart. Its owner, Capt. John Maxwell Heron-Maxwell (b. 1836: suc. 1870), Liberal M.P. for the county since 1880, holds 12,300 acres in the shire, valued at £3452 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 4, 1857.

Kirtle Bridge, a village in the SE corner of Middlebie parish, Dumfriesshire, on the right bank of Kirtle Water. It has a station on the Caledonian railway at the junction of the Solway railway, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Annan and $3\frac{1}{4}$ ESE of Ecclefechan, under which there is a post and railway telegraph office. Kirtle Established chapel, in Annan parish, near the village, was built at a cost of £500.

Kirtlefoot. See KIRTLE WATER.

Kirtle Water, a stream of SE Dumfriesshire, formed, in the extreme N of Middlebie parish, by the confluence of two head-streams, of which Winterhope Burn, rising at an

altitude of 1250 feet above sea-level, runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-westward, whilst the other, rising at 890 feet, runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-by-eastward. From the point where they meet (570 feet), Kirtle Water winds $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward and south-eastward through or along the boundaries of Middlebie, Kirkpatrick-Fleming, Annan, Dornock (detached), and Greta, till it falls into the head of the Solway Firth at Kirtlefoot. It traverses a vale of much beauty, richly embellished with wood; it enfolds the meadow of Kirkconnel burial-yard, containing the grave of 'Fair Helen of Kirkconnel-Lee'; it is crossed, at Kirtle-Bridge, by a viaduct of the Caledonian railway, comprising nine arches, each 36 feet in span; and it contains eels, perch, and trout, and is frequented by salmon.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 10, 6, 1864-63.

Kirtomy. See FARR.

Kirton. See KIRKTON.

Kishorn, a sea-loch of Applecross parish, SW Ross-shire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of JEANTOWN or Lochcarron. Projecting from the N side of Loch Carron, opposite Plockton, it penetrates $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward; contracts from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; and receives, at its head, the Kishorn rivulet, rising at an altitude of 1000 feet, and running $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward. At its mouth lies Kishorn Island ($2\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ furl.; 50 feet high). A post office and a new public school are designated of Kishorn. A written charm for the cure of toothache, bought from a professional witch at Kishorn, and worn by a shepherd in 1855, is now in the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 81, 1882.

Kismull, an ancient castle and a small bay in the S of Barra island, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. The castle, crowning a small rock in the middle of the bay, was the residence of the Macneils of Barra. Completely encompassed with deep water, it comprises strong walls 60 feet high, enclosing a lofty square keep, and appears to be more than 600 years old; but, though weather-worn and dilapidated, is still tolerably entire.

Kittybrewster. See ABERDEEN.

Klett or **A'Chleit**, an islet ($2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 120 feet high) in Assynt parish, Sutherland, off the mouth of Loch Inver and Enard Bay, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Lochinver village.

Knaik, a rivulet of Ardoch parish, Perthshire, rising at a spot $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Comrie and 1470 feet above sea-level, and running $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-eastward past Braço Castle, the Roman camp of Ardoch, and Braço village, till, after a total descent of 1000 feet, it falls into Allan Water in the vicinity of Greenloaning railway station.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Knapdale, a district of Argyllshire. It is bounded on the N by Loch Crinan, the Crinan Canal, and Loch Gilp, which separate it from Lorn and Argyll proper; on the E by Loch Fyne, which separates it from Cowal; on the S by Tarbert isthmus and the Lochs Tarbert, which separate it from Kintyre; on the W by the Islay Sea and the Sound of Jura, which separate it from Islay and Jura. Its greatest length, from N to S, is 27 miles; and its greatest breadth is 9 miles. It is prevented only by the narrow Tarbert isthmus from being a continuation northward of the peninsula of Kintyre; and it is so deeply indented on the W by Lochs Caolisport and Swin as to be itself, in a great measure, cut into three peninsulas—the largest between West Loch Tarbert and Loch Caolisport; the smallest between Loch Swin and the Sound of Jura. It now is not a political division of the county, but is placed partly in the political division of Argyll proper, and partly in that of Islay. It formerly was all one parish, but now is divided into the two parishes of North Knapdale and South Knapdale, and part of the parish of Kilmacdonnell and Killyberry. It anciently was called Kilrick-Charnaig, signifying 'the church or burying-ground of the son of Carnaig'; and the Carnaig to whom that name alludes is said to have been an Irish missionary, who first preached Christianity to the natives. Its present name is compounded of two Celtic words signifying 'a rounded hill' and 'a plain'; indicates a country mainly composed of rounded hills and intersecting dales; and is perfectly descriptive of

the district's surface. The two clans Macmillan and Macneil seem to have anciently possessed all Knapdale, but they now are very sparsely found within its limits. See Capt. T. P. White's *Archaeological Sketches in Knapdale* (Edinb. 1875).

Knapdale, North, a parish in Knapdale territorial district and Islay political district, Argyllshire. Formed out of the large old parish of Knapdale in 1734, it includes the port of CRINAN and the small village of Bellanoch, 6 miles NW of Ardrishaig. It is bounded N by the Crinan Canal, E by South Knapdale, S by the Atlantic, and W by the Sound of Jura. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 16 miles; its utmost breadth is 6 miles; and its land area is 26,293 acres. A number of small islands, including the inhabited ones of Danna and Ulva, lie off the W coast. Loch Swin, from foot to head, penetrates the interior, and peninsulates the north-western district at three different points. The coast, along the W and within Loch Swin, is fully 50 miles in extent; its shores are much diversified by rocky bluffs and abrupt projections, which rise in many places boldly to heights of 300 feet; but it includes some reaches of gentle slope or moderate acclivity. The interior mainly consists of hill and dale, being much diversified in both its upland and its lowland portions, and possessing a large aggregate of wood and water. It abounds, especially round the shores of Loch Swin, in picturesque close scenes; and commands from many vantage-grounds extensive and magnificent views. The loftiest height is Cruach-Lussach (2004 feet); other conspicuous eminences are Dumardary, Duntaynish, Ervary, and Arichonan. The principal heights, culminating in Cruach-Lussach, form a chain or continuous watershed, extending from NE to SW; and the subordinate heights lie variously arranged on the two sides of this chain, declining shorewards into gentle declivities; whilst a tract between the western ones and Loch Swin, with a breadth of nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, is a slightly inclined plain. Several considerable burns, one of them making a beautiful cascade near Inverlussa church, rise in the interior and run to the sea; some twenty-one fresh-water lakes, the largest not more than 3 miles in circumference, lie dispersed through the interior, principally in the N; and excellent springs, some of them strongly impregnated with lime, are abundant. The soil of the arable lands is sandy, gravelly, mossy, or loamy; and, at the SW extremity, is rich, friable, and very productive. About one-eighth of the entire area is in tillage; woods and plantations cover more than 2000 acres; and the rest of the land is either pastoral or waste. Antiquities, other than CASTLE-SWIN, are a mound near Crinan on which the Lords of the Isles are said to have held courts of justice, remains of three old forts or watch-towers, the ruin of the chapel of St Carnaig, an ancient cross 9 feet high, and the ruins of the religious house of Drimnacraig. Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell (d. 1791), who figured in the American war, and was afterwards governor of Jamaica, was a native. In 1796 Thomas Campbell was tutor at the old house of Downie; and the hill of Arichonan, which he is said to have frequented in his leisure hours, still bears the name of 'Poet's Hill.' Malcolm of Poltalloch is the chief proprietor, 1 other holding an annual value of more than £500, and 1 of less than £300. North Knapdale is in the presbytery of Inveraray and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £300, exclusive of manse and glebe. The parish church, at Kilmichael Inverlussa, was built in 1820, and, as recently altered, contains 200 sittings; and Tayvallich chapel of ease, on the other side of Loch Swin, 3 miles distant by sea but 10 by land, was built in 1827, and contains 700 sittings. There is also a Free church; and three public schools—Ashfield, Bellanoch, and Tayvallich—with respective accommodation for 39, 86, and 100 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 14, 54, and 28, and grants of £31, 16s. 3d., £70, 13s., and £37. Valuation (1860) £5638, (1883) £6430, 8s. 10d. Pop. (1801) 2401, (1831) 2583, (1861) 1327, (1871) 1059, (1881) 927, of whom 635 were Gaelic-speaking.

Knapdale, South, a parish in Knapdale territorial district, and in Argyll political district, Argyllshire.

It contains the post-town and harbour of ARDRISHAIG, the post-office hamlet of ACHAHOISH, and part of the post-town of TARBERT; and it enjoys from these places regular steamboat communication. Formed out of the large old parish of Knapdale in 1734, it is bounded N by North Knapdale and the Crinan Canal, and S by Kilealmonell and Kibberly. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 17 miles: its utmost breadth is 7 miles: and its land area is 52,560 acres. Several islets lie off the W coast; and, though uninhabited, afford good pasturage. The E coast, with an extent of 12 miles, presents a slightly undulated shore-line, and a pleasantly-diversified, hilly seaboard. The W coast is distinguished chiefly by the ascent from it of Loch Caolisport up the boundary with North Knapdale; has several fine bays, which afford safe anchorage: and presents shores and seaboard, partly bold and partly gradual. The interior, for the most part, is rough upland. A range, called Sliabach-Goail, extends right across it; contains the highest ground, with mountain elevation above sea-level; and commands one of the most extensive, varied, and grandly picturesque views in Great Britain, from Islay to the Perthshire Grampians, and from Mull and Ben Cruachan to the North of Ireland, with everywhere a crowded intervening space of lofty heights and belts of sea. Other hills, less lofty and interesting, extend parallel to this principal range, and are separated from one another by deep, well-sheltered vales. Burns and torrents are numerous, and the larger ones are subject to such winter floods as render them in many parts impassable. Five or six fresh-water lakes lie in hollows; but, with one or two exceptions, they can be seen only from the summits of the highest hills: and they add very little to the beauty or interest of the landscape. The extent of arable land bears but a small proportion to that of waste and pasture lands, and is very much intersected by hills and marshes. The soil, on some of the low grounds, is loamy; on most of the other arable grounds, is of a mossy nature, incumbent upon sand. Wood, both natural and planted, covers a considerable area. A lead mine was for some time worked on Inverneill estate. Antiquities are remains of three, and the sites of four, pre-Reformation chapels. Mansions, noticed separately, are Auchindarroch, Barmore, Erins, Inverneill, Ormsary, and Stonefield; and 7 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 9 of between £100 and £500, 5 of from £50 to £100, and 30 of from £20 to £50. Giving off the whole of Ardrishaig *quoad sacra* parish and portions of those of Tarbert and Lochgilhead, South Knapdale is in the presbytery of Inveraray and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £234. There are two parish churches, the one at Achahois, near the manse; the other at Inverneill, 6 miles distant. Both were built in 1775, and each contains 250 sittings. Free churches are in Ardrishaig, Lochgilhead, and Tarbert; and two public schools, Inverneill and Ormsary, with respective accommodation for 34 and 69 children, had (1851) an average attendance of 17 and 18, and grants of £29, 2s. and £25, 13s. Valuation (1860) £7357, (1883) £13,111, 3s. 11d. Pop. (1801) 1716, (1831) 2137, (1861) 2519, (1871) 2695, (1881) 2536, of whom 1447 were Gaelic-speaking, and 453 were in South Knapdale ecclesiastical parish.

Knightswood, a village in New Kilpatrick parish, SE Dumbartonshire, 3 miles W by N of Maryhill and 5 NW of Glasgow. Pop. (1861) 319, (1871) 636, (1881) 790.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Knock. See GRANGE, Banffshire.

Knock, a village in Westerkirk parish, Dumfriesshire, on the right bank of the Esk, 6½ miles NW of Langholm.

Knock. See RENFREW.

Knock or Knockhall Castle. See FOVERAN.

Knock. See EDINKILLIE.

Knock, a *quoad sacra* parish in Stornoway parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire. Comprising the ancient chapelry of Uie or Eye, which included the Airl peninsula, it contains a village of the name of Knock, the site of the present church, 5 miles E by S of the

post-town Stornoway. Knock is in the presbytery of Lewis and synod of Glenelg; the living is worth £140. A Free church is 2 miles further. Pop. (1871) 2577, (1881) 2990, of whom 2808 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 105, 1858.

Knockando (Gael. *cnoc-an-dubh*, 'the black hill'), a parish near the middle of the south-eastern border of Elginshire, comprehending the ancient parishes of Knockando and Macallan (Gael. *Ma Calen*, 'St Colin'). The former was anciently a vicarage of Invernur and the latter of Bottarie. They were united from 1646 to 1683, and separate from 1683 to 1689, from which time they have been again united. It is bounded NE by Rothes, E and SE by Banffshire (where, at the extreme SE corner, for about 1 mile, the parish of Invernur comes in below the mouth of the river Avon), S by Banffshire, SW by Cromdale, W by Edinkillie and by a detached portion of Nairnshire included in that parish, and NW by Dallas. The boundary along the whole of the SE and S for about 14 miles is the mid-bed of the river Spey, while along the greater part of the SW side, from near Lynemore north-westwards, it follows the course of the Allt a' Gheallaidh to Carn Kitty; elsewhere it is purely artificial. The greatest length in a straight line, from N of E to S of W, from below Craigellaichie Bridge on the E to Carn Kitty on the W, is 12¼ miles; and the greatest breadth, from the point where Knockando, Dallas, and Rothes meet on the N to the Spey at Delnapot on the S, is 7¾ miles, and from this it tapers irregularly to both ends. The land area is 28,134 acres, of which probably less than 4000 acres are under tillage, and about the same amount under wood, while the rest of the parish is moorland. The surface is irregular, but the general inclination is towards the S, the ground sloping from the NE and NW borders to the river. Except for a short distance between Easter and Wester Elchies, near the E end of the parish, and at a few other places where there are alluvial patches, the river banks are steep and covered with trees, and rise rapidly to elevations of 439 feet above Craigellaichie Bridge, 745 at Archiestown, 933 above Pitchroy, and 1001 at the Hill of Delnapot on the extreme S. From these last the Leights rise on the SW and W by James Roy's Cairn (1691 feet), to Carn Kitty (1711), and thence pass eastward by Carn Shalag (1543), the Hill of Slackmore (1166), Clune (1035), Carn na Cailleichie (1313), across the shoulder of the Mannoch Hill (1013), and so by the Hill of Stob (1009) and the shoulder of Hunt Hill back to the high ground above Craigellaichie Bridge. The hills are smooth and rounded, and by no means picturesque, but the wooded portions along the Spey at Easter Elchies, Wester Elchies, Knockando House, and Pitchroy are very pretty. The parish is drained on the SW by the Allt a' Gheallaidh already mentioned; in the centre by the Allt Arder, the Burn of Knockando, and the Burn of Ballintomb, which all enter the Spey to the S of the church; and in the E by some smaller streams. Between Carn Kitty and Clune on the NW border of the parish are the small loch of Little Benshalag and Loch of the Cowlatt. During the great floods of 1829 the burns of Allt a' Gheallaidh and Knockando, as well as the river Spey, did a great amount of mischief. The first carried away the corn-mill and saw-mill at Pitchroy at the S corner of the parish; and the bench of the saw-mill, 11½ feet long, 4½ broad, and 3½ high, containing two circular saws and with 112 pounds of iron attached to it, was carried down the Spey for nearly 13 miles. The Knockando Burn carried away a carding-mill, a meal-mill, and several houses, all situated below the church. 'After the flood,' says Sir Thomas Dick Lauder in his *Account of the Great Floods of August 1829*, 'the prospect here was melancholy. The burn that formerly wound through the beautiful haugh above the promontory, had cut a channel as broad as that of the Spey from one end of it to the other. The whole wood was gone; the carding-mill had disappeared, the miller's house was in ruins, and the banks below were strewn with pales, gates, bridges, rafts, engines, wool, yarn, and half-woven webs, all utterly destroyed. A

new road was recently made in this parish, and all the burns were substantially bridged: but with the exception of one arch, all yielded to the pressure of the flood. Before 1829 the Allt Arder had a high fall about 300 yards from the junction with the Spey, but then it changed its course, and in one night cut out a ravine about 60 feet deep and 300 feet wide at the top. The respect still entertained for its powers is shown by the enormous disproportion between the small stream and the viaduct—consisting of two iron girder spans of 40 feet and one of 50 feet—that carries the Speyside railway some 50 feet above. There is excellent trout and salmon fishing in the Spey, and the larger burns contain trout. The soil near the Spey is light, but on the higher ground there is a black gravelly loam or heavy clay passing as it approaches the moors into moss, a good deal of which is still improvable. The underlying rocks are granite and schists. The only village is Archiestown near the E end of the parish, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Craigellaehie Bridge, 3 NW of Aberlour station, and 2 S by E of Carron station, both on the Speyside section of the Great North of Scotland railway. Archiestown was founded in 1760 by Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk, on an open moor, called the Moor of Ballintomb, and though it did not at first thrive, and was almost entirely destroyed by an accidental fire in 1783, it is now an average country village. There is a post office under Craigellaehie, which is the telegraph and money order office. The parish church is 3 miles to the W of Archiestown, and almost midway between the eastern and western limits. It is a long narrow building with outside stairs to the galleries, and the rising-ground on which it stands commands a wide and good view. Built in 1757, almost on the same site as the old one, it has since been twice repaired, and contains 477 sittings.

In the churchyard are three sculptured slabs said to have been brought thither over 50 years ago from an old burying-ground called Pulvrenan, on the bank of the Spey, below Knockando House. They have been figured in the Spalding Club, *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, vol. ii., plate cv. One of them has an inscription in runes. There is another small burying-ground, that of the old parish of Macellan, at Easter Elchies, where there was a church which became ruinous about 1760. The Easter Elchies burial-aisle still remains. A small mission church in the Elchies district, in the E end of the parish, with 250 sittings, was built in 1873-74 at a cost of £828; and there are also a Free church and a U.P. church. There is a good road running through the whole length of the parish, in a direction more or less nearly parallel to the Spey, and from this a good road branches off a little to the N of the church, and passes over the moors to DALLAS. The Speyside section of the Great North of Scotland Railway system enters the parish at Carron, near the middle of the SE border, and runs parallel to, and close to, the Spey for 6 miles, till it crosses the river and returns into Banffshire at the S corner at Delnapot. The mansions are Easter Elchies, Wester Elchies, Laggan House, and Knockando House, all close to the Spey. Easter Elchies now belongs to the Earl of Seafield, and is a plain building with a corner turret. It belonged to Patrick Grant, Lord Elchies, Judge of Session (1699-1754), who took his title from it, and from whose time the original building dates, but it was almost entirely rebuilt in 1857. His son, Baron Grant, sold it to the Earl of Findlater, from whom it passed by inheritance to the Seafields. There are good gardens adjoining the house. Wester Elchies, about 2 miles farther W, is of various dates, part of it being a fragment of an old fortalice. In the entrance hall are two chairs from the old castle of Rothes, and in the grounds are several sculptured stones from an ancient Hindu temple at Ghur. Close by the house is an observatory erected by J. W. Grant, Esq., father of the present proprietor, who held the estate from 1828 to 1865. On either side of the doorway is a sphinx, and above is the inscription, 'He made the stars also.' It used formerly to contain a giant telescope, the trophy of the Exhibition

of 1851. The site of the mansion is picturesque, and the grounds well wooded. The present owner is Henry Alexander Grant, Esq. (b. 1827; suc. 1877), who holds 20,462 acres in Elgin and 4212 in Banffshire, valued at £4941 and £1285 per annum. Farther W, on the same estate, are Laggan House and Knockando House. The former is a building of 1861, in the old Scottish style, with walls of red brick and granite and freestone facings. The latter is a plain two-story building, dating from 1732. In the extreme E end of the parish is the rock of Lower Craigellaehie, which marks the eastern end of the former domains of Clan Grant; Upper Craigellaehie, which marked the western end, being near Aviemore. On the Spey, a little above the mouth of the Knockando Burn, is the famous rock of Tomdow, which is very dangerous for floats of timber passing down the river, and where in heavy floods the rush and roar of water is terrific, it being said locally that 'Spey turns up the white o' her een after she gets a drink in Badenoch.' At Dellagyle is a cave that afforded shelter to the well-known cateran James-atuam (one of the Grants of Carron), who figures prominently in Spalding's *History of the Troubles in Scotland*, and it is also traditionally associated with the equally notorious Macpherson of *Macpherson's Rant* (See BANFF). There is a fragment of an old stone circle, and names indicating the sites of one or two religious houses. The people are engaged in agriculture, the only other industries being a distillery near Easter Elchies, and another near Knockando House. The Messrs Grant of Manchester, who are said to have been the prototypes of Dickens' Brothers Cheeryble in *Nicholas Nickleby*, were born in this parish. Knockando is in the presbytery of Aberlour and the synod of Moray, and the living is worth £199. Four schools—Archiestown, Elchies, Kirdels female, and Knockando—with accommodation respectively for 90, 150, 69, and 136 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 47, 49, 29, and 97, and grants of £42, 12s., £42, 16s. 6d., £24, 2s., and £93, 6s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £5176, (1883) £7860, 1s., of which H. A. Grant, Esq., held £4793 and the Earl of Seafield £1220. Pop. (1755) 1267, (1801) 1432, (1841) 1676, (1871) 1909, (1881) 1838.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 85, 1876. For an account of the Wester Elchies Observatory, see *Good Words* for 1862.

Knockard and Erropie, two conjoint villages in Barvas parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire, 1 mile S of the Butt of Lewis and 26 miles N by E of Stornoway. Pop. (1871) 527, (1881) 408.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 111, 1858.

Knockbain, a coast parish of SE Ross-shire, whose church stands 1 mile S of Munloch, and $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles N by W (*via* Kessock Ferry) of Inverness, under which there is a post office of Knockbain. Containing also the hamlets of Kessock, Munloch, and Charleston, each of the two former with a post office under Inverness, it consists of the two ancient parishes of Kilmuir-Wester and Suddie, united in 1756; and it took the name of Knockbain (Gael. *enoe-bān*, 'white knoll') from the eminence on which its modern church was built. It is bounded NE and E by Avoch, SE by the Moray Firth, S by the Beany Firth, SW and W by Killearn, and NW by Urquhart. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 6 miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{3}{4}$ and $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is 12,649 acres, of which 538 are foreshore and 75 $\frac{3}{4}$ water. The shore-line, 8 miles long, in the N is deeply indented by Munloch Bay, and everywhere is fringed by a narrow, low, flat strip of old sea-margin, from which the surface rises rather rapidly to 633 feet at Ord Hill, 400 at Craigiehow, 482 at DRUMBERFIT Hill, and 566 near Upper Knockbain in the extreme N. The rocks belong to the Old Red Sandstone formation; and the soil is extremely various, comprising sandy or clayish loam, alluvium, gravel, and peat, with here and there a pretty strong pan. Great improvements have been effected since 1850 in the way of reclamation, retraining, building, wire-fencing, etc.; and a largish proportion of the entire area is under plantations. On the Drunderfit ridge

above Munloch are numerous cairns; and a large one on the western part of the ridge is believed to commemorate the Battle of Blair-na-coi ('field of lamentation'), in which, in 1340, the Macdonalds were routed by a night attack of the townfolk of Inverness. Other antiquities are a vitrified fort on Ord Hill; an earth fort on Craig-caistal, Lundie; 'James's Temple' on Drumderfit; but circles at Taerdore, Arpafeelie; stone circles at Muirton, Belmaduthie, and the 'Temple'; and cremation burial mounds discovered at Drumnarnag in 1881. General John Randall Mackenzie, who fell at the battle of Talavera in 1809, was a native. Allangrange House, 2 miles SW of Munloch, is the seat of James Fowler Mackenzie, Esq. (b. 1833; suc. 1849), who holds 2742 acres in the shire, valued at £1693 per annum. Other mansions, noticed separately, are Belmaduthie and Drynie; and the property is divided among 6, 1 holding an annual value of over £4000, 3 of between £1000 and £2000, and 2 of between £400 and £600. Knockbain is in the presbytery of Chanony and synod of Ross; the living is worth £297. The parish church, enlarged about 1816, contains 750 sittings. There are a Free church and Arpafeelie Episcopal church, St John's (1816; 200 sittings); and Drumsmittal public, Munloch public, Upper Knockbain public, and Arpafeelie Episcopal schools, with respective accommodation for 120, 140, 117, and 89 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 76, 62, 55, and 58, and grants of £66, 16s., £35, 17s., £42, 4s., and £50, 5s. Valuation (1860) £5176, (1882) £10,049, 14s. 9d. Pop. (1801) 1859, (1841) 2565, (1861) 2485, (1871) 2155, (1881) 1866, of whom 1071 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 83, 84, 1881.76.

Knockbrex, a mansion in Borgue parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, near the shore of Fleet Bay, 5½ miles S by W of Gatehouse.

Knock Castle, a mansion in Largs parish, Ayrshire, near the shore of the Firth of Clyde, 2½ miles N by W of Largs town. Comprising two buildings, separate one from another, it is partly a renovated ancient baronial fortalice, partly a modern, magnificent, castellated edifice in the old Scottish style. Its owner, George Elder, Esq. (b. 1816), holds 153 acres in the shire, valued at £418 per annum. Knock Hill (777 feet), 1½ mile to the NE, was used in old times as a beacon station, and commands an extensive and very brilliant view. From about 1400 till 1650 the Knock estate belonged to a younger branch of the Frasers of Lovat.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Knock Castle, a ruin in Glenmuick parish, Aberdeenshire, on a beautiful eminence, in the peninsula between the rivers Muick and Dee, 2 miles WSW of Ballater. It once was a strong and stately edifice belonging to the Gordons.

Knock Castle, a ruin on a rocky headland of the SE coast of Sleat parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, 4 miles SSW of Isle Ornsay. It once was a stronghold of the Barons of Sleat.

Knockdaviae. See BURNTISLAND.

Knockdolian, an 18th century mansion in Colmonell parish, Ayrshire, on the right bank of the Stinchar, and at the NE base of conical Knockdolian Hill (869 feet), 2 miles W by S of the village. Its owner, William McConnel, Esq. (b. 1809), holds 3230 acres in the shire, valued at £2031 per annum. Ruined Knockdolian Castle stands ½ mile to the NW.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 7, 1863.

Knockdow or **Knockdhu**, a mansion in Inverchaolain parish, Argyllshire, near the right bank of Ardyne Burn, 2 miles NNW of Toward. It is the seat of James Lamont, Esq. (b. 1828; suc. 1861), author, Arctic explorer, and Liberal M.P. for Buteshire 1865-68, who holds 6277 acres in the shire, valued at £1776 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Knockendoch. See CRIFFEL.

Knockentiber. See KNOCKINTIBER.

Knockespoek, a large old mansion in Clatt parish, Aberdeenshire, 4½ miles S by W of Kennethmont station. Its owner, Mrs Fellowes-Gordon, holds 6709

acres in the shire, valued at £3433 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Knockfarrel, a conical eminence (579 feet) in Fodderty parish, Ross-shire, on the S side of Strathpeffer vale, 1¼ mile E by N of Strathpeffer Spa. Rising from the vale in so steep an ascent as to look almost mural, it is crowned with a vitrified fort, measuring 420 feet by 120, and defended by breastworks; and it commands a noble view to Craigphadrick in the vicinity of Inverness, and to the N Sutor of Cromarty.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 83, 1881.

Knockfin or **Fingal's Fort**. See DUN FIOXX.

Knockfin Heights. See HALKIRK and KILDONAN.

Knockgray, an estate, with a mansion (a farmhouse now), in Carsphairn parish, N Kirkcudbrightshire, 11 miles SE of Dalmeilington. Acquired by the Kennedys towards the close of the 17th century, it is now the property of Capt. Alex. William Maxwell Clark-Kennedy, F.L.S., F.R.G.S. (b. 1851; suc. 1867), who holds 3609 acres in the shire, valued at £1072 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 8, 1863.

Knockhall Castle. See FOVERAN.

Knockhill, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Hoddam parish, Dumfriesshire, 1½ mile WSW of Ecclefechan.

Knockhillie or **Knockhooly**, a hamlet in Colvend parish, SE Kirkcudbrightshire, on the left bank of Southwick Burn, 8 miles ESE of Dalbeattie.

Knockinaam Lodge, a charming marine residence on the DUNKEY estate, Portpatrick parish, W Wigtonshire, close to the shore of Port o' Spittal Bay, 3 miles SE of Portpatrick town.

Knockinnan, a ruined fortalice on the coast of Latheron parish, Caithness, 2 miles NNE of Dunbeath, 5 furlongs nearer which is Knockinnan inn.

Knockintiber, a village in Kilmaurs parish, Ayrshire, 2 miles WNW of Kilmarnock.

Knocknalling, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Kells parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, near the right bank of the Ken and the left of confluent Pulharrow Burn, 6 miles NNW of New Galloway. Its owner, John Lawson Kennedy, Esq. (b. 1816), holds 2646 acres in the shire, valued at £1015 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Knock of Braemoray. See EDINKILLIE.

Knove, a hamlet, with a post office under Kirkeowan and a public school, in Penninghame parish, NE Wigtonshire.

Knovesouth, an estate, with a mansion, in Bedrule parish, Roxburghshire, near the right bank of the Teviot, 4 miles W by N of Jedburgh. Its owner, Gideon Pott, Esq. of Dod (b. 1824; suc. 1862), holds 1332 acres in the shire, valued at £1153 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Knoydart, a district and a *quoad sacra* parish in Glenelg parish, W Inverness-shire. The district is bounded on the N by Loch Hourn, on the E by Kilmonivaig, on the S by Loch Nevis, on the W by the Sound of Sleat. Its greatest length, from E to W, is 15 miles; its greatest breadth is 9 miles; and its area is about 85 square miles. The surface is mostly mountainous, yet includes a considerable aggregate of arable land; and it abounds in features of romantic and grandly picturesque scenery. Guseran Water rises on the E border, and runs through the middle to the Sound of Sleat; and INVERIE House stands on Loch Nevis, 10 miles SSE of Isle Ornsay and 54 WSW of Fort Augustus, and is the seat of John Baird, Esq. of Lochwood and Knoydart (b. 1852; suc. 1876), who holds 60,000 acres in the shire, valued at £4033 per annum. The *quoad sacra* parish, which is nearly continuous with the district, and which sprang from a mission station of the Royal Bounty, is in the presbytery of Lochcarron and synod of Glenelg. The stipend is £120. A Roman Catholic church, St Anthony's, was built in 1850, and contains 300 sittings. Pop. of parish (1871) 470, (1881) 437.

Kyle, an ancient castle and a district in Ayrshire. The castle stood in Auchinleck parish, on an elevated tongue of land between confluent Gelt and Glenmore Waters, 6 miles E of Cumnock. Unknown to history,

as to either its origin or its early proprietors, it passed into the possession of the Marquis of Bute; and is now represented by only slight remains. The district, the middle one of the three divisions of the county, has often, in common with COLLSFIELD, Coyle river, and Coylton parish, been thought to have got its name from 'Auld King Coil,' a Pictish king or regulus, said to have been killed in a battle fought in Coylton parish. It seems, however, to have anciently been all or nearly all covered with forest, so may very probably have got its name from the Celtic *Cuille*, 'a wood;' and it ranked, in the Middle Ages, as a bailiwick. It is bounded on the N by the river Irvine, which divides it from Cunningham, on the NE by Lanarkshire, on the E by Dumfriesshire, on the S by Kirkcudbrightshire, on the SW by the river Doon, which divides it from Carrick, and on the W by the Firth of Clyde. Its greatest length, from E to W, is 28 miles; its greatest breadth is 23 miles; and its extent of coast, measured in a straight line, is nearly 12 miles. The river Ayr, rising on its eastern border, and traversing it westward to the Firth, divides it into Kyle Stewart on the N and King's Kyle on the S. Other chief streams are the Cessnock, running to the Irvine; the Lugar and the Coyle, running to the Ayr; and the Nith, rising on the southern border, and making a circuitous run of 15½ miles to the boundary with Dumfriesshire. The parishes are Dundonald, Riccarton, Galston, Craigie, Symington, Mauchline, Sorn, Muirkirk, Monkton, Tarbolton, Newton, St Quivox, Stair, Auchinleck, Ayr, Coylton, Ochiltree, Old Cumnock, New Cumnock, Dalrymple, and Dalmellington; and all are in the presbytery of Ayr. The poor-law combination of Kyle, with a poorhouse at Ayr, comprehends the parishes of Auchinleck, Ayr, Coylton, New Cumnock, Old Cumnock, Dalmellington, Dalrymple, Mauchline, Muirkirk, Newton, Ochiltree, St Quivox, and Sorn.

Kyle-Akin, a village on the NE verge of Strath parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, at Kyle-Akin strait between Skye and the mainland of Ross-shire. The village, 7 miles SW of Lochalsh church, and 8 ENE of Broadford, was founded by the third Lord Macdonald, on a ground plan, as an intended considerable seaport, to consist chiefly of two-story houses with attics; but has never yet exceeded, and gives no prospect of exceeding, the limits of a mere village. A main thoroughfare between Skye and the mainland, and the seat or meeting-place of the synod of Glenelg, it has a post office under Lochalsh, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a good inn, a chapel of ease (1875), a public school, and a regular ferry. Castle-Maol, the neighbouring ruin of a strong old fortalice, has been separately noticed. Kyle-Akin strait, which gave name to the village, got its affix from King Hakon of Norway, on occasion of his expedition against Scotland in 1263. At the SW extremity of Loch Alsh, and forming the north-western termination of the long Sound of Sleat, which separates Skye from the mainland of Inverness-shire, it looks to be so narrow that a common fable represents the old method of crossing it to have been by leaping; averages ½ mile in breadth for about 1 mile in length; was originally designed to be the terminus of the Dingwall and Skye railway, which eventually stopped short at Strome Ferry; and is overlooked by a lighthouse, showing a fixed light visible at the distance of 11 nautical miles, red towards the S, and white towards Loch Alsh and the Sound of Applecross.

Kyle of Assynt. See KYLESKU.

Kyle of Durness, an elongated bay or narrow firth in Durness parish, Sutherland, separating the district of Durness proper from the district of Parf. Receiving at its head the river Dionard, it goes 5½ miles northward to Durness or Baile na Cille Bay (1½ × 1½ to 2 miles); itself has a varying width of 2½ and 6½ furlongs, and is barred by a series of shallows which frequently shift their position. It becomes so nearly bare at ebb tide as then to appear little else than an expanse of sand; seems to be gradually filling up with silt and *débris*

brought down by the Dionard and some lateral streamlets; and is little visited by vessels either for commerce or for shelter.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 114, 1880.

Kyle of Laxford. See LAXFORD.

Kyle of Sutherland, the narrow uppermost reach of the Dornoch Firth, between Ross-shire and Sutherland, extending from the strait at Bonar-Bridge, 4¾ miles west-north-westward to the influx of the rivers Oikell and Shin. Its width varies between 150 yards and 6¾ furlongs. Fairs, bearing its name, are held adjacent to its lower end at Bonar on the Mondays in July, August, and September before Beaully.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 102, 1881.

Kyle of Tongue, a narrow sea-loch or firth in Tongue parish, Sutherland, dividing the northern district of that parish into nearly equal parts. Opening from the North Sea at Ellan-na-Ron, and containing in its mouth the small, low Rabbit Islands, it penetrates 9½ miles south-south-westward, its breadth contracting from 2¾ miles to almost a point. It is encircled by grand scenery, with the magnificent mountains of BEN HOPE (3040 feet) and BEN LOYAL (3504) overhanging its head; has shifting sandbanks and small depth of water, yet offers safe anchorage to even the largest vessels at the Rabbit Islands; expands, on the W side at these islands, into the beautiful, well-sheltered, smooth-beached Bay of Talnain, one of the chief fishing stations on the N coast of Scotland; and forms, on the E side, the creek of Scnamie, the retreat of a few fishing boats, easily convertible into a good small harbour.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 114, 1880.

Kyle-Rhea, a strait at the NE end of the Sound of Sleat, between the Isle of Skye and the mainland of Inverness-shire. It took its name, signifying 'the King's strait,' from King Hakon of Norway's expedition in 1263; it connects the Sound of Sleat with Loch Alsh; and, having a width of only ¾ mile, it is swept by very rapid tidal currents. A ferry across it maintains the communication between Skye and Invergarry (46 miles ESE) by way of Glenelg; and has, at either end, a pretty good inn.

Kylesku, a long, narrow sea-loch on the mutual border of Eddrachillis and Assynt parishes, W Sutherland. Opening from the Mìnach in semicircular Loch a' Chairn Bhain or Cairnbawn, which measures 5½ miles across the mouth, and contains a number of small islands, it strikes, from the head of that bay, 3¾ miles east-south-eastward, with an extreme width of 7 furlongs; next for ½ mile contracts to from ½ to 1½ furlong at Kylesku Ferry; and, ¾ mile beyond, divides into two horns, Lochs GLENDHU and GLENCOLL, striking eastward and south-eastward. With an intricate enicure, its shores, flanks, and overhanging mountains—the monarch of them Quinag (2653 feet)—exhibiting a series of superb landscapes, Kylesku is swept by extremely rapid tides, and enjoys great celebrity for both the quantity and quality of its herrings. Unapool or Kylesku Inn, at Kylesku Ferry, is 18 miles NE of Lochinver and 11 SSE of Scourie.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 107, 1881.

Kyles of Bute, a semicircular belt of sea, for 16½ miles engirdling the northern half of Bute island, and separating that island from the Cowal district of Argyllshire. Connecting at both ends with the Firth of Clyde, it opens on the E, between Bogany Point in Bute and Toward Point in Cowal, with a width of 2½ miles; and suddenly expands, on the Bute side, into Rothesay Bay, soon after into Kames Bay; whilst, at a point 4 miles N of Rothesay, it sends off, north-north-westward into Cowal, long mountain-screened Loch Striven. During the first 5 miles it exhibits the character of a capacious and most picturesque bay, with outlook to Big Cumbrae and Ayrshire; but afterwards, for 6¾ miles, it curves gently north-westward and south-westward, with a varying width of 2 and 5½ furlongs, and displays contractions and windings like those of a river, flanked by steep hills, rugged acclivities, and rocky eminences. In the N, where it makes a sudden angular bend, it contains Eilean DHEIRIC and three other small rocky islands, and there is met by Loch Riddon; and from

Tighnabraich it curves south-south-eastward, with gradually increasing width, till, at Ardlamont Point, the south-western extremity of Cowal, it terminates with a width of 2½ miles, and becomes lost in the conjoint expanse of the Sound of Bute, Kilbrannan Sound, and Loch Fyne. It displays, from end to end, in many styles, and with ever-changing combinations, a continuous series of picturesque and romantic views; and it is traversed throughout by the steamers plying between Greenock and Inveraray. The Queen passed through the Kyles on 18 Aug. 1847.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Kymah Burn. See INVERAVEN.

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LADDER BURN, a streamlet of Lochlee parish, N Forfarshire, rising on the SE slope of Mount KEEN at an altitude of 2490 feet, and hurrying 2½ miles south-by-eastward, till, after a total descent of 1420 feet, it falls into the Water of Mark at a point 2½ miles NW of Lochlee church. Its right bank is flanked by a 'steep but winding path, called the Ladder, very grand and wild,' down which the Queen rode 20 Sept. 1861.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 65, 1870.

Ladders, The. See TROSSACHS.

Ladhope, a *quoad sacra* parish in Melrose parish, Selkirk and Roxburgh shires, containing part of the town of Galashiels. Constituted by the Court of Teinds in 1855, it is in the presbytery of Selkirk and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £550. Pop. (1871) 5317, (1881) 6576. See GALASHIELS.

Lady, a parish in the NE of Orkney, comprising the north-eastern part of Sanday island. Bounded SW by Cross parish, and on all other sides by the sea, it has an utmost length from NE to SW of 7 miles, a varying breadth of ½ mile and 2½ miles, and an area of 5233 acres. The coast, if one follows its in and outs, has an extent of not less than 24 miles, being deeply indented on the NW by Otterswick Bay, on the S by Stywick Bay. It projects the headlands of Tafts Ness on the N, Start Point on the NE, Tress Ness on the SE, and Els Ness on the S; and includes two lagoons adjacent to Els Ness and Tress Ness, dry at low water, and capable of easy conversion into fine harbours. The interior is mostly low and flat, and is divided into the districts of Northwall, Sellibister, Newark, Tresness, Coligarth, Overbister, and Elsness. The soil is very various, but in most parts is a fertile mixture of mould and sand. About one-third of the land is waste and heathy, and the rest either forms good natural pasture or is under cultivation. A lighthouse is on Start Point; remains of Scandinavian buildings are in several places; three pretty large tumuli, partly surrounded by a square enclosure, are near Coligarth; and each of the seven districts is supposed to have anciently had its church or chapel. The property is divided between two. Lady is in the presbytery of North Isles and synod of Orkney; the living is worth £183. The parish church was rebuilt about 1832, and is amply commodious. The schools are noticed in our article on SANDAY. Pop. (1801) 830, (1831) 858, (1861) 1122, (1871) 953, (1881) 945.

Ladybank, a small police burgh in Collessie parish, Fife, with a junction on the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee section of the North British railway, 18¾ miles SE of Perth, 5½ SW of Cupar, and 28¼ N by E of Edinburgh. Of modern growth, it has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and railway telegraph departments, a branch of the Union Bank, 5 insurance agencies, 2 hotels, a public hall, a locomotive dépôt, malting and linen industries, and an abundant water-supply (1876) from artesian wells. An Established *quoad sacra* parish church, with 400 sittings, was erected

Kype Water, a rivulet of Avondale parish, W Lanarkshire, rising at an altitude of 1500 feet on Goodbush Hill, adjacent to the boundary with Ayrshire, and curving 8½ miles northward along the Lesmahagow and Stonehouse borders, till, after a total descent of 1020 feet, it falls into the Avon at a point 1 mile SE of Strathaven. In its upper reaches it traverses a bleak moorland district, and is subject to violent freshets; but, as it approaches the Avon, it assumes a more gentle character, though it makes a fine waterfall 50 feet in leap. Its left bank is flanked by Kypes Rig, culminating at a height of 1173 feet, ¾ miles SSE of Strathaven.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

in 1831-82 at a cost of £2050, and a Free church, also with 400 sittings, in 1875-76, at a cost of £2140; whilst the public school—originally Madras—was enlarged in 1875. The municipal voters numbered 225 in 1883, when the annual value of real property amounted to £3010. Pop. (1861) 376, (1871) 772, (1881) 1072. Houses (1881) 202 inhabited, 8 vacant, 1 building.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Ladyfield, a village at the mutual border of Longforgan parish, Perthshire, and Fowllis parish, Forfarshire, 7 miles WNW of Dundee.

Ladykirk, a Border parish of SE Berwickshire, whose church stands near the left bank of the river Tweed, 1½ mile W by N of Norham railway station, 6 miles NNE of Coldstream, and 10 WSW of Berwick-upon-Tweed. Tradition says that it took its name from the dedication of this church to the Virgin Mary by James IV., in gratitude for his deliverance from being swept away by a powerful freshet of the Tweed at a neighbouring ford; and a village around the church was formerly a place of some little note, but has dwindled to a few hinds' houses, with a post office and a fair on 5 April.

The parish contains also the village of Horndeane, and it consists of the ancient parishes of Horndeane and Upsetlington. It is bounded NW and N by Whitsome, NE by Hutton, E and SE by Northumberland, S by Coldstream, and W by Swinton. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is 4½ miles; its breadth varies between 6¼ furlongs and 2½ miles; and its area is 3446½ acres, of which 66½ are water. The TWEED, curving 3½ miles north-north-eastward, traces all the Northumbrian border, and along it the surface declines to 95 feet above sea-level, thence rising gently to 213 feet near Upsetlington, 181 near Ladykirk village, and 235 near Fellowhills. Sandstone underlies the entire area, and a very fine variety of it has been quarried within the policies of Ladykirk House. The soil is extremely fertile. Some 55 acres are under wood; about 845 are disposed in perennial pasture; and all the rest of the land is in tillage. A ford on the Tweed, between Ladykirk village and Norham, gave frequent passage in bygone days to armies of invasion; and, although always dangerous, continued to be used till, in 1839, it was superseded by a wooden bridge on stone piers. Holywell Haugh, adjacent to the Ladykirk side of the ford, was the meeting-place of Edward I. of England and the Scottish nobles to adjust the dispute respecting the succession to the crown of Scotland; and the parish church of Ladykirk, in the time of Queen Mary, was the scene of a treaty concluded by commissioners. An ancient rectory, midway between Ladykirk and Upsetlington, has bequeathed to the ground around its site the name of Chapel Park, and is now represented by only a few large stones. Ladykirk House, near the Tweed's left bank, 1¾ mile SSW of Norham, is a finely-situated modern edifice, surrounded by a beautiful park, and commanding an exquisite view along the river. It is the seat of the

widow of David Robertson, first and last Lord Marjoribanks (1797-1873), who sat for the county from 1859 till the year of his death. She owns 5853 acres in the shire, valued at £9992 per annum. There are two lesser proprietors. Ladykirk is in the presbytery of Chirnside and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is not worth the £254 at which it is returned. The parish church, built in 1500, was originally a handsome cruciform Gothic edifice, to which a tower was added in 1743. Internally it was greatly disfigured by alterations and additions during the first half of this century; but in 1861 it underwent thorough repair, and has now five stained-glass windows, a turret clock, and 300 sittings. A U.P. church, containing 450 sittings, is in Horn-dean; and a public school, with accommodation for 110 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 60, and a grant of £47. Valuation (1865) £6851, (1882) £6548. Pop. (1801) 516, (1831) 485, (1861) 564, (1871) 518, (1881) 438.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 26, 1864.

Ladykirk, an ancient parish in Stronsay island, Orkney. Including the south-western limb of the island, and bounded N by St Peter's, E by Mill Bay and St Nicholas, S and W by Stronsay Firth, it is compressed at the centre by Linga Sound on the N and Rousholm Bay on the S; projects south-south-westward, to the extent of about one-half of its area, in a peninsula terminating in Rousholm Head; and now forms part of the united parish of Stronsay and Eday. Its greatest length, from NNE to SSW, is 5½ miles; and its greatest breadth is 1½ mile.

Ladykirk or **Northkirk**, an ancient parish in Westray island, Orkney. It comprises the northern part of the island; is bounded on the SE by Westkirk, on all other sides by the sea; contains the village of Pierwall; and now forms part of the united parish of Westray and Papa-Westray. Its greatest length, from NNE to SSW, is 6 miles; and its greatest breadth is 3½ miles.

Ladykirk House, a mansion in Monkton parish, Ayrshire, 2 miles E by N of Prestwick station. It is named after a pre-Reformation chapel, which is now represented only by one of its four turrets.

Ladyland, an estate, with a good mansion of 1816, in Kilbirnie parish, Ayrshire, 2 miles WSW of Lochwinnoch. Purchased by his maternal ancestor in 1718, it is now the property of Robert William Cochran-Patrick, Esq. (b. 1842; suc. 1861), Conservative M.P. for North Ayrshire since 1880, who holds 1249 acres in the shire, valued at £1591 per annum. (See also **WOODSIDE**.) The Barclays' old house of Ladyland, described in 1609 as a 'strong tower,' was all, with exception of a massive fragment, demolished in 1815.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Ladyloan, a *quoad sacra* parish in Arbroath and St Vigean's parishes, Forfarshire, comprising part of Arbroath town. Constituted in 1865, it is in the presbytery of Arbroath and synod of Angus and Meams. Its church, erected in 1838, was adorned with two stained-glass windows in 1875, whilst Ladyloan Free church was built in 1845. Pop. (1871) 4215, (1881) 4049, of whom 1389 were in St Vigean's.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 44, 1865.

Lady's Bridge, a station on the Banffshire section of the Great North of Scotland railway, 2½ miles W by S of Banff.

Lady's Rock. See **DUART**.

Ladywell, a hamlet in Kirkbean parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 3 furlongs SSE of Kirkbean church.

Lag, an hotel in Kilmory parish, near the SW coast of Arran island, Buteshire, towards the mouth of the glen of Torrylin Water, adjacent to Kilmory church, and 10½ miles SW of Lamblash.

Lag. See **DUNSCORE**.

Laga. **ARDNAMURCHAN**.

Lagg. See **JURA**.

Laggan (Gael. *lagan*, 'a small hollow'), a hamlet and a large Highland parish of Badenoch, Invernessshire. The hamlet, Laggan or Laggan Bridge, lies, 818 feet above sea-level, on the Spey, 8 miles WSW of

Newtonmore station and 11 WSW of Kingussie, under which it has a post office.

The parish is bounded N by Boleskine-Abertarf and Moy-Dalarossie, NE and E by Kingussie, SE by Blair Athole and Fortingall in Perthshire, S by Fortingall, and SW and W by Kilmorivagh. Its utmost length, from N by E to W by S, is 22½ miles; its utmost width, from E to W, is 17½ miles; and its land area is 234½ square miles or 150,106 acres. The SPEY, rising at an altitude of 1475 feet, flows 7½ furlongs south-south-eastward to Loch Spey (2¾ × 1 furl.; 1142 feet), and thence winds 20½ miles east-by-northward (for the last ½ mile along the Kingussie border), till it passes off into Kingussie at the confluence of the Truim, which itself, rising at 2100 feet, runs 15½ miles north-north-eastward (for the last 13 along the eastern boundary). The Allt a' Chaol Reidhe, rising at 3014 feet, runs 6½ miles north-eastward to triangular Loch Patack (7½ × 4¾ furl.; 1450 feet); the Patack thence flows 7¾ miles north-by-eastward and 2¾ miles west-south-westward to beautiful Loch Laggan (7 miles × 2 to 5½ furl.; 819 feet); and from Loch Laggan the SPEAN flows 2½ miles west-south-westward (for the last 1¼ mile along the Kilmorivagh border), till it passes off into Kilmorivagh on its way to the Lochy. Again, most of the upper 12½ miles of Loch ERICHT (14½ miles × 9 furl.; 1153 feet) belongs to Laggan, whose drainage thus goes partly north-eastward to the Moray Firth, partly westward to Loch Linnhe and the Atlantic, and partly eastward to the Tay and the German Ocean. Along both the Spey and the Spean the surface declines to 810 feet above sea-level; and near the Patack's westward bend is a 'col' between the two river systems, 848 feet high. The scenery everywhere is grandly mountainous, the principal summits being *CORRYARRICK (2922 feet) and Geal Charn (3036), to the N of the Spey; Carn Liath (3298) and *Creag Meaghaidh (3700), between the Spey and Loch Laggan; Am Faireamh (2986), Ben a' Chlachair (3569), and BEN ALDER (3757), between Lochs Laggan and Ericht; and *BEN UDLAMAN (3306), to the E of Loch Ericht—where asterisks mark those heights that culminate on the confines of the parish. The Queen, who stayed at ARDERIKIE from 21 Aug. to 17 Sept. 1847, describes the scenery as 'splendid: high bold hills, with a good deal of wood; glens, with the Patack, and a small waterfall; the meadows here and there, with people making hay, and cottages sprinkled sparingly about, reminding us much of Thüringen. . . . We were delighted with the scenery, which is singularly beautiful, wild, and romantic—with so much fine wood about it, which greatly enhances the beauty of a landscape.' Metamorphic rocks predominate in the mountains; an inferior kind of slate occurs in places; and an excellent bed of limestone extends along the valley of the Spey. The soil on the lowest grounds is alluvial, and here and there has a depth of 10 or 12 feet. Only the bottom of the valleys and the lower hill-slopes are under cultivation, by far the greater portion of the parish being either grouse-moor or deer-forest, whilst its waters yield capital fishing, the salmon-ferox of Loch Laggan running up to 12 lbs. The Dun, 2¼ miles WSW of Laggan Bridge, is the remains of a strong fort 500 feet long and 250 broad, on a precipitous rock rising 500 feet above the adjoining valley; and at the head of Loch Laggan are the ruins of an old church, supposed to have been dedicated to St Kenneth. In Laggan Prince Charles Edward made some of the early movements of his enterprise of 1745, and among some of its mountain fastnesses he sought retreat after his discomfiture at Culloden. Mrs Grant of Laggan, *née* Anne M'Vicar (1755-1836), as wife of the parish minister lived here from 1779 till 1803, and here collected the materials for her *Letters from the Mountains* and other popular works on the Highlands and the High-landers. (See also CLUNY CASTLE, GLENGULBIN, GLENSHIRRA, GLENTRUIM, GRAMPAINS, MONADHLIATH MOUNTAINS, STRATHMASHIE, and other articles already indicated.) The property is divided among four. Laggan is in the presbytery of Abertarf and synod of

Argyll; the living is worth £300. The parish church, at Laggan Bridge, on the Spey's N bank, was rebuilt in 1842, and contains 500 sittings. A Free church stands near the opposite bank of the river; and Gergask, Glen-truim, and Loch Laggan public schools, with respective accommodation for 72, 36, and 40 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 19, 15, and 17, and grants of £37, 14s. 6d., £20, 0s. 6d., and £24, 17s. Valuation (1860) £7942, (1882) £15,210, 7s. 1d. Pop. (1801) 1333, (1841) 1201, (1861) 986, (1871) 950, (1881) 917, of whom 810 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 63, 64, 54, 1873-75.

Laggan or Loch an Lagain. See EVELIX.

Laidon, Loch. See LYDOCH.

Laigh Dalmore. See COYLTON.

Laighdoors, a hamlet in Strathearn district, Perthshire, 2½ miles from Muthill. It has a post office under Crieff.

Laighwood, a hamlet in Clunie parish, Perthshire, on the left bank of Lunan Burn, 5 miles NE of Dunkeld.

Lainshaw, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Stewarton parish, Ayrshire, ¾ mile SW of the town. Its owner, John William Herbert Cuninghame, Esq. (b. 1834; suc. 1864), holds 4612 acres in the shire, valued at £8026 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Laird's Hill. See KILSTH.

Lairg, a village and a parish of central Sutherland. The village stands on the left bank of the river Shin, a little below its efflux from Loch Shin, and 1½ mile N of Lairg station on the Sutherland railway (1863), this being 9 miles N by W of Bonar-Bridge and 66½ N by W of Inverness. A pretty little place, it serves as a centre of trade and communication, running a mail car daily to Lochinver, thrice a week to Tongue, and having a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and railway telegraph departments, a branch of the Caledonian Bank, a commodious hotel, a police station, the parish church (1846; 500 sittings), and a Free church. In the beautiful churchyard are two noteworthy monuments—one to William Mackay, whose *Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Juno* (1795) is virtually embodied in Byron's *Don Juan*; the other to Sir James Matheson, Bart. (1796-1878). The latter, erected in 1880, is a splendid structure by a Mentone sculptor. Measuring 25 feet by 10, and 22 feet high, it is a dome supported on blue marble pillars, with a dove-surmounted, white marble cross beneath.

The parish is bounded NE by Farr, E by Rogart, S, SW, and W by Creich, and NW by Eldrachillis and Durness. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is 24 miles; its breadth varies between 6 and 12½ miles; and its land area is 189½ square miles or 121,353 acres. Loch MERKLAND (2½ miles × 2½ furl.; 367 feet), lying on the Eldrachillis border, sends off the Amhainn na Ceardaich 1½ mile south-south-westward to Loch GRIAM (11 × 3 furl.; 304 feet), which itself sends off a stream 3 furlongs southward to the head of Loch SHIN (16½ miles × ¼ to 1½ mile; 270 feet); and from the foot of Loch Shin the river Shin flows 5½ miles south-by-eastward through the interior and along the Creich border, till it passes off into Creich on its way to the Oikell. Of fifty-four feeders of Loch Shin, the two largest flow to its NE side—the FLAG or Fiodhaig, issuing from Loch Fiodhaig (1½ mile × 5½ furl.; 650 feet), and running 5½ miles southward; and the TIRRY, rising at an altitude of 1750 feet in the NE corner of the parish, and winding 17¼ miles south-westward, westward, south-south-eastward, and south-south-westward. Loch CRAGGIE or Creagach (1 mile × 2½ furl.; 525 feet), on the Rogart border, and Loch Beannaichte (¾ × ¼ mile; 615 feet), lie 3¼ miles ENE and 3¾ NNE of Lairg village; and forty-four smaller lakes are scattered over the interior. Sinking in the extreme S along the Shin to 120 feet above sea-level, the surface is everywhere hilly, but mountainous only in the N. Chief elevations to the W, as one goes up the valley, are *Cnoc a' Choire (1318 feet), *Maol a' Bhealaidh (1673), and *Meallan a' Chuail (2461); to the E, a nameless height (1018) 2 miles E of the station, Meall Odhar (1403), and *BEN HEE (2864),

where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. Granite and trap are the prevailing rocks; and limestone is plentiful along Loch Shin. There is a considerable extent of light gravelly loam, mixed with moss, and lying on a clayey subsoil; but the uplands generally are covered with peat earth. In the triangular stretch of land between Loch Shin and the last 3 miles of the Tirry 2000 acres were reclaimed during 1873-77 by the Duke of Sutherland at a cost of £100,000, under the superintendence of the late Kenneth Murray, Esq. of GEANIES, to whom a monument, 33 feet high, was here erected on an elevated spot in 1877. The works excited great interest, being visited by a deputation from the Highland and Agricultural Society (1874) and by the Prince of Wales (1876). As at KILDOXAN, they are designed to increase the arable area so as to raise sufficient oatmeal for the native population, and sufficient winter fodder for the large flocks of sheep that graze in summer on the neighbouring hills. The huge steam plough, made specially for the reclamations by Messrs Fowler of Leeds, and the reclamations themselves, are fully described on pp. 28-40 of *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* (1880). One sheep farm in the parish, that of Dalchork, extends to 25,000 acres, and carries an excellent stock of some 4000 sheep, whilst the Duke himself holds 2000 on Shiness farm. Hut circles, tumuli, and Pictish towers make up the antiquities. ACHANY is the only mansion. Lairg is in the presbytery of Dornoch and synod of Sutherland and Caithness; the living is worth £224. Two public schools, Lairg and Shiness, with respective accommodation for 120 and 114 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 62 and 19, and grants of £55, 7s. and £32, 7s. Valuation (1860) £3487, (1882) £8699, 5s., of which £567 was for 3½ miles of railway, and £5708, 15s. was held by the Duke, £2232 by Lady Matheson. Pop. (1801) 1209, (1841) 913, (1861) 961, (1871) 978, (1881) 1355, of whom 931 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 102, 108, 1881-80.

Lairnie. See LEARNEY.

Lairthers House, a modern mansion in Turriff parish, NW Aberdeenshire, on the right bank of the Deveron, 4½ miles W by S of Turriff town. Its owner, Alexander Stuart, Esq. of Inchbreck (b. 1832; suc. 1856), holds 1191 acres in Aberdeen and 1009 in Kincardine shires, valued at £988 and £479 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Lakefield House, a mansion in Urquhart and Glenmoriston parish, Inverness-shire, on the northern shore of Loch Meiklie, 5½ miles W of Drumnadrochit.

Laken, a hamlet in Auldearn parish, Nairnshire, 4 miles SSE of Nairn.

Lamancha, an estate, with a mansion, in Newlands parish, N Peeblesshire, 6 miles SSW of Penicuik and ¾ mile SW of Lamancha station on the Dolphinton branch of the North British, this being 20½ miles S by W of Edinburgh. It bore the name of Grange of Romanno till about 1736, when it was sold to the Dundonald family; and from them it was purchased in 1831 for £14,364 by James Mackintosh, Esq., whose son, James (b. 1825; suc. 1869), holds 953 acres in the shire, valued at £935 per annum. A plain three-storied edifice, the mansion was built in 1663, and twice enlarged by its successive purchasers. On the estate are a public school and a post office.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Lamb. See DIRLETON.

Lamba, an island (¾ × ¼ mile) of Northmaven parish, Shetland, in Yell Sound, 1½ mile ENE of Ollaberry.

Lambden, a mansion in Greenlaw parish, Berwickshire, 3¼ miles SE of the town. Its owner, James Nisbet, Esq. (b. 1841; suc. 1861), holds 555 acres in the shire, valued at £1000 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Lamberton, a former parish of SE Berwickshire, long held by Coldingham Priory, and annexed to Ayton at the Reformation, to Mordington in 1650. Its church was built upon an eastward slope, 5 furlongs from the high sea-cliffs, 3 furlongs from the boundary of Berwick

liberties, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNW of Berwick town. The site, still marked by part of the outer walls, is the burying-place of the Rentons of Lamberton. The marriage-treaty of the Princess Margaret of England with James IV. of Scotland stipulated that she should, without any expense to the bridegroom, be delivered to the Scottish king's commissioners at Lamberton church; and she is said by tradition to have been married here, but really was espoused at Windsor, and brought to the King at Dalkeith. In 1573 a convention, which led to the siege of Edinburgh Castle, was made at this church between Lord Ruthven and Sir William Durie, the marshal of Berwick. Lamberton toll-bar—which stood between the ruins of the church and the line of the North British railway—for some time vied with Gretina as a place of runaway marriages.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 34, 1864.

Lambhill, a village in Maryhill parish, Lanarkshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Glasgow.

Lambholm, an island of Holm and Paplay parish, Orkney, nearly in the centre of Holm Sound. It has a circular outline, measuring 3 miles in circumference. Pop. (1871) 7, (1881) 8.

Lamden. See LAMDEN.

Lamerton, a village in Monifieth parish, Forfarshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Dundee.

Lamington, a village and a parish in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire. The village stands, 700 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of the Clyde, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW by S of Biggar, 12 SE of Lanark, and 9 furlongs ENE of Lamington station (across the river) on the Caledonian, this being $10\frac{1}{4}$ miles S by E of Carstairs Junction, and $37\frac{3}{4}$ SW by S of Edinburgh. It was entitled by charter from Charles I. to hold a weekly market and two annual fairs, but now is a little country place, neat and pretty—a model village in its way—having an inn and a post office under Biggar, with money order, savings' bank, and railway telegraph departments.

The parish, since 1608 comprising the ancient parishes of Wandell and Lamington, is bounded NW and N by Symington, NE and E by Culter, SE and S by Crawford, and W by Crawfordjohn and Wiston-Roberton. In outline rudely triangular, with northward apex, it has an utmost length from NNE to SSW of $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles, an utmost breadth from ENE to WSW of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an area of 19,918 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 98 $\frac{3}{4}$ are water. The CLYDE flows $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-eastward along or close to all the western and north-western boundary; and among its eight little affluents from this parish are Wandell Burn, running $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles west-north-westward, and Lamington Burn 3 miles north-north-westward. At a cost of £2000 the Clyde was banked here along its whole Lamington extent in 1835-36, when the bridge across it near the village, of two arches, each 53 feet in span, was built at a cost of £900. In the extreme N the surface sinks along the Clyde to 680 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 1614 feet at Lamington Hill, 1399 at Startup Hill, 1536 at Cowgill Rig, 1585 at Ewe Hill, 1894 at Duncangill Head, 1867 at Tewsgill Hill, and 1406 at Arbury Hill. Porphyry and greywacke are the prevailing rocks; and the soil is a deep rich loam or clay on the level holm-lands along the Clyde, on other arable lands is mainly of free and lightish yet kindly character, and on most of the hills is moorish or mossy. About 2186 acres are arable, 137 are under plantations, and nearly all the remainder is rough pasture. George Jardine (1742-1827), Professor of Logic in Glasgow University, was a native of Wandell. The Roman Watling Street, from Nithsdale into Clydesdale, ran close by the river Clyde; and camps, both Roman and native, occur in several localities, the most curious of them being that upon ARBURY HILL. The 'Bower of Wandell,' a fortalice crowning a rocky peninsula, washed on three sides by the Clyde, is almost level with the ground, and only a vault remains of Windgate House, towards the head of Cowgill or Keygill Glen; but the Tower of Lamington, 5 furlongs N of the village, is still represented by the lofty NW angle.

Tradition assigns it to the days of Wallace, but its little projecting corner turret refers it rather to the 16th century. Hamilton of Wishaw described it about 1700 as 'an old house seated upon the river Clyde, near to the kirk, in a pleasant place, and well planted,' and it was occupied by the Baillies for nearly fifty years later, but about 1780 it was demolished by an ignorant factor to furnish building materials. That Marion Bradfute, wife of Sir William Wallace, was heiress of Lamington, and that their daughter transmitted her mother's rights to her husband, Sir William Baillie of Hoprig, are baseless traditions, for in 1368 Sir William Baillie, second of Hoprig, as son-in-law of Sir William Seton, obtained a charter of 'Lambiston' barony. His seventeenth descendant—five times through heiresses—is Alexander Dundas Ross Cochrane Baillie (b. 1816; suc. his mother in 1819), who was Conservative member for Bridport, Lanarkshire, Honiton, and the Isle of Wight at various periods from 1846 to 1880, in which latter year he was created Baron Lamington in the peerage of the United Kingdom. He holds 10,833 acres in the shire, valued at £6327 per annum. His mansion, Lamington House, finely seated on the hill-slope a little E of the village, is a modern Elizabethan edifice, with pleasant grounds. The Earl of Home is the other proprietor, the barony of Hartside or Wandell having passed from the Jardines to the Earl of Angus in 1617. (See DOUGLAS CASTLE.) Lamington is in the presbytery of Biggar and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £211. The parish church, St Ninian's, is an old building, with 300 sittings, a fine N Norman archway, and a bell bearing date 1647. Down to the repairs of 1828 it retained its 'jongs' and 'canty,' or place of repentance; and within its walls one cold rough day Robert Burns heard a sermon which called forth a stinging epigram. A private Episcopal church (1857; 70 sittings) is a pretty Early English edifice. The public school, with accommodation for 74 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 16, and a grant of £28, 16s. Valuation (1880) £8853, 11s., (1883) £7822, 8s. Pop. (1801) 375, (1831) 382, (1861) 380, (1871) 332, (1881) 316.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 23, 24, 15, 16, 1865-64.

Lamlash, a village in Kilbride parish, on the E side of Arran Island, Buteshire. Standing on the NW shore of Lamlash Bay, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Brodiek, and 15 miles in direct line by sea SW of Ardrossan, it chiefly consists of one long string of houses, and is a favourite summer sea-bathing resort, enjoying regular steamboat communication with Brodiek, Ardrossan, Rothesay, and Greenock. It has a good stone pier, a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Bank of Scotland, two hotels, a public school, and the new parish church of Kilbride. Lamlash Bay, with a horse-shoe outline 5 miles in extent, opens westward from the Firth of Clyde, between Clanehlands Point and Kingscross Point; measures $2\frac{2}{3}$ miles across the entrance, nearly three-fifths of which are occupied by HOLY ISLE; and, being sheltered from every wind, is a first-rate natural harbour of refuge.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 21, 13, 1870.

Lamma. See LAMBA.

Lammer Law, a mountain in the S of Yester parish, Haddingtonshire, $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles S by E of Haddington. Rising 1733 feet above sea-level, it is the loftiest of the entire range of the Lammermuirs, and gives them name.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Lammermuir Hills, a broad range of moorish heights, stretching eastward from the vale of Gala Water, in the SE extremity of Midlothian, to the German Ocean at the promontories of Fast Castle and St Abb's Head, in the parish of Coldingham, Berwickshire. From the middle of the lofty mountain-range which begins at Cheviot in Northumberland, and, passing into Scotland, extends across it to Loch Ryan,—from the most elevated part of it, called the Lowthers or the Hartfell Heights, at the meeting-point of the counties of Dumfries, Lanark, and Peebles, a less lofty and less remarkable range goes off north-eastward across Peeblesshire to the vale of the Gala, and, but for being cloven down by this vale,

would join the Lammermuirs, so as to stretch unbroken to the sea. The Lammermuirs all lie within East Lothian and Berwickshire; commencing at the extreme western limit of these counties, forming, for two-thirds of their extent, a southern screen to East Lothian, and constituting—if the Lammermuir part of Lauderdale be included—nearly one-half of Berwickshire. The range forms, with the loftier and commanding chain of the Cheviots and the Lowthers, whence it diverges, the vast triangular basin of the Tweed, and overlooks, stretching away from its N base, the grand expanse of the great body of the Scottish Lowlands, till they are pent up by the stupendous barrier of the far-extending Grampians. In themselves the Lammermuirs are an extensive curvature of, for the most part, wild and cheerless heights—nowhere bold and imposing in aspect, and often subsiding into low rolling table-lands of bleak moor. Once clothed with forest, they still have natural woods hanging on some of their steep; but over their summits, and down their higher slopes, they are almost everywhere sprinkled only with heather. Yet lovers of pastoral seclusion may find pleasure in gazing on the great flocks of sheep which tenant their higher grounds; while agriculturists will look with satisfaction on the considerable ascents which have been made by the plough on their lower declivities. The soil in nearly all the upper parts is a light peat mould; and even in some of the lower parts—as in the parish of Westruther—is a swampy moss. But elsewhere the prevailing peat is mixed with sand and clay, or gives place to comparatively kindly soil; and in the vales and lower slopes, irrigated by the numerous streams which are collected on the broad ridge, are belts of fertility and beauty. The geology is treated under HADDINGTONSHIRE. Besides LAMMER LAW (1733 feet) more than twenty summits exceed an altitude of 1200 feet above sea-level.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 33, 34, 1863-64.

Lammerton. See LAMBERTON and LAMERTON.

Lamont or Ardlamont House, a mansion in Kilfinan parish, Argyllshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of ARDLAMONT Point, and 7 miles S of Tighnabraich. Its owner, John Henry Lamont, Esq. (b. 1854; suc. 1862), chief of the clan Lamont, holds 12,000 acres in the shire, valued at £2959 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Lanark (Cymric *llanerech*, 'a forest glade'), a town and a parish in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire. The capital of the county, and a royal, parliamentary, and police burgh, the town is built on a south-westward slope, 500 to 750 feet above sea-level, within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the Clyde's right bank, by rail being $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles WSW of Carstairs Junction, $33\frac{1}{4}$ SW of Edinburgh, and $31\frac{1}{4}$ SE by E of Glasgow. Its environs are singularly pleasant, comprising the three celebrated Falls of CLYDE (BONNINGTON, CORRA, and STONEYRES Linn) and the deep, narrow chasm of MOUSE Water beneath the stupendous CARTLAND Crags, with a wealth of minor embellishment in the shape of undulating surface, woods, and mansions. The town, which on 20 Aug. 1804 received a visit from Coleridge, Wordsworth, and his sister Dorothy, then 'showed a sort of French face, and would have done so more, had it not been for the true British tinge of coal-smoke; the doors and windows dirty, the shops dull, the women too seemed to be very dirty in their dress. The place itself is not ugly; the houses are of grey stone, the streets not very narrow, and the market-place decent. The New Inn is a handsome old stone building, formerly a gentleman's house. We were conducted into a parlour, where people had been drinking; the tables were unwiped, chairs in disorder, the floor dirty, and the smell of liquors was most offensive. We were tired, however, and rejoiced in our tea. The evening sun was now sending a glorious light through the street, which ran from W to E; the houses were of a fine red, and the faces of the people as they walked westward were almost like a blacksmith's when he is at work by night.' Great changes have taken place since Dorothy Wordsworth wrote, especially since 1823; and now, to quote Irving's *History of Lanarkshire* (1864), 'though many of the houses in the burgh must occupy

the sites of buildings erected at a very early date, the progress of improvement and alteration has left little or nothing to interest the archaeological inquirer into the domestic architecture of our ancestors. A local antiquary, following up a house-to-house visitation, may discover some faint traces of earlier work, but he will fail to find any building which, in its main features and as a whole, can date prior to the commencement of last century. Many of the houses were till recently covered with thatch, and some instances of this style of roofing still exist.' Lanark chiefly consists of one main line of street, bearing the names of High Street and Westport, with several smaller streets or lanes diverging on either side. It contains some good public buildings and many handsome well-appointed shops; and possesses so many amenities in itself and such full command of its beautiful environs, as to be both a very agreeable place of staid residence and a crowded resort of summer tourists.

An artificial mound, the Castle Hill, at the foot of the Castle Gate, on the side of the town towards the Clyde, is believed to have been occupied by a Roman station, and was long surmounted by a royal castle, which is thought to have been founded by David I., and was an occasional residence of William the Lion and other kings. It was mortgaged in 1295, in connection with negotiations for the marriage of the niece of King Philip of France with the son and heir of John Baliol; was held by an English garrison for a number of years till 1310; went afterwards to ruin; and has utterly disappeared, its site being now a bowling green. Some places in the neighbourhood still bear such names as King-son's Knowe, King-son's Moss, and King-son's Stane—survivals, seemingly, of royal residence in the castle. An eminence, Gallow Hill, a little N of the town, was the place of capital punishment in feudal times, and commands a magnificent view along Strathclyde, from Tinto to Ben Lomond. The ancient parish church, St Kentigen's, 3 furlongs SE of the town, was granted by David I., as early as 1150-53, to the monks of Dryburgh, who held the rectorial tithes thenceforward on to the Reformation; but from the style of its architecture—First Pointed or Early English—the present ruin appears to date from the succeeding century. It consisted of two six-bayed aisles, each with a chancel, but without a nave; and of these the portions that remain are the lofty, pointed arches dividing the two aisles, the wall of the S one, and a fragment of the chancels. In the S wall is a doorway, exhibiting 'the round moulding with a fillet on the face, while the capitals, which are all that remain of two nook shafts, are richly sculptured' (Bloxam's *Gothic Architecture*). It continued to be used for some time after the Reformation, but seems to have fallen into a ruinous condition by 1657, and in 1777 was finally superseded by the present church, whither its bell was transferred, which, according to an inscription on it, has 'three times, Phenix-like, past thro' fiery furnace'—in 1110, 1659, and 1740. Irvine of Bonshaw, who in 1681 seized Donald Cargill at Covington Mill, lies buried in the S aisle; and in the churchyard is the grave of 'William Henri, who suffered at the Cross of Lanark, 2 March 1682, age 38, for his adherence to the Word of God and Scotland's covenanted work of Reformation.' Within the burgh stood the chapel of St Nicholas, which existed at the beginning of the 13th century, but to assist in building which five merks were left so late as 1550. Its very site is forgotten, but it is known to have possessed four altars or chantries; and, passing to the magistrates at the Reformation, it served as a chapel of ease from 1590 till 1777. In the present yard of the Clydesdale Hotel stood an Observant or Franciscan friary, which is said to have been founded by Robert Bruce in 1314 (the year of Bannockburn), and where a chapter of the whole Scottish Franciscan order was held in 1496. To Robert I. is also ascribed the foundation of St Leonard's Hospital, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of the town; but from a charter this seems to have existed at least a century earlier.

The present parish church, in the middle of the town,

without is a large ungainly structure of 1777, but within was greatly improved in 1870 at a cost of nearly £1200. It contains 1800 sittings; and in a niche above its principal door is a colossal statue (1817) of Sir William Wallace by the young self-taught sculptor, Robert Forrest. St Leonards Church was built as a chapel of ease in 1867 at a cost of £2500, and in 1873 was raised to *quoad sacra* status. Other places of worship are a Free church, Hope Street and Bloomgate U.P. churches, an Evangelical Union chapel, Episcopalian Christ Church (1858), and St Mary's Roman Catholic church. Of these Bloomgate U.P. church, rebuilt in 1875, is a First Pointed edifice, with a tower and spire 90 feet high; whilst St Mary's, built in 1859 at a cost of £15,000, is Second Pointed in style and cruciform in plan, consisting of nave, aisles, chancel, sacristy, and tower. The interior is adorned with many stained-glass windows, with twelve fine statues, and with a fresco by Doyle of the 'Last Judgment.' There is a new and tastefully laid out cemetery, in the centre of which an obelisk, 30 feet high, was erected in 1881 to the memory of the Lanark Martyrs of 1660-88. A school has existed at Lanark from 1183 and earlier; and three mortifications, for the education of 51 boys attending its grammar-school, amounted to £212, 11s. 4d. in 1881. In that year the following were the six schools under the burgh school-board, with accommodation, average attendance, and grant:—Burgh (366, 163, £132, 14s.), Grammar (145, 126, £126, 17s.), West (86, 70, £56, 8s.), Mrs Wilson's Free (75, 56, £45, 5s.), St Mary's Roman Catholic (370, 191, £174, 18s. 6d.), and Smyllum Roman Catholic (429, 307, £310, 4s. 6d.). The Smyllum Park Orphanage, for 400 destitute orphan children of Catholics in Scotland, is conducted by sisters of charity. A separate deaf-mute institution and a new chapel were added in 1883. The sisters have also charge of a Roman Catholic hospital (1872), with 30 beds. Another hospital, the Lanark Infirmary, with 32 beds, is a Scottish Baronial one-story structure of 1873, designed by the late David Bryce, R.S.A.

The County Buildings for the upper ward of Lanarkshire, which figure prominently in the town, and were erected in 1834-36 at a cost of over £5000, are a chaste and graceful structure in the Grecian style. They comprise the county offices in front, and a prison in the rear, with 29 cells. The former prison was described in 1834 as being 'in such condition that none need stay in it but of their own good will.' Behind the Clydesdale Hotel are the Assembly Rooms (1827); and other buildings are a town hall, a co-operative hall, a Good Templars' hall, and large militia barracks, the last $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the SE. Lanark besides has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Clydesdale, Commercial, Royal, and British Linen Co.'s Banks, 28 insurance agencies, 10 hotels, gas-works (1832), a water supply from a pretty lake ($2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) near the racecourse, a reading-room, and a Liberal Saturday paper, the *Lanarkshire Examiner* (1863). Monday and Tuesday are market days, and the following is a list of the fairs:—Seeds and hiring, last Tuesday of February; grit ewes and hogs, Wednesday before first Monday in April; plants, second Wednesday of April; cattle, last Wednesday of May *o. s.*; rough sheep, Monday before last Tuesday in June; cattle show, first Tuesday of July; St James's horse and lamb fair, last Wednesday of July *o. s.*, and two preceding days; black-faced crosses and Cheviot lambs, second Tuesday after the lamb fair; horses, cattle, and hiring, Thursday after Falkirk October Tryst; cattle, first Wednesday in November *o. s.*; general business, last Tuesday of December. A silver bell was run for annually as long ago at least as 1628; and the racecourse, 1 mile in circuit and $1\frac{1}{2}$ ESE of the town, is one of the finest in Scotland, being almost a dead level. A large business is done in connection with the fairs and markets, and a considerable trade in the supply of miscellaneous goods to the surrounding country; whilst much support is derived from the influx of strangers to visit the Falls of Clyde. Comparatively little has been

done to share in the multifarious and extensive manufactures of lower Clydesdale, but the weaving of wineys, shirtings, and druggets is the staple industry; and there are also 3 artificial manure works, a tannery, 2 breweries, a large fancy woodwork establishment, and, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the town, the extensive factory of the British Oil and Candle Co.

A royal burgh since the reign of David I. (1124-53), Lanark is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a judge of guild court, and a treasurer, and 9 councillors. Sheriff courts are held every Monday and Thursday during session, debts recovery courts every Monday, and sheriff small debt courts every Monday during session. With FALKIRK, Airdrie, Hamilton, and Linlithgow, Lanark returns one member to parliament. The municipal and the parliamentary constituency numbered 690 and 572 in 1883, when the annual value of real property within the burgh amounted to £13,399 (£11,691 in 1875), whilst the corporation revenue was £2119 in 1882, against £1296 in 1874. Pop. of royal burgh (1881) 5874; of parliamentary and police burgh (1831) 4266, (1851) 5008, (1871) 5099, (1881) 4910, of whom 2680 were females. Houses in parliamentary burgh (1881) 958 inhabited, 62 vacant, 9 building.

Lanark has been identified with Ptolemy's Colonia, a town of the Damnonii in the 2d century A.D., which Skene, however, places 'near the sources of the Clyde,' and describes as 'a frontier but apparently unimportant post.' Nor does Buchanan's statement, that Kenneth II. in 978 here held an assembly of the estates of the realm, appear to rest on any sufficient basis. And Chalmers is certainly wrong in asserting that 'we hear nothing of any royal castle or place of royal residence in this city,' for as early as the 12th century royal charters are known to have been dated from the Castle of Lanark. This castle it is that figures in the metrical narratives by Wyntoun and Blind Harry of Sir William Wallace's first collision with the English, in May 1297. 'He had just taken to wife a virtuous damsel named Bradfite. She resides in the town of Lanark, where there is an English garrison; and as he is a marked man, from having already resented the insults of the invaders, it is not safe for him to reside there, and he must be content with stealthy visits to his bride. One day, having just heard mass, he encounters some straggling soldiers, who treat him with ribaldry and practical jokes. A very animated scene of taunt and retort, what is vulgarly called chaffing, is given by the minstrel; but it must be held as in the style of the fifteenth rather than of the thirteenth century. Wallace bears all with good temper, until a foul jest is flung at his wife. Then he draws his great sword, and cuts off the offender's hand. He is joined by a few of his countrymen, and there is a scuffle; but the English are many times their number, and they must seek safety. His own door is opened for Wallace by his wife, and he escapes through it into the open country. For this service his poor wife is slain, and then he vows eternal vengeance. Gathering a few daring hearts round him, he falls upon the garrison in the night, burns their quarters, and kills several of them, among the rest William de Hazelrig, whom Edward had made Earl of Clydesdale and Sheriff of Ayr.' Thus Dr Hill Burton, who adds that 'the story is not, on the whole, improbable: we can easily believe in such a man being driven desperate by insults and injuries to himself and to those dear to him. But the latter portion of the story is confirmed in a curious manner. About sixty years later, a Northumbrian knight, Sir Thomas de Grey, had been taken prisoner in the Scots wars, and was committed to the Castle of Edinburgh. There, like Raleigh, he bethought him of writing something like a history of the world; but it fortunately gave a



Seal of Lanark.

disproportionate prominence to events in or near his own day, especially those in which he or his father participated. He tells how, in the month of May 1297, his father was in garrison at Lanark, and that Wallace fell upon the quarters at night, killed Hazelrig, and set fire to the place. The father had good reason to remember and tell about the affair, for he was wounded in it, and left on the street for dead. Had it not been that he lay between two blazing buildings, he would have died, wounded as he was, of exposure in that chill May night, but he was recognised by his comrade, William de Lundy, and tended by him till he recovered. Further, it was charged against Wallace, when indicted in London, that he had slain Hazelrig and cut his body in pieces.' Tradition says that the house in which Wallace resided stood at the head of the Castlegate, opposite the church; and that a vaulted passage led from it to the Cartland Crag; but the latter part of the statement is clearly false. The English continued to hold the castle and the town till 1310, when Edward II. occupied Lanark from the 11th till the 13th of October. The castle was then surrendered to Robert the Bruce, who seems to have either rebuilt or enlarged it. On the common muir of Lanark—now the race-course—encamped the armies of James II. (1452), of James, ninth Earl of Douglas (1454), and of Charles II. (1651), Lanark the year before having been occupied by 4000 English horse. In Nov. 1666, 3000 West Country Covenanters, after here renewing the Covenant, set out to meet defeat at RULLION GREEN; and on 12 Jan. 1682, a well-armed body of 40 horse and 20 foot affixed to the Cross of Lanark a confirmation of the 'SANQUHAR Testimony,' and burned both the Test and the Act of Succession, for which the Privy Council fined the magistrates in 6000 merks. Among eminent natives and residents—the former distinguished by an asterisk—of town or parish have been *William Lithgow (1583-1645), who trudged more than 36,000 miles over Europe, the Levant, and Northern Africa, and was buried in the old churchyard; *Sir William Lockhart of LEE (1620-75), 'one of the Commonwealth's best generals, and by far its best diplomatist'; Robert Baillie of JERVISWOOD (executed 1684); Sir John Lockhart-Ross (1721-90), the gallant admiral; *Robert Macqueen, Lord Braxfield (1722-99), the able lawyer and judge, who received his education at the grammar school, as also did Major-Gen. William Roy (1726-90), of Ordnance fame; *Gavin Hamilton (d. 1797), historical painter; David Dale (1739-1806); his son-in-law, Robert Owen (1771-1858); and his sons, Robert Dale Owen (1801-77), and *David Dale Owen (1807-60). (See LANARK, NEW.) The Duke of HAMILTON bears the title of Earl of Arran and Lanark (cre. 1643) in the peerage of Scotland.

The parish of Lanark, containing also the villages of New LANARK and CARTLAND, comprehends the ancient parishes of Lanark and St Leonards. It is bounded NW and N by Carluke, E by Carstairs and Pettinain, SE by Carmichael, and SW and W by Lesmahagow. Its utmost length, from N by W to S by E, is 6 miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 5½ miles; and its area is 10,560 acres, of which 175 are water. The river CLYDE winds 11½ miles south-westward and north-north-westward along all the Pettinain, Carmichael, and Lesmahagow boundaries; and here it forms its three celebrated falls, and otherwise is rich in scenery of surpassing beauty and romance. MOUSE WATER, entering from Carstairs, and running 4½ miles west-south-westward to the Clyde at a point 330 yards below Lanark Bridge, divides the parish into two not so unequal parts, and in the lower part of its course traverses the tremendous ravine of CARTLAND Crag. Along the Clyde the surface declines in the NW to less than 200 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 869 feet near Cleekhimin, 969 near Collielaw, 656 near Nempflar, 805 near Smyllum Park, and 711 near Robiesland. The parish generally may be regarded as a plateau, bisected by the deep irregular vale of Mouse Water, the parts to the N of which are flat and moorish, whilst those towards the Clyde are gentle slopes and

deep declivities. Old Red sandstone, intersected in places by trap dykes, prevails through most of the area; and carboniferous limestone, accompanied by a small seam of coal, occurs in the NW corner, and has been largely worked. The soil, along the rivers, is light and gravelly; in the W and E, is mostly a stiff clay; on the moors, is a hard till; and in some localities, even in the same field, is a rapid alternation of different varieties. About 1220 acres are under wood, 29½ are in orchards, 7053 are in tillage, and the rest is mainly either pastoral or waste. Antiquities, other than those noticed in our account of the town, are remains of a great Roman camp near Cleghorn House, the picturesque remnant of the lofty tower of Castlehill on the right bank of Mouse Water, remains of the curious old stronghold of Castledykes or Castle Quay on the brink of Cartland Crag, the site of the church of St Leonards, and the sites of two chapels at Cleghorn and East Nempflar. Mansions, noticed separately, are Bonnington House, Cleghorn House, the Lee, and Sunnyside; and 8 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 26 of between £100 and £500, 36 of from £50 to £100, and 112 of from £20 to £50. The seat of a presbytery in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr, this parish is divided ecclesiastically into Lanark proper and St Leonards *quoad sacra* parish, the former a living worth £428. Two landward public schools, Nempflar and New Lanark, with respective accommodation for 50 and 242 children, had (1851) an average attendance of 30 and 59, and grants of £28, 8s. and £56, 12s. 6d. Valuation (1865) £20,269, (1883) £21,087, 8s. Pop. (1801) 4692, (1821) 7085, (1841) 7666, (1861) 7891, (1871) 7841, (1881) 7580, of whom 4327 were in Lanark proper and 3252 in St Leonards.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

The presbytery of Lanark comprises the *quoad civilia* parishes of Carluke, Carmichael, Carnwath, Carstairs, Crawford, Crawfordjohn, Douglas, Lanark, Lesmahagow, Pettinain, and Wiston, the *quoad sacra* parishes of Forth, Leadhills, and Lanark-St Leonards, and the chapels of Haywood, Carstairs Junction, and Kirkfieldbank. Pop. (1871) 38,103, (1881) 40,806, of whom 6567 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—The Free Church has a presbytery of Lanark, with churches of Abington, Carluke, Carnwath, Crossford, Douglas, Douglas Water, Forth, Lanark, Law, and Lesmahagow, which 10 churches together had 2739 members in 1883.—The United Presbyterian Church has a presbytery of Lanark, with 2 churches at Lanark, 2 at Biggar, and 8 at Bonkle, Braehead, Carluke, Carnwath, Crossford, Douglas, Lesmahagow, and Robertson, which 12 churches together had 3026 members in 1882.

Lanark, New, a large manufacturing village in Lanark parish, Lanarkshire, on the right bank of the Clyde, 1¼ mile S by W of Lanark town. Standing on low ground by the river side, ¾ mile NNW of Corra Linn, it commands a view of that romantic fall and of its Dundaff miniature. On all sides it is surrounded by steep and beautifully wooded banks and hills; and it adjoins a series of charming walks, formed for the recreation of its inhabitants, and both containing and commanding a series of charming views. New Lanark was founded in 1783 by the philanthropic and enterprising David Dale to serve as a seat of cotton manufacture; and from 1799 till 1827 was the model scene of the social experiments of Mr Dale's son-in-law, Robert Owen. Well-built and handsome, it possesses eminent attractions as a seat of manufacture, and has a post-office under Lanark, an educational institution, and four spinning-mills. The educational institution comprises class-rooms and a lecture hall, and affords a wider and higher range of instruction than is usually given in factory schools. The first mill was opened in 1785; the second, erected in 1788, and destroyed by fire before completion, was rebuilt in 1789; and the third and fourth were built at subsequent periods. Each mill, as originally constructed, was 160 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 7 stories high; and, at the time of the erection of the first, a tunnel, 300 feet long, for bringing

water to it from the Clyde, was cut through solid rock, and gave a fall of 28 feet. The works were purchased in 1881 by the Lanark Spinning Co., who have doubled their former size, and introduced the latest improvements in machinery. Pop. (1831) 1901, (1861) 1396, (1871) 973, (1881) 706.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865. See A. J. Booth's *Life of Robert Owen* (Lond. 1869).

Lanarkshire, one of the south-western counties of Scotland, and the most important county of the country. It ranks only tenth among the Scottish counties as to area, but is by far the most populous—containing, indeed, as many inhabitants as the three next in order all taken together, and very nearly a quarter of the whole population of Scotland—and the most valuable, as the valuation, exclusive of burghs, is greater than that of the next two in order taken both together. It is bounded N by Stirlingshire and a detached portion of Dumbarntshire, NE by Stirlingshire, Linlithgowshire, and Edinburghshire, E by Peeblesshire, SE and S by Dumfriesshire, SW by Dumfriesshire and Ayrshire, and W by Ayrshire, Renfrewshire, and Dumbarntshire. Its greatest breadth, from E to W, is near the centre, from the point on the W on Glen Water (afterwards the Irvine), where the counties of Ayr, Renfrew, and Lanark meet, to Tarth Water E of Dolphinton, and this measures in a straight line 33 miles. Its greatest length, from NW, at the bridge over the Kelvin beyond Maryhill near Glasgow, to Earneraig Hill on the SE, is 50 miles. The total area is 888,981 square miles or 568,867,656 acres, of which, at the time of the Ordnance Survey, 564,283,928 were land, 27,408 foreshore, and 4556,320 water, but there now falls to be added to the water space and deducted from the land space other 33,75 acres for the new Queen's Dock, and this will be still farther increased when the new dock at Cessnock is constructed. Meanwhile the land area is therefore 564,250,178 acres, of which barely one-half is cultivated, there being 251,121 acres in 1882 under crop, bare fallow, and grass, while 18,780 were under wood, most of the rest being rough hill pasture, barren moorland, or covered with pit, etc. refuse. A small proportion of the untilled ground might, however, still be improved. Although the most populous county in Scotland, it is, in consequence of its size and of the barren nature of the southern part, not the most densely populated, being beaten in this respect by both Edinburgh and Renfrew, each of which has 1075 persons to the square mile, while Lanark has 1026; the next, far behind, being Clackmannan with 539.

Commencing at the NW corner the boundary line skirts the E end of Renfrew, crosses the Clyde below Whiteinch, and passes irregularly by Scaterig to the Kelvin immediately W of Maryhill. It follows the line of the Kelvin, except for a very short distance, to a point $\frac{1}{4}$ mile below the mouth of the Luggie, whence it strikes along the course of a small burn to Boghead near Lenzie, and from that almost due E to the Luggie between Barbeth and Deerdykes. After following the course of the Luggie to near Torbrex it strikes E to the course of a small burn and passes down it to the Avon near the bend to the E of Fannyside Loch, follows the course of the Avon for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and then curves south-eastward to Black Loch, across which it passes to North Calder Water between Black Loch and Hill-end Reservoir. It follows this stream to the sharp bend immediately E of Hillend Reservoir, and then strikes again SE to Forrestburn Water, which it follows to near Eastereraigs Hill (824 feet) in Linlithgowshire, whence it strikes across to a burn that joins the How Burn and flows into the river Almond. It follows this to its junction with the How Burn, and then passes northward across Polkemmet and Fauldhouse Moors to Fauldhouse Burn, which it follows to its junction with the Breich, takes the NW branch at Darnead Linn, follows it for 1 mile, then crosses to the centre branch, and follows this to the top of Black Hill (950 feet). Thence it goes N to Leven Seat (1133 feet), and from that follows the watershed between the Clyde and Almond basins by the SW end of Colinhaw Reservoir

(a small portion of which is in Lanarkshire) to Whitecraig (1425), whence it follows the course of Medwin Water to the junction of Garvald Burn, and so to Felton E of Dolphinton station and thence south-westward to Broom Law (1399). From the SW shoulder of this hill it follows the course of the upper part of Biggar Water, and from that, first W and then SE, following in the main the course of the stream, to the top of Scawdmans Hill (1880 feet), and from this it passes irregularly westwards, following at first the watershed between the Clyde and Tweed basins till it reaches Clyde Law (1789), and then from that to the point (1566) S of the source of the Tweed where the counties of Peebles, Dumfries, and Lanark meet. The principal summits along this line are Culter Fell (2454 feet), Glenwhappen Rig (2262), Hillshaw Head (2141), Coomb Dod (2082), Culter Cleuch Shank (1801), Black Dod (1797), Bog Hill (1512), and Fletcher Hill (1522). From the point where the counties meet the line strikes south-westward across the valley of Eyan Water by Black Fell (1522 feet), Greenhill Dod (1403), Campland Hill (1571), and Mosshope Bank (East 1670; West 1583) to the shoulder of Hods Hill at the 1750 contour and along the watershed between the Clyde and Annan basins by Beld Knowe (1661) and the shoulder of Mosshope Fell, then across the valley of White Burn (Clyde) between Torrs (1598, Lanark) and Rivox Fell (1593, Dumfries), and thence in a zigzag westward to Whiteside Hill (1817). From that it passes SW across Crook Burn (Clyde) to Lamb Hill (1777 feet), and thence again along the watershed S and W by the S summit of Earneraig Hill (2000) to the NE summit of Gana Hill (2190). From this the line strikes northward and north-westward along the watershed between the basins of the Clyde and Nith to Whiteside Hill (1285 feet) E of Glenrae Burn, where it strikes across the valley of the burn, reaches the watershed again at Long Knowe (1216), and then westward to Mount Stuart (1567), where it strikes across the hollow of a burn flowing from the NE into Spango Water (Nith), and so to the point on the shoulder of White Hill on the 1250 contour where the counties of Dumfries, Ayr, and Lanark meet, at what is known as Threshire Stone. The principal summits along the line from Gana Hill to this point are Wedder Law (South 2185; North 2043), Scaw'd Law (2166), Little Scaw'd Law (1928), Durisdeer Hill (1861), Well Hill (1987), Comb Head (1998), Lowther Hill (2377), Wanlock Dod (1808), Soven Dod (1784), Snarhead Hill (1663), Reelench Hill (1416), Slough Hill (1419), Bught Hill (1481), Leftshaw Hill (1513). From Threshire Stone the line takes an irregular northerly direction along the watershed between the basins of the Clyde and the Ayr by Stony Hill (South 1843; North 1771), Cairn Table (1944), Little Cairn Table (1693), and Braek Hill (1306) to the reservoir on the head waters of the Douglas (Clyde) E of Glenbuck station on the Muirkirk section of the Caledonian railway. It crosses this reservoir near the centre and crosses the top of Hareshaw Hill (1527 feet) to Galawhistle Burn, along which it turns westward for 1 mile and then strikes westward again along the watershed to the head of the Avon, the chief hills being Priesthill Height (1615 feet), Goodbush Hill (1556), Bibblon Hill (1412), and Wedder Hill (1342). From Avon Head the line follows the course of the Avon for about 5 miles, and then turns up the course of a burn which joins it from the N, and follows this to its source near Meadowfoot, whence it strikes irregularly across to the point between Quarry Hill and the Laird's Seat on Glen Water, where the counties of Ayr, Renfrew, and Lanark meet, and roughly follows Glen Water to its source. From that it passes to Threepland Burn and along the course first of it and then of the White Cart as far as Netherlee, where it passes up the course of a burn from the E and along by the W side of the grounds of Cathcart Castle to Mallsire Burn E of GLASGOW, and down that and Polmadie Burn to within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the Clyde. From this it twists in an extremely irregular line through Glasgow, touching the Clyde at Springfield Quay, and then winding back by Ibrox and along the

boundary of GOVAN parish to Renfrew. The whole boundary is therefore almost coincident with the watershed of the middle and upper part of the basin of the Clyde, and the county is almost equivalent with the district known as Clydesdale.*

Districts and Surface.—According to Hamilton of Wishaw—‘The shyre of Lanark was anciently of greater extent than now it is; for there was comprehended in it the whole sheriffdom of Ranfrew lying laigher upon Clyde, called of old the Baronie of Ranfrew (and is yett so designed when the Prince’s titles are enumerate) untill it was disjoyned therefra by King Robert the Third, in anno 1402, at such tyme as he erected what had been his father’s patrimonie, before his accession to the Crown, in ane Principallitie in favour of his sone, Prince James. And then, because of the largeness of its extent, it was dyvided into two Wairds, called the Upper and the Nether Ward; and the burgh of Lanark declared to be the head burgh of the upper ward and Rutherglen of the nether ward: and since the dissolving of the shire of Ranfrew from the sheriffdom of Lanark, the burgh of Lanark is the head burgh of the sheriffdom of Lanark, and Rutherglen the head burgh of the nether ward thereof.’ And he adds that, about the year 1455, the predecessor of the Duke of Hamilton became by the gift of James II. heritable sheriff, and that from that date the sheriff-deputes held courts at Lanark and Hamilton, the latter being ‘more centrall for the nether ward than the burgh of Rutherglen.’ From this time till the middle of last century the county continued to form two wards; but then, in consequence of the increase of the population, a fresh division was made into three wards—the Upper, Middle, and Lower—Lanark still remaining the county town and the chief town of the upper, while Hamilton became the capital of the middle ward, and Glasgow of the lower; and in consequence of the rapid increase of some of the coal towns of the middle ward, this has been again subdivided into two portions, with the seats of administration at Hamilton and Airdrie. Politically the county is divided into North Lanarkshire and South Lanarkshire, each division returning a member to serve in parliament. The former contains the whole of the lower ward and the parishes of Avondale, Blantyre, Bothwell, Cambuslang, Dalziel, East Kilbride, Glassford, Hamilton, New Monkland, and Old Monkland, in the middle ward. South Lanarkshire contains the whole of the upper ward and the parishes of Cambusnethan, Dalserf, Shotts, and Stonehouse in the middle ward. The dividing line begins at Goodbush Hill on the SW, passes along Kype Water and the Avon to the bend at Stonehouse, then in an irregular line to Millheugh, and from Larkhall N to the Clyde, thence by the E of Dalziel policies to the South Calder at Cleland, from that to Chapelhall Burn, and up the stream to Hillend Reservoir. The upper ward contains 332,337·536 acres, of which 1874·864 are water; the middle ward 194,211·438, of which 1868·038 are water; and the lower ward 42,318·632, of which 847·168 are water and 27·408 are foreshore.

The surface of the county is very varied, but, speaking generally, rises from NW to S and SE up the valley of the Clyde, and from this again towards either side, the highest ground lying mostly along the borders; while the whole of the S is simply a choppy sea of rounded hill tops, with great undulating stretches of moorland, stretching away brown and bare as far as the eye can

* The boundary line here given is that on the lately issued 1-inch and 6-inch sheets of the Ordnance Survey we have consulted, but there are several points where the boundary seems very doubtful. One of these has been already referred to in the article BROTHGIRN, and there is another at the extreme S. In the map in the new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and in the reduced Ordnance Survey maps issued by Messrs A. & C. Black, the boundary is made to follow the watershed from the back of Hamarty Hill, round the head of Crook Burn, on to the shoulder of Queensberry Hill (2235 feet), and thence back to Earncraig Hill; and the authors of *The Upper Ward of Lanarkshire Described and Delineated* mention that at least some of the Ordnance sheets show the same line. We have to thank Mr John Smith, jun., assessor for the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, for assistance in an attempt to settle the matter; but it still remains pretty much where it was.

reach. ‘The mountains,’ says Mr Naismith in his *Agricultural Survey of Clydesdale* in 1794, ‘are so huddled together that their grandeur is lost to the eye of a beholder. When he traverses a hollow only the sides of the nearest mountain are presented to his view; and when he climbs an eminence he sees nothing but a confused group of rugged tops, with the naked rock frequently appearing among the herbage.’ But though they thus lack the greatness of the Highland mountains, the hills of this beginning of the Southern Uplands have peculiar characteristics of their own. They are, says Dr John Brown, ‘not sharp and ridgy like the Highland mountains—

“Curling their monstrous heads and hanging them”—

like the fierce uplifted waves of a prodigious sea—they are more like round-backed lazy billows in the after-swell of a storm, as if tumbling about in their sleep. They have all a *sonsie*, good-humoured, *buirdly* look.’ Dr Archibald Geikie has the same praise for it. ‘It is,’ he says in his *Scenery and Geology of Scotland*, speaking, however, generally of the Southern Uplands, ‘in short, a smooth, green, pastoral country, cultivated along the larger valleys, with its hills left bare for sheep, yet showing enough of dark bushless moor to remind us of its altitude above the more fertile plains that bound it on the northern and southern sides. Yet with all this tameness and uniformity of outline, there is something irresistibly attractive in the green monotony of these lonely hills, with their never-ending repetitions of the same pasture-covered slopes, sweeping down into the same narrow valleys, through which, amid strips of fairy-like meadow, the same clear stream seems ever to be murmuring on its way beside us. Save among the higher districts, there is nothing savage or rugged in the landscapes. Wandering through these uplands, we feel none of that oppressive awe which is called forth by the sterner features of the north. There is a tenderness in the landscape—

“A grace of forest charms decayed
And pastoral melancholy”—

that, in place of subduing and overawing us, calls forth a sympathy which, though we cannot perchance tell why it should be given, we can hardly refuse to give.’

The difference in the names of places is also to be noted, there being a total absence of the Celtic titles that prevail to the N of the central valley of Scotland. The heights are all *hills*, or *dods*, or *laws*, or *rigs*, or *fells*, or *heads*, or *banks*, with one or two *Cairns*; but *bens* and *sgurrs* and *meals* are totally absent. On the NE border the hills do not rise to 1000 feet till near the point where the counties of Edinburgh, Peebles, and Lanark meet, and here the SW end of the Pentland Hills slopes out in White Craig (1425 feet), Black Birn (1213), Harrows Law (1360), Black Law (1336), Bleak Law (1460), Mid Hill (1347), and Left Law (1210). West of the Clyde at Symington are the Tinto Hills, the principal being Tinto Tap (2335 feet), Scant Hill (1925) to the E, and Lochlyock Hill (1734) to the W. Besides the heights already mentioned as occurring along the borders of the county, the others in the district S, SE, and SW of Tinto attain a height of from 1000 to 2403 feet. Only a few of the more important summits can here be given. About Lamington, Lamington Hill (1614 feet), Broadhill (1520), and Dungavel Hill (1675); along the SE towards the border, Ward Law (1578), Woodycleugh Dod (1769), Snowgill Hill (1874), Windgill Bank (1842), The Seat (1939), Rome Hill (1852), Tewsgill Hill (1867), Dun Law (1669), Blackwater Rig (1676), Fairburn Rig (1779), Midge Hill (1613), Yearngill Head (1804), The Dod (1599), Lady Cairn (1716), Harleyburn Head (1776), Erickstone Hill (1527), Tomont Hill (1652), and Wintercleuch Fell (1804); in the extreme S, Comb Law (2107), Rodger Law (2257), Ballencleuch Law (2267), and Shiel Dod (2190); about the village of Leadhills—which is itself 1307 feet above sea-level, and the highest inhabited land in Scotland—are Rake Law (1620), Wellgrain Dod (1613), Harryburn Brae (1829), Louisie Wood Law

(2028), White Law (1941), Dun Law (2216), Dugrain Law (2186), and Green Lowther (2402, the highest hill in the county); near Crawfordjohn, Black Hill (1260), Drake Law (1584), and Mountherrick Hill (1400); along the upper waters of the Duneaton and Douglas, Common Hill (1370), Craig Kinny (1616), Wedder Dod (1507), Fingland Hill (1511), Douglas Rig (1454), Dryrigs Hill (1443), Achandaff Hill (1399), Hartwood Hill (1311), Urit Hill (1476), Parish-holm Hill (1400), Windrow Hill (1297), and Hagshaw Hill (1540); W of the upper waters of the Douglas, Meikle Auchinstilloch (1609), Nutberry Hill (1712), Auchingiloch (1514), Dunside Rig (1308), Harting Rig (1475), and Side Hill (1411); near the point on Glen Water, where Ayr, Renfrew, and Lanark meet, Muir Hill (1096), Laird's Seat (1185), Ardochrig Hill (1130), and Ellrig (1215), from which the ground slopes northward to the Clyde.

Though the upper ward is as we have seen much more extensive than either of the other wards, it is comparatively far less valuable. Its uplands occupy a very large proportion of the area, and at least $\frac{2}{3}$ of the entire area are occupied by poor pasture or waste, and unimprovable moorland. Of the remainder, however, especially along the Carlisle road, and among the verdant holms which in many places stretch along the Clyde and its tributaries, are well wooded, fertile, and in some cases highly cultivated tracts. Many of the hills are green, even to the very top, and produce pasture the quality of which is attested by the excellence of the sheep reared on it. In the lower part of the ward the hard and barren aspect is entirely softened; and hill and dale, and wood and meadow are combined so as to produce scenery noted for its beauty, the district around the Falls of Clyde near Lanark being particularly well known. Though the middle ward is essentially lowland, the surface is very varied, and except in the alluvial meads along the streams but little of it is flat. High hills occupy the SW border, and lofty moors stretch along the NE, while the centre slopes away from the valley of the Clyde in rolling undulations. The most fertile district is the central one, along both banks of the Clyde from end to end of the ward, measuring upwards of 12 miles in length and nearly 6 in average breadth. The drive from Lanark to Bothwell is remarkably fine. The hills are covered with pasture or copse to the very top, and dotted all along are policies of mansion-houses well wooded with fine old trees. Here, too, are the orchards for which Clydesdale has been famous since the days of the Venerable Bede, and which still produce excellent crops of apples, pears, plums, gooseberries, currants, and strawberries. The last three, though of later introduction than the others, are those that are now mostly attended to. It is in this ward also as well as in the lower part of the upper ward that the coal and iron industries to be afterwards noticed are mostly concentrated. The lower ward is generally level or with but gentle undulations, the only considerable height being the ridge of Cathkin and Dechmont (602 feet) along the SW border. Small, however, as the district is, compared with either of the other two, it yet derives very great importance from containing the city of Glasgow and its environs; while the artificial deepening of the Clyde, and the improvements in its navigation, give this district and its vast population and manufactures all the same advantages of commerce as if it lay on the coast and had commodious harbours. In the upper ward there is very good shooting.

Rivers and Lochs.—The drainage of the county is almost entirely carried off by the Clyde, which, rising in the extreme S of the county, flows at first N to between Pettinain and Carnwath, and then in a general north-westerly direction to the Firth at Dumbarton. The course of the river and its tributaries are separately noticed in the article CLYDE, and we shall merely here mention the drainage basins. The rainfall of the extreme S is carried off by Daer Water (the principal source of the river) and the burns that flow into it, the principal being Crook Burn (E), which rises at Queensberry Hill in Dumfriesshire, and Powtrail Water (W),

which is erroneously marked on the Ordnance Survey map as Potrail. On the E and N of the main basin the district S of Culter is drained by Culter Water; about Biggar by Biggar Water, and the burns that join it flowing through Peeblesshire to the Tweed; E and NE of Carnwath, at the end of the Pentland Hills, by the South Medwin and the North Medwin, uniting to form the Medwin which joins the Clyde at the sharp bend between Pettinain and Carnwath; NE of Lanark by Abbey Burn (N) and Dippool Water (E), which unite to form Mouse Water joining the Clyde about 1 mile below Lanark; between Lanark and Wishaw by Fiddler Burn, Jock's Burn, and Garrison Gill; N of Wishaw by South Calder Water joining the Clyde opposite Hamilton; S of Coatbridge by North Calder Water joining the Clyde below Uddingston, and by Forrestburn Water flowing to the Avon between Linlithgowshire and Stirlingshire; the rest of the N by the Luggie, flowing into the Kelvin, and the Kelvin itself, both streams running part of their course along the borders of the detached portion of Dumbartonshire already noticed. As the Clyde runs nearer to the E and N sides of the county than to the SW and W, the tributaries that join it from these directions are much larger and more important than those just given—Duneaton Water, Douglas Water, and the Avon, which are considerable streams, are noticed particularly in separate articles. The district about Leadhills is drained by Glengonner Water and Elvan Water; between Caintable and the Clyde about Crawfordjohn by Duneaton Water, SW and NE of Douglas by Douglas Water, S and N of Lesmahagow by the Nethan; about Strathaven, Stonehouse, and Lanark by the Avon; between Hamilton and East Kilbride by Rotten Calder Water, which joins the Clyde below the mouth of North Calder Water; and farther W on the border of Renfrewshire by the White Cart. The scenery along the Clyde and its tributaries, which is in many places very beautiful, is noticed partly in the articles on these streams themselves, and partly in the separate articles on the parishes through which they flow. The lochs of Lanarkshire are neither numerous nor important. Between Glasgow and Coatbridge are Hogganfield, Frankfield, Bishop, Johnston, Woodend, and Lochend Lochs; the N shore of Bishop Loch is occupied by the policies of Gartloch House, and the SE end of Lochend Loch by the woods of Drumpellier. To the E of Airdrie, and between that and the border of the county, are a reservoir near Chapelhall, and NE from that Lilly Loch, Hillend Reservoir for supplying the Monkland Canal with water, and Black Loch on the border and partly in Stirlingshire. North of Dunsyre, in a bleak district of considerable elevation, is Crane Loch, and W of Carnwath is White Loch with banks partly wooded. South-east of Lanark, and surrounded by wood, is Lang Loch. None of them are of any great size, the largest being Hillend Reservoir, 1 mile long, $\frac{1}{2}$ wide, and covering 307 acres; Bishop Loch, 1 mile long and 2 furlongs wide; and the reservoir near Chapelhall, 6 furlongs long and 2 wide. For fishing the lochs are almost worthless, but in the rivers good sport is in many cases to be had, trout varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to 5 lbs.

Geology.—The geology of this county possesses features of special importance on account of the remarkable development of the Carboniferous formation, with its valuable beds of coal, ironstone, and limestone. This great formation occupies the whole of the Clyde basin, from Crossford, at the mouth of the Nethan Water, to the limits of the county round Glasgow. Briefly stated, it may be said to form a trough or syncline running in a NNE and SSW direction; the centre being occupied by the highest members of the system, while the lower divisions come to the surface in regular succession round the edge of the basin, save where the natural order is disturbed by faults. To the S of this area of Carboniferous rocks lies the Douglas coalfield in the heart of a great development of Lower Old Red Sandstone strata; while beyond the limits of the Old Red Sandstone, in the uplands in the S of the county, we have a portion of the belt of Lower Silurian rocks which stretch from sea to sea.

Beginning with the Lower Silurian rocks forming the high grounds round the sources of the Clyde, they are bounded on the N by a line drawn from the village of Crawfordjohn, NE by Robertson, Lamington, to the edge of the county near Culter. This line indicates the position of a great fault which brings the Lower Old Red Sandstone into conjunction with the Lower Silurian rocks. To the S of this dislocation the Silurian strata are thrown into a synclinal fold, in the centre of which occur grits and conglomerates yielding fossils of Caradoc age. These are underlaid by black shales charged with graptolites, grey and olive shales, flags and greywackes, with a band of fine conglomerate locally known as 'the Haggis Rock.' To the N of the fault just referred to, strata of Upper Silurian age occur in the midst of the Old Red Sandstone area, in two separate tracts which have been revealed by the denudation of the later formations. They occur along the crests of anticlinal folds running in a NE and SW direction. One of these areas of Upper Silurian rocks extends along the arch of the Hagshaw Hills N of Douglas; while the other is traceable from the Logan Water SW by Nutberry Hill and Priesthill Height, to the Greenock Water N of Muirkirk. In each case, on the N side of the anticlinal fold, there is a regular ascending series from the Upper Silurian rocks into the basement beds of the Lower Old Red Sandstone, while on the S side of the arch, the natural succession is disturbed by a powerful fault. At the top of the series the strata consist of sandy flags and shales with green shales, sandy mudstones, and sandstone bands graduating downwards into blue shales with calcareous nodules. The latter horizon yielded the famous specimens of *Eurypterids* to the late Dr Slimon of Lesmahagow, the best examples having been obtained in the Logan Water above Dundie. Below this horizon the beds consist of alternations of yellow crusted greywackes, flags, and shales. The base of the series is not reached, however, but altogether there must be about 3500 feet of strata exposed in the various sections.

The Lower Old Red Sandstone, as developed in the county, is divisible into three groups, which are here stated in ascending order—(1) a lower group consisting of alternations of conglomerates and sandstones, with occasional green and red mudstones; (2) a middle group composed mainly of contemporaneous volcanic rocks, save at the top where thin intercalations of sandstones and conglomerates are met with; (3) an upper group consisting of sandstones, grits, and conglomerates, with pebbles of porphyrite. The lowest of these groups is most largely developed in Lanarkshire. It extends from Tinto Hill N by Carmichael and the well-known ravine of the Clyde near Lanark, to a point on the river not far from Crossford. It forms a tongue also to the NE of Lanark in the direction of Kileadzow, while, towards the W, the members of this group are traceable by Lesmahagow to the Upper Silurian tract of Nutberry Hill. But further, they cover the whole area between this Upper Silurian tract and the Lower Carboniferous volcanic rocks of the Avon, and they are also met with on both sides of the Upper Silurian anticline on the Hagshaw Hills.

The members of the middle group extend along the margin of the Douglas coalfield, lapping round the S and E slopes of Tinto, and stretching N as far as Thanterton and Covington. In this district the volcanic rocks are inclined to the S, but they reappear at Lamington with a N dip. On the slopes of Tinto the members of the lower group are inclined to the N, and they are covered unconformably by the green and purple porphyrites and melaphyres of the middle division. It is evident, therefore, that we have, in the Tinto area, a continuation of the marked unconformity between these groups which obtains in the Pentlands. This unconformability is, however, merely local, for when we pass W to the section in the Duneaton Water, we find a regular ascending series from the one group into the other. Dr Archibald Geikie has suggested that this local unconformity, which extends from Middlethian into Lanarkshire, may be connected with the early stages of

the volcanic activity which resulted in the ejection of the lavas and ashes constituting the middle group of the Lower Old Red Sandstone.

The strata comprising the upper subdivision lie in a synclinal fold of the volcanic series between the Clyde at Lamington and the Duneaton Water. At the base the beds consist of grey grits and yellow sandstones passing upwards into massive conglomerates, which are overlaid by chocolate sandstones. In this group we have indications of the cessation of volcanic activity. The sandstones at the base are largely composed of trappean detritus, and the pebbles in the conglomerates are composed mainly of porphyrite obtained from the degradation of the previously erupted lavas.

The Upper Silurian and Lower Old Red Sandstone strata are pierced by dykes and sheets of quartz-felsite. These intrusive masses may be traced along the S side of the Upper Silurian tract at Nutberry Hill, whence they are continued W into Ayrshire. In the Old Red Sandstone areas the quartz-felsite has been injected mainly along the lines of bedding, and hence the trend of the intrusive masses varies with the strike of the strata. The crest of Tinto is composed of a great intrusive sheet of pink felsite, which is evidently older than the volcanic series of the Lower Old Red Sandstone, inasmuch as the latter group laps round the felsite and reposes on it unconformably. Similar intrusive masses occur in the Nethan Water section at Lesmahagow, and in the Clyde at Hazlebank. On the county boundary, between Lanarkshire and Ayrshire, at Blackside End, SW of Strathavon, there is an interesting example of local metamorphism; the felspathic sandstones and grits having been converted into crystalline rocks, such as minette and granite.

The order of succession of the various divisions of the Carboniferous system in the basin of the Clyde may be readily grasped from the following table, condensed from the official reports of the Geological Survey; the different groups being given in descending order:

Carboniferous Formation.	Coal Measures.	(2.) Sandstones, shales, marls, and fireclays, with no workable coal seams.
		(1.) Sandstones, dark shales, and fireclays, with valuable coal seams and ironstones.
	Millstone Grit.	Coarse grits and sandstones, with thick beds of fireclay. Thin coals and ironstones and thin limestones are occasionally associated with this division.
		(3.) Limestones, sandstones, and shales, with thin coals.
Carboniferous Limestone Series.	(2.) Sandstones and shales, with valuable coal seams and ironstones, but no limestones.	
	(1.) Limestones, sandstones, and shales, with seams of coal and ironstone.	
Calcareous Sandstone Series.	(2.) Sandstones, shales, marls, and fireclays, with cementstone bands (cementstone group). In the W of Lanarkshire this group is represented by a great succession of interbedded volcanic rocks.	
	(1.) Red sandstones and conglomerates, with concretionary, resting unconformably on older formations.	

Round the SE margin of the Clyde basin the two subdivisions of the Calcareous Sandstone series are typically represented. The lower red sandstone group extends from Hyndford Bridge on the Clyde E by Carnwath to the county boundary at Dunsyre Hill, being a continuation of the Cairn Hill sandstones of the Pentland chain, while the members of the cementstone group lap round the tongue of Lower Old Red Sandstone at Kileadzow. In this portion of the basin there is clear evidence of the gradual disappearance of the lower group, and of the overlap of the cementstones, for in the section of the Mouse Water and its tributaries the latter rest directly on the Lower Old Red Sandstone. This overlap gradually increases towards the W, for between the valley of the Clyde and Strathavon the Carboniferous Limestone rests immediately on the Old Red Sandstone. Though

the general type of the cementstone group in the SE part of the basin is widely different from that in the basin of the Forth, yet it is important to note that at Auchengray there is a thin development of white sandstones and dark shales at the top of the series which evidently represent the oil shales of Midlothian. These two groups are also met with in the basin of Carboniferous rocks at Douglas. They flank the basin on the E side, dipping below the Carboniferous Limestone series at Ponfeigh, and they also occur at the SW margin in the Kennox and Carmacoup Waters. In this area additional evidence is obtained of the gradual disappearance of both these divisions of the Calciferous Sandstones, and of their being overlapped by the Carboniferous Limestone. In the Nethan section, about a mile S from Lesmahagow, and again in the district of Kennox Water, the latter series rests unconformably on the Old Red Sandstone. In the W of Lanarkshire, however, along the W margin of the Clyde basin the cementstone group is replaced by a great succession of contemporaneous volcanic rocks, consisting of porphyrites, melaphyres, and tuffs indicating prolonged volcanic activity in the early part of the Carboniferous period. This great volcanic plateau dips underneath the Carboniferous Limestone of the Clyde basin, reappearing to the N in the chain of the Campsie Fells. Along the junction line between the volcanic series and the overlying Carboniferous Limestone, ashy grits and shales intervene, which have been derived from the denudation of the trappean masses.

The Carboniferous Limestone series forms a belt of variable width round the Clyde basin, extending from East Kilbride by West Quarter to Auchenhearth near Lesmahagow. From thence it crosses the Clyde at Crossford, and is traceable by Carluke and Wilsontown to the county boundary. Along this area the triple classification of the series is clearly marked, but perhaps it is most typically developed in the neighbourhood of Carluke. In that district the lowest group contains from twelve to fifteen beds of limestone of variable thickness; the middle group comprises five seams of coal from 3 inches to 4 feet thick; while the upper division includes three beds of limestone. The Gair limestone, long known for its fossils, is the highest band in the Carboniferous Limestone series of Carluke, and is on the same horizon as the Levenseat limestone, N of Wilsontown, and the Castleary limestone of the Stirlingshire coalfield. Between Glasgow and the Kelvin valley this limestone has not as yet been identified, and hence the Robroyston or Cahny limestone is regarded as the top of this series in that neighbourhood. In the Auchenhearth district the most valuable mineral is the Lesmahagow gas coal, which occurs in the middle group. The same subdivisions are traceable in the Douglas basin, but they approach more nearly to the types met with in the Muirkirk coalfield. The limestones of the lower division are not so largely developed as at Carluke, but the coal seams of the middle division are more abundant, and they are associated with blackband and clayband ironstones. At the base of the upper division a band of limestone, upwards of 7 feet thick, is met with, which is on the same horizon as the 'index' limestone of the Stirlingshire and Dumbartonshire coalfields. Attention has already been directed to the proofs of overlap in the Clyde and Douglas basins; but still more conclusive evidence of this is supplied by the occurrence of a small outlier of Carboniferous Limestone on the hills of Old Red Sandstone a mile S of Tinto, while a similar patch occurs not far to the SW. These phenomena point to the uneven contour of the old land surface on which the Carboniferous strata were deposited, and to the gradual submergence of the old land during the deposition of the higher groups.

The Millstone Grit series occurs in the S and SE portions of the basin, where it is of considerable thickness; it is also found in the N part of the basin between Hogganfield and Glenboig; on the W side it is thrown out by faults bringing the Coal-measures into conjunc-

tion with the Carboniferous Limestone and the volcanic rocks of the Cathkin Hills. This group yields excellent fireclays in the N part of the county, which are worked at Glenboig, Gartcosh, and Garnkirk.

The Coal-measures, with their overlying red sandstones, occupy a wide area, extending from Glasgow E by Coatbridge and Airdrie to the county boundary at Fauldhouse Moor. Towards the S they run up the valley of the Clyde as far as Dalsersf, while in the Douglas basin a small outlier is also met with. A vertical section of the Clyde coalfield comprises upwards of eleven beds of coal, of which the Ell, the Pyotshaw, the Main, the Splint, the Virtuewell, and the Kiltongue seams are the most important. The bands of ironstone vary in number from four to seven, the highest being the Palacecraig band, which, however, is only of local occurrence. The coalfield is traversed by numerous faults, many of which run in an E and W direction, repeating the various seams and causing them to spread over a wider area. The red sandstones forming the upper division of the Coal-measures probably rest unconformably on the lower group, but the evidence is not so conclusive as in Ayrshire.

Throughout the Carboniferous area various intrusive sheets of basalt rock occur, partly in the Carboniferous Limestone series, partly in the Millstone Grit, and partly in the Coal-measures. Of these the largest masses occur in the neighbourhood of Shotts; others are to be met with at Hogganfield near Glasgow; while still smaller bosses come to the surface near Carluke and Wilsontown. In the Carluke district also, at Yieldshields, and to the E of Kilcadzow, several 'necks' pierce the Carboniferous strata which represent old volcanic orifices, probably of Permian age. Still more interesting are the long narrow dykes of basalt of Miocene age which are found throughout the county. Two of them run parallel with each other from the Hagshaw Hills near Douglas, SE by Abington to near the county boundary.

In the N part of the Clyde basin another of these dykes is traceable from Chryston by Greengairs to Limerig.

The direction of the ice-flow in the upper part of the county is toward the N, but on reaching the great midland valley where the ice from the southern uplands coalesced with that streaming from the Highlands, the trend veers round to the E. Throughout the county there is a great development of boulder clay and deposits of sand and gravel, either in the form of high level terraces, or ridged up in long kames as on the mossy ground NE of Carstairs. The 100-feet, 50-feet, and 25-feet sea-beaches are also represented in the lower reaches of the Clyde. The shelly clays occurring along the estuary will be referred to in connection with the geology of Renfrewshire.

Soils and Agriculture.—It may generally be said that in the centre and W of the county the soil is cold and clayey, and everywhere intermixed with tracts of bog, while in the SE the soil is light and open. In the S a very large proportion of the parishes of Douglas, Whiston, Lamington, Culter, Crawfordjohn, and Crawford may be said to be uncultivated, while considerable tracts of East Kilbride, Avondale, Lesmahagow, and Carmichael, as well as of New Monkland, Shotts, Cambusnethan, Carluke, Carnwath, Dunsyre, Walston, and Dolphinton are in the same condition. In the upper ward altogether the soil is poor thin moor or wet moss, and there is in consequence but little tillage, the district being mostly suited for rough feeding for stock, and hence it is given up to sheep and dairy farming. Where cultivation is carried on the principal crops are barley and oats, though wheat is found to thrive in the lower valleys. The climatic conditions are much the same as in any other tract of the same altitude, with keen winter frosts and the winds chilly even at midsummer. In the middle ward on the ground farthest from the Clyde, and occupying about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole district, the soil is peat and improved moor; in the centre, strong clay intermixed with sand; and along the banks of the Clyde and its large tributaries, fertile alluvial deposits overlying

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gravel. The climate is mild though somewhat damp. Of the 551 acres which in 1882 were occupied by orchards within the county, the great proportion is in this ward. Even in the lower ward the soil is to a considerable extent of a mossy or moory nature, and was originally in many places bleak and unkindly, but the greater part of it has now been brought into a state of high cultivation. The climate, though mild, is damp, rain falling very frequently during southerly and south-westerly winds. Considering the neighbourhood of such a large population as that inhabiting Glasgow and its suburbs, it is noteworthy that only 319 acres were in 1882 occupied by market gardens, while in the county of Edinburgh, with a population in its neighbourhood of only $\frac{1}{2}$ the size, 930 acres were so employed. The difference may be explained by the ready sea communication between Glasgow and a large extent of vegetable-rearing country, including Ireland.

Westerly and south-westerly winds prevail during, on an average, 240 days in the year, and as they come from the Atlantic, with but little modification from the intervening land, they have all the mildness derived from contact with the heated waters of the Gulf Stream, and, being at the same time heavily charged with vapour, they generally, when they come in contact with the colder rising-grounds, cause heavy rains. In the middle ward rain often falls on the heights on both sides, while the trough of the Clyde escapes. Winds from the NE are next in frequency to those from the SW, and though cold are generally dry, and the same may be said of the winds from the N and NW which are least frequent of all. East winds, though sharper than those from the W or SW, are so modified by the high ground to the E that they seldom bring to Lanarkshire such cold and damp as they diffuse along the eastern seaboard. In the low grounds intense frost is seldom of long continuance, and deep long-lying snow is very rare. The most dangerous period of the year for agriculture is seed-time, for owing to continuous wet weather sowing must either take place while the soil is quite unfit for it, or is kept back till an unduly late period.

Notwithstanding, however, all the drawbacks of climate, the agriculture of Lanarkshire is now in a high condition, and the progress of the improvement that first began with vigorous draining, enclosing, and planting operations in the latter half of the 18th century has been ever since steady and rapid; and, though a great deal still remains to be accomplished before matters can attain to the high standard that prevails throughout the Lothians, it must be remembered that there are here much stiffer obstacles to contend against. The areas under the various crops at different dates are given in the following tables:—

GRAIN CROPS.—ACRES.

Year.	Wheat.	Barley or Bere.	Oats.	Total.
1854	6441	2543	56,117	65,101
1870	5833	1146	47,096	54,650
1877	3729	492	46,079	50,300
1882	3592	874	46,905	51,371

GRASS, ROOT CROPS, ETC.—ACRES.

Year.	Hay and Grass in Rotation.	Permanent Pasture.	Turnips.	Potatoes.
1854	97,120	73,597	10,886	8017
1870	77,195	82,132	10,298	8816
1877	68,940	101,874	10,003	7996
1882	64,713	113,989	9,151	7669

while there are about 4300 acres annually under beans, rye, vetches, fallow, etc. As 1854 was the first year of the agricultural returns, it is possibly not very accurate, for the figures look unduly high. The acres under sown crop, exclusive of hay and grass, amount as given in that year to 93,040, but in 1866 the number was only 72,509; in 1868, 72,293; in 1870—the highest year—

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77,179; in 1874, 70,943; and in 1882, 71,726. The average therefore, leaving 1854 and the abnormally high year 1870 out of account, is about 72,000 acres. While this has, however, remained pretty steady, the total area under crop, bare fallow, and grass of all kinds has increased from 237,791 acres in 1870 to 251,121 in 1882, and it is very noteworthy that the whole increase has been in permanent pasture, the grass under rotation having fallen off very considerably. This is probably partly due to the results of the recent wet seasons in the higher districts, and partly to the advantages of keeping stock for the high-priced meat market. The latter reason is fully borne out by the very considerably increased numbers of the sheep and cattle within recent years, as shown in the following table of the live stock at various periods. The farms are mostly worked on the five shift rotation. The average yield of wheat per acre is 32 bushels; barley and bere, 35; oats, 34; turnips, 15 tons; and potatoes, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons.

The agricultural live stock in the county at different periods is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
1854	58,954	7241	127,916	8891	203,002
1870	59,577	6505	210,109	8679	235,170
1876	65,147	7522	213,335	8263	294,472
1882	64,550	7610	210,322	7637	290,419

Throughout the county generally the cattle are Ayrshires of greater or less purity or crosses produced by breeding with Ayrshire cows and a shorthorn bull, and in the upper parishes there are also considerable numbers of Highland cattle kept. There are many large dairy-farms, partly for the supply of milk and butter to Glasgow, and, particularly in the upper ward, for the manufacture of Dunlop cheese, the most esteemed qualities coming from Carnwath and Lesmahagow. The sheep stock is about equally divided between Cheviots and blackfaced, though crosses from Cheviot rams have now become pretty common. Down to about 1790 there were none but blackfaced, and though Cheviots were introduced about that year they made very slow progress, and it was not till after 1840 that they became at all common. The horses are of a breed which, from having originated in the district, is known as the Clydesdale, and which has now attained a world-wide celebrity. The tradition, as given in the old *Statistical Account*, was that Clydesdales resulted from a cross between a Flemish stallion and a Scotch mare, the former having been introduced by the Duke of Hamilton about the middle of the 17th century; but Aiton in his *Report on the Agriculture of Ayrshire* (1810) combated this, and maintained that the breed was originated by John Paterson of Lochlyoch, in Carmichael, who, between 1715 and 1720, brought from England a Flemish stallion, and so improved his stock that it became the most noted in Lanarkshire. Though this is undoubtedly true, it is also certain that there were, at a much earlier date, horses in or about Clydesdale noted for size, for we find in the *Rotuli Scotie* for 1352 a safe conduct granted by King Edward to the Earl of Douglas for 'ten large horses belonging to the said William Douglas to come from certain places in Scotland' into Teviotdale, and these, some of which would undoubtedly be about Clydesdale, may have prepared the way for subsequent improvements. However this may be, Clydesdales still retain many characteristics of their Flemish origin, and it is certain that they originated and were brought to a state of considerable perfection last century in the upper ward, and particularly about Jamington, Libberton, Robertson, Symington, Culter, Carmichael, and Pettinain. In the beginning of the present century breeding spread from the upper ward to other parts of the county, and even to districts outside, and in 1823, at the Highland Society's show at Perth, a premium of £10 was offered for the best Clydesdale, fitted for working strong lands, the object being to encourage 'Draught-horses calculated for the strong lands, of which there cannot be a better

model than the Clydesdale horse.' Breeding is now general all over the world, but the cradle of the race can still hold its own. The points of a good Clydesdale are:—head with a broad jaw ending in a muzzle which is not too fine or tapering; but has large open nostrils; neck, strong and massive; shoulder, more oblique than in the English draught-horse (and hence the admirable quick step); strong forearm, broad flat knee, moderately sloped pasterns of medium length; broad low-set hind quarters, with muscular thighs, and broad well-developed hocks; the average height is from 16½ to 17 hands, and the colours that are preferred are different shades of brown; generally a portion of one of the legs at least is white, and there is a white star or stripe on the face. The principal pure bred strains now in Lanarkshire are those at East Haughland near Uddingston; West Farm, Tollcross; and Springhill near Baillieston. In 1880 there were in the county 1406 farms of 50 acres or under, 684 between 50 and 100, 830 between 100 and 300, 76 between 300 and 500, 13 between 500 and 1000, and 1 between 1000 and 1500. Some of the sheep farms are of considerable size, the largest being of course in the upper ward. The area under sheep alone is probably nearly 200,000 acres, and there are about 30,000 acres quite waste. The largest proprietors are the Earl of Home, the Duke of Hamilton, Sir S. M. Lockhart, Sir T. E. Colebrooke, the Earl of Hopetoun, Sir Wyndham Anstruther, and Lord Lamington, each of whom holds over 10,000 acres, while the Duke of Buccleuch and Colonel Buchanan of Drumpellier hold each between 8000 and 10,000. According to *Miscellaneous Statistics of the United Kingdom* (1879), 557,919 acres, with a total gross estimated rental of £4,078,432, were divided among 20,056 landowners, 1 holding 61,943 acres (rental £29,486), 3 from 20,000 to 50,000 (£126,563), 3 from 10,000 to 20,000 (£21,769), 9 from 5000 to 10,000 (£67,783), 26 from 2000 to 5000 (£354,219), 45 from 1000 to 2000 (£123,586), etc. Of the total of about 20,000 persons who hold land within the county, about 89 per cent. hold less than one acre. Excluding the villa residences about the large towns, some of the principal mansions are Hamilton Palace, Abington House, Aikenhead House, Allanton House, Auchinairn House, Auchingray House, Auchinraith, Avonholm, Barlanark House, Bedlay, Bellahouston, Biggar Park, Birkwood, Blackwood, Bothwell Castle, Bothwell Park, Bonnington, Braehead House, Braidwood, Cadder House, Caldergrove, Calderpark, Calderwood, Cambusnethan Priory, Cambuswallace, Carfin House, Carmichael House, Carnyle House, Carnewath House, Carstairs House, Castlemilk, Cathkin House, Cleghorn House, Cleland House, Cliftonhill House, Coltness House, Corehouse, Cornhill, Craighead House, Craighornhill, Crossbasket, Crutherland, Culter House, Daldowie, Dalsert House, Dalziel House, Dolphinton House, Drumpellier, Douglas Castle, Douglas Park, Earnock House, Easterhill House, Eastfield, Edmonston Castle, Fairhill, Farme House, Frankfield House, Garnkirk House, Gartferry, Gartloch, Gartsherrie, Hallside, Hartree House, Jerviston House, Kenmare House, Lambhill House, Lawmuir, Lee House, Letham House, Lymekilns House, Mauldsie Castle, Milton-Lockhart, Monkland House, Murloston House, Muirburn, Netherfield House, Newton House, Robroyston, Rockssoles, Rosehall, Ross House, Smyllum, Springfield, St John's Kirk, Stonebyres, Symington, Tennochside, Thornwood House, Torrance, Udston House, Viewpark, Westburn House, Westquarter House, Wishaw House, and Woodhall.

Industries.—Prior to 1700 the manufactures of Lanarkshire were few and unimportant, and even down to 1727 they continued to be less extensive than those of either Perthshire or Forfarshire. About 1750 they began to develop rapidly, and this became still more the case after the impulse given to the cotton trade by Sir Richard Arkwright in 1784. Lanarkshire was particularly qualified for embracing this new industry—first, from its possession of an inexhaustible supply of coal; and next from having the seaports on the Clyde, by means of which the merchants of Glasgow could hold

communication with almost all the markets of the world. And so wealth flowed into the county; old coal mines were worked on improved principles with renewed spirit, and new ones opened; the iron trade came into existence; and hundreds, crowding to all the centres where minerals abounded, pushed the county into the first rank for population, wealth, and importance. The extent and richness of the mineral resources have been noticed in the section dealing with the geology, and it remains here to notice their economic importance. The coal and iron pits and works are scattered all over the northern part of the county, and are noticed in connection with the various parishes in which they occur, or in separate articles dealing with the various towns and villages; but they are principally concentrated about Glasgow, Coatbridge, Airdrie, Hamilton, Wishaw, and Lesmahagow, where the furnaces for the manufacture of pig-iron are in some places so numerous as to form a characteristic feature of the district. Everywhere there are constantly clouds of smoke, the glare of furnaces, and all the clatter of rolling mills, foundries, and works for the manufacture of different kinds of machinery. At Garnkirk, and elsewhere in Cadder parish, fireclay of excellent quality abounds, and is largely worked; and weaving and dyeing, though now pretty much monopolised by Glasgow and its neighbourhood, are still carried on to a considerable extent at several places elsewhere. For the cotton, flax, and silk manufactures, as well as some details of the iron-works, reference may be made to the article GLASGOW. In 1879 there were within the county 314 iron-works, with 5149 puddling furnaces and 846 rolling mills; and in 1881, from the 35 ironstone mines worked in Lanarkshire, 698,279 tons of ironstone were produced out of a total of 2,595,375 tons raised in all Scotland, the only county turning out more being Ayrshire. Of the 9,000,000,000 tons of coal calculated to be available in the Scotch coal fields, about one-fourth, or over 2,000,000,000, are in Lanarkshire. In 1881 the 392 coal pits then in operation produced 11,925,644 tons of coal, out of a total of 20,823,055 produced by the whole of Scotland. During the same year 9 fireclay pits produced 211,994 tons of fireclay, out of a total of 407,800 tons for the whole country; and there were also raised 30,293 tons of oil shale, 82,719 tons of limestone, 8599 tons of building stone, and 1805 tons of dressed lead ore, containing on an average from 6 to 12 oz. of silver per ton; while, in connection with the various pits, about 26,000 persons were employed under ground and over 5000 on the surface, so that, including wives and children depending on these, about one-sixth to one-seventh of the whole population is connected with the merely manual part of the mineral industries. The first ironstone work in the county was begun at Wilson-town in Carnewath in 1781; and the lead comes from the SW border of the county about Leadhills, near the source of Glengonner Water, in Crawford parish. Here mining operations have been carried on for a long time, for mention of lead from this locality is made in the accounts of the sheriff of Lanarkshire for 1264, and Leslie also speaks of it in his *Scotie Descriptio*. In the same neighbourhood gold is to be found over a district measuring about 25 by 12 miles. The gold mines of Crawford Muir are said to have been discovered in the reign of James IV., and in the time of James V. they were of considerable value, and were carried for by the benefit of the Crown. The celebrated 'bonnet pieces' of James V. were made from this gold; and at the festival given in honour of the King's marriage with Magdalen of France, it is said that cups filled with it were set on the table. In 1542, 35 ounces of it were used in the manufacture of a crown for the Queen, and 46 ounces in the manufacture of that for the King; while, according to a MS. in the Cottonian Collection, the annual value of the workings at the same time amounted to a sum equivalent to £100,000 sterling. After that it fell off very rapidly, and now the quantity found is so small that it hardly repays the time spent by some of the miners of the neighbourhood in searching for it during leisure hours.

Communications, etc.—The Roman roads by which the district was traversed during the time that the Wall of Antoninus was held are noticed subsequently. Some parts of the modern lines of road coincide with the old ones. The main routes are now (1) roads passing from Glasgow to Edinburgh by Bathgate and by Shotts and Midcalder, and a road from Lanark to Edinburgh, joining the second of the two just mentioned at Midcalder; (2) roads passing from Glasgow up both sides of the valley of the Clyde to a point 2 miles N of Abington, where they unite. At Abington one branch passes by Glengouner Water to Leadhills and into Nithsdale; while another keeps to the Clyde to Wellshot Hill, 2½ miles S of Crawford, where it divides, and one branch passes by Powtrail Water to Nithsdale and the other by Clydes Burn to Annandale. Main roads also run up the valley of the Avon into Ayrshire by Darvel, and up the valleys of the Avon, Nethan, and Douglas into Ayrshire by Muirkirk. In the upper part of the county the main cross roads pass from Lanark eastward by Biggar, from Douglas to Wiston, and from Douglas to Abington; while in the lower district they form such an extensive network as to be beyond particular mention. For the purposes of the Road Act of 1878, the upper and lower wards and the two divisions of the middle ward are treated as if each was a separate county. Railway communication was first opened up for a considerable part of the county by the opening of the Caledonian railway in 1847; and now the lower part of the county, with its extensive mineral traffic, is accommodated by lines far too numerous to be particularly mentioned. Main lines pass from Glasgow by Coatbridge and Bathgate to Edinburgh (North British), and by Shotts and Midcalder to Edinburgh (Caledonian); southward up the valley of the Clyde on the NE and E side to Clydes Burn, and up this into Annandale, and from NE to SW by a line from Edinburgh by Carstairs and Muirkirk to Ayr—both of the latter routes being on the Caledonian system. The Forth and Clyde Canal passes through the NW corner of the county; and the Monkland Canal, branching off at Maryhill N of Glasgow, winds eastward by Coatbridge to Calderbank.

The royal burghs in Lanarkshire are Glasgow, Lanark, and Rutherglen; the parliamentary burghs are Hamilton and Airdrie; the burghs of barony are Biggar, Strathavon, and East Kilbride; and the police burghs are Biggar, Crosshill, Govan, Govanhill, Hillhead, Kinning Park, Maryhill, Motherwell, Partick, East Pollokshields, West Pollokshields, and Wishaw. Places of over 2000 inhabitants are:—Airdrie, Baillieston, Bellshill, Busby (part of), Calder (including the ironworks and Cambrae), Cambuslang (including Kirkhill, Coats, Silverbanks, and Wellshothill), Carluke, Coatbridge (including Gartsherrie, Langloan, High Coats, and Burnbank), Glasgow, Govanhill, Govan, Hillhead, Partick, Hamilton, Holytown (including New Stevenson), Kirkintilloch (part of), Lanark, Larkhall, Lenzie (part of), Mossend, Motherwell, Newmains (including Coltness Ironworks), Rutherglen, Shettleston (including Eastmuir and Sandyhill), Stonefield, Stonehouse, Strathavon, Tolleross (including Fullarton), Uddingston, Whifflet and Rosehall (including Low Coats and Coatbank), and Wishaw (including Craignenk): places with populations between 100 and 2000 are Allanton, Auchenheath, New Auchinairn, Auchentiber, Avothead, Bargeddie and Dykehead (including Cuihill), Barnhill, Biggar, Bishopbriggs, Blantyre (including Auchenwraith and Causewaystones), Blantyre Works, Bothwell, Bothwell Park, Braehead, Kirkwood Colliery, Braidwood (including Harestanes and Thornice), Broomhouse, Cadzow, Calderbank, Caldercruix, Carfin, Carmunnock, Carmyle, Carnwath, Carstairs, Carstairs Junction, Castlehill, Chapel and Stirling Bridge, Chapelhall, Chapelton, Chryston and Muirhead, Cleland (including Omoa), Clyde Ironworks, Clydesdale (including Fulwood and Milnwood), Coatydyke (including Cliftonhall), Crossford, Darnagaber (Quarter Ironworks), Douglas, Dunlop Place, Dykehead, Eastfield, East Kilbride, East Laingrigg, Faskine and Palace Craig

(including Hillhead), Ferniegair, Flemington, Forth, Garnkirk (including Heathfield), Garnqueen, Gartcosh, Greengairs, Hallside, Harthill, Haywood, Hazlebank, Kirkfieldbank, Kirkmuirhill, Larkfield, Law, Leadhills, Lesmahagow, Lightburn, Lougriggend, Millerston and Ilogganfield, Morningside and Torbusk, Mount Vernon, Muirhead or West Benhar, Nackerton (including Aitkenhead), Netherburn, Newarthill, New Lanark, New Monkland (including Glennavis), Newton, Overton, Plains, Riggend, Roughrigg (including Westfield), Salsburgh, Shotts Ironworks, Southfield, Stane (including Burnbrae), Swinton, Tannoehside, Thornwood, Waterloo, Wattston, Westburn, West Langrigg, West Maryston, West Quarter, Wilsontown (including Rootpark), and Yieldshields, besides a few smaller villages.

The county has forty-three entire *quoad civilia* parishes and portions of other four. These with reference to the wards are:—Upper Ward—Biggar, Carluke, Carmichael, Carnwath, Carstairs, Covington and Thankerton, Crawford, Crawfordjohn, Dolphinton, Douglas, Dunsyre, Lamington and Wandell, Lanark, Lesmahagow, Libberton, Pettinain, Symington, Walston, and Wiston and Robertson, with portions of Culter, Kirkpatrick-Juxta, and Moffat: Middle Ward—Avondale, Blantyre, Bothwell, Cambuslang, Cambusnethan, Dalsersf, Dalzell, East Kilbride, Glassford, Hamilton, Old Monkland, New Monkland, Shotts, Stonehouse: Lower Ward—Cadder, Carmunnock, Glasgow—Barony, City, Gorbals, and Govan—Maryhill, Rutherglen, Shettleston and Springburn, and part of Cathcart. The *quoad sacra* parishes of Airdrie, Baillieston, Bargeddie, Bellshill, Burnbank, Cadzow, Calderhead, Chapelton, Chryston, Clarkston, Cleland, Coats, Coltness, Dalziel South, Forth, Flowerhill, Gartsherrie, Garturk, those connected with GLASGOW, Harthill, Holytown, Larkhall, Lanark, St Leonards, Leadhills, Lenzie (part), Overton, Uddingston, and Rutherglen West Church, are also included. Nine of the parishes are in the presbytery of Biggar in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and the others are in the presbyteries of Glasgow, Hamilton, and Lanark in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Exclusive of those in Glasgow and its neighbourhood, including Govan, there are 48 places of worship connected with the Free Church, 42 in connection with the United Presbyterian Church, 1 in connection with the United Original Seceders, 3 in connection with the Congregational Church, 14 in connection with the Evangelical Union, 2 in connection with the Baptist Church, 2 in connection with the Wesleyan Methodist Church, 7 in connection with the Episcopal Church, and 25 in connection with the Roman Catholic Church. In the year ending Sept. 1882 there were in the county 373 schools of which 224 were public, with accommodation for 122,615 children. These had 119,627 on the rolls, and an average attendance of 87,912. The staff consisted of 946 certificated, 140 assistant, and 1046 pupil teachers. The parliamentary constituency of the northern division of the shire for 1882-83 was 10,949; of the southern 3662. The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, 49 deputy-lieutenants, and 439 justices of the peace, of whom 48 are for the upper ward, 126 for the middle ward, and 265 for the lower ward. There is a sheriff-principal with five substitutes for general county purposes, besides resident substitutes for Lanark and Hamilton, and for Airdrie. Ordinary courts are held at Glasgow on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays during session, small debt courts on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays all the year round, a debts recovery court every Monday, and criminal courts as required. Appeals to the sheriff-principal in lower ward cases are heard every Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, and in cases from other parts of the county every Wednesday. At Lanark the sheriff-substitute sits on Mondays and Thursdays, and at Hamilton on Tuesdays and Fridays. At Airdrie the sheriff-substitute sits on Tuesdays and Fridays, and a small debt circuit court is held at Wishaw every third Thursday. The police force, exclusive of the burghs of Airdrie, Glasgow, Govan, Hamilton, Maryhill, and

Partick, which have separate forces, consists of 233 men (1 to each 1229 of the population), under a chief constable with a salary of £500 a year. In 1881 the number of persons tried at the instance of the police was 3741; convicted, 3412; committed for trial, 143; not dealt with, 1725. The county prison, of which only part is as yet built, is at Barlinnie to the E of Glasgow, and the County Lunacy Board have recently acquired the lands of Hartwood and Bowhousebog in the parish of SNOTTS, for the purpose of erecting a new asylum to accommodate about 1000 patients. In 1881 the average number of registered poor was 13,242 with 9315 dependants, and 1185 casual poor with 822 dependants; while the receipts for parochial board purposes amounted to £248,458, or over a quarter of the whole sum for Scotland. All the parishes are assessed except Carstairs and Dolphinton; and there are poorhouses for Barony, Cambusnethan Combination (including the parishes of Bothwell, Cambusnethan, Dalziel, and Shotts), Glasgow City Parish, Govan Combination, Hamilton Combination (including the parishes of Avon, Blantyre, Cambuslang, Dalscrf, Glassford, Hamilton, East Kilbride, and Stonehouse), Lanark, New Monkland, and Old Monkland. The proportion of illegitimate births averages about 7 per cent., the average death-rate about 22 per 1000. Connected with the county are the third and fourth battalions of the Cameronians (formerly the Second Royal Lanark Militia), and the third battalion of the Highland Light Infantry (formerly the First Royal Lanark Militia), all with headquarters at Hamilton; a battalion of Artillery Volunteers with headquarters at Glasgow; a battalion of Engineer Volunteers with headquarters at Glasgow; and ten battalions of Rifle Volunteers, of which the second have their headquarters at Hamilton, the seventh at Airdrie, the ninth at Lanark, and all the others at Glasgow. Besides the two county members and the three returned by Glasgow, Rutherglen, Hamilton, Airdrie, and Lanark unite with other burghs outside the county in returning other two members. Valuation, exclusive of burghs, but inclusive of railways and canals, (1674) £13,436, (1815) £686,531, (1875) £1,714,183, (1883) £2,144,453, of which £335,683 was for the upper ward, £964,184 for the middle ward, and £844,586 for the lower ward. Pop. of registration county, which takes in parts of Culter from Peebles, and Gorbals and Govan from Renfrew, and gives off parts of Cathcart to Renfrewshire, and Kirkpatrick-Juxta and Moffat to Dumfriesshire, (1831) 317,329, (1841) 427,738, (1851) 533,169, (1861) 640,444, (1871) 787,005, (1881) 942,206; civil county (1801) 147,692, (1811) 191,291, (1821) 244,387, (1831) 316,819, (1841) 426,972, (1851) 530,169, (1861) 631,566, (1871) 765,339, (1881) 904,412, of whom 449,297 were males and 455,115 females. These were distributed into 193,731 families occupying 180,259 houses with 442,499 rooms, an average of 2.04 persons to each room, which is only surpassed among Scottish counties by Shetland, where the average is 2.42. —*Ordn. Sur.*, shs. 30, 31, 22, 23, 24, 15, 16, 1864-67.

Lanarkshire anciently belonged to the Caledonian tribe called the Damii, and was over-run by the Romans when they extended their territories to the Wall of Antoninus, between the Firths of Clyde and Forth. This wall passed through the north-western corner of the county N of Bishopbriggs and Cadder, and communication was kept up with the South by roads which passed from Annandale and Nithsdale through the S part of the county, and uniting to the N of Crawford village and the E of Crawford Castle, wound from that down the valley of the Clyde. Near Little Clydes Burn there is a camp on the line of it, and in places the present road coincides with it, e.g. on both sides of Elvanfoot and Watling Street in Crawford village. The Roman occupation of the district must have been principally military, for traces of roads and camps are found, but not of towns or villages. Coins, weapons, and other relics of the Romans have also been found in many places. After the departure of the Romans, the district was held by the old tribe, who

now become known as the Strathclyde Britons, with their capital at Alcluith, Alclwyd, or Dunbreatan, the modern Dumbarton. This nation in 654 aided Penda, King of Mercia, against Osniu or Oswy, King of Anglia, and on the victory of the latter fell under his sway, and were subject to Anglia for thirty years till 684. On the defeat of Egfrid by the Picts, the Dalriadic Scots and the portion of the Britons who dwelt between the Solway and the Clyde regained their freedom. In 756 Edgbert, King of Northumbria, and Angus, King of the Picts, united against the district and took possession of it, though how long they kept it does not appear; but part of Edgbert's army was lost from some unascertained cause, but seemingly not in battle, while they were between Strathavon and Newburgh on their way home. Independence must have been, at the very latest, regained by a little after the middle of the 9th century; for in 870 the *Ulster Annals* mention that Alclwyd was besieged and captured by Northmen, and the same authority mentions the death of Artgha, King of the Strathclyde Britons, in 872. In 875 the lower part of the county was laid waste by the Danes. Within the next forty years the kingdom prospered, and by the beginning of the 10th century it extended from the Clyde southward to the Derwent in Cumberland. The then king, Donald, dying, however, without heirs, the King of Alban, who had been Donald's ally and friend, was chosen ruler, and the kingdoms united. In 945 Eadmund, King of the Saxons, conquered it and handed it over to Malcolm, a gift which was confirmed by Siward to the succeeding Malcolm in 1054. In after-years it was associated with the career of Wallace, whose first exploit was that of driving the English out of the town of Lanark. After the triumph of Bruce, the county enjoyed peace till the time of James II., when the ambition of the Douglas family and the intrigues of the first Lord Hamilton plunged the district into all the horrors of civil war, as is recorded in Grey's MS. Chronicle:—'In March 1455 James the Second cast doune the castel of Inveravynne; and syne incontinent past to Glasgu, and gaderit the westland men with part of the Areschery [Irishry] and passed to Lanerik, and to Douglas, and syne brynt all Douglasdale, and all Aven-dale, and all the Lord Hamilton's lands, and herit them clerlye; and syne passit to Edimburgh.' From this time there was again quiet till the escape of Queen Mary from Lochleven Castle and the battle of Langside (see GLASGOW); and from this again till the time of the Presbyterian persecution in the reign of Charles II., in the troubles of which time, the oppression of the 'Highland Host,' the Pentland Rising, the battles of Drumclog and Bothwell Bridge, Lanarkshire had its full share, while the great tracts of moor in the upper districts afforded many places of shelter, both to those who were in danger of their lives and to those who wished to hold meetings for worship. The Revolution of 1688 brought more peaceful times, and Glasgow was the first place in Scotland where the Declaration of the Prince of Orange was published. The people were bitterly opposed to the Union in 1707, when there was scarcely a town or village in the county which did not make a demonstration against this then obnoxious measure. Subsequent events of importance are connected with the towns, to which reference may be made.

The sheriffdom of Lanark is said to date from the time of the lawgiving David I. After passing through various hands, the office came into the possession of the Douglasses, and after their downfall was given in fee to the Hamiltons, who held it as a hereditary appendage to their titles, but at the request of Charles II. the holding was surrendered, and was regranted to them as deputies for the king. In 1716, the heir of the Hamilton estates being under age, the Earl of Selkirk was made sheriff, and held office till his death in 1739, when James, sixth Duke of Hamilton, took possession of it without any formal appointment, and held it till 1747, when the hereditary jurisdictions were abolished. The duke claimed £10,000 as compensation, but the claim was disallowed. The chief antiquities of the county are

the traces of the Roman occupation already noticed, several British camps or strongholds, and many cairns in the upper ward; and the ruins of Douglas Castle, Craignethan Castle—the Tillietudlem of Sir Walter Scott—Bothwell, Avondale, Dalziel, Carstairs, Boghall, and Lamington; interesting churches at Biggar, Carnwath, and Hamilton; and remains of a priory at Blantyre. New Orbiston, near Bellshill, was in 1827 granted by Hamilton of Dalzell to Robert Owen as the site of a socialistic village, which, however, very soon fell into decay.

See also Leslie's *Scotiae Descriptio* (1578); four large volumes of Topographical Collections referring to Lanarkshire, formed by the late James Maidment, Esq., advocate, and now in the Mitchell Library, Glasgow; Naismith's *Agricultural Survey of Clydesdale* (1794); Hamilton of Wishaw's *Description of the Sheriffdom of Lanark and Renfrew* (Maitland Club, 1831); Irving and Murray's *The Upper Ward of Lanarkshire Described and Delineated* (Glasgow, 1864); Thomson's *Martyr Graves of Scotland* (Edinb. 1875; and 2d series, 1877); P. Dudgeon's *Historical Notes on the Occurrence of Gold in the South of Scotland* (Edinb. 1876); R. W. Cochran-Patrick's *Early Records relating to Mining in Scotland* (Edinb. 1878); a paper on the 'Gold-Field and Gold-Diggings of Crawford-Lindsay,' by Dr W. Lauder Lindsay, in vol. iv. of the *Scottish Naturalist* (1878); essays by the Earl of Dummore and Thomas Dykes, Esq., in vols. i. and ii. of *The Clydesdale Stud Book* (Glasgow, 1878 and 1880); and works referred to under BIGGAR, CLYDE, COATBRIDGE, COWTHALLY, GLASGOW, GOVAN, LEADHILLS, LESMAHAGOW, PARTICK, and RUTHERGLEN.

Langbank, a village and a *quoad sacra* parish in Erskine parish, Renfrewshire. The village, on the southern shore of the Clyde, opposite Dumbarton, has a post and telegraph office under Port Glasgow, Established and U.P. churches, and a station on the Greenock section of the Caledonian, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles ESE of Port Glasgow. Constituted in 1875, the parish is in the presbytery of Greenock and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Pop. (1881) of village, 322; of *q. s.* parish, 575.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Langbar, a village in Beith and Dalry parishes, Ayrshire, close to Kilbirnie station, this being $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNE of Dalry Junction. Pop. (1861) 632, (1871) 921, (1881) 750, of whom 233 were in Beith.

Langholm, a town and parish of E Dumfriesshire. The town stands, 280 feet above sea-level, on the river Esk, at the influx of Ewes Water from the N and of Wauchope Water from the SW. By road it is 73 miles S by E of Edinburgh, 23 SSW of Hawick, 12 N by W of Longtown, $21\frac{3}{4}$ N by W of Carlisle, and 18 NE of Annan; and, as terminus of a branch of the North British, it is $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNW of Riddings Junction, this being 14 miles N by W of Carlisle, $31\frac{1}{4}$ S by W of Hawick, and 84 S by E of Edinburgh. Embosomed in one of the prettiest landscapes in Scotland—neither wide, romantic, nor grand, but strictly and eminently lovely—it comprises an old town on the E bank of the Esk, immediately below the influx of the Ewes, and a new town on the W bank of the Esk, immediately above the influx of Wauchope Water. The old town includes one principal street with a central market-place, and consists of houses mostly built of white freestone from Whita or Langholm Hill, and many of them in a style superior to what are seen in most small towns. The new town was founded in 1778, and originally consisted of nearly 150 houses, built in regular street arrangement, in the form of a triangle. The town hall, in the market-place, is a neat structure with a spire. Near it stands a handsome marble statue of Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm (1768-1838); and an obelisk, 100 feet high, was erected at a cost of £1300 to the memory of his brother, General Sir John Malcolm (1769-1833), on Whita Hill, immediately above the town. An old two-arched stone bridge spans the Ewes, a little above its influx to the Esk, which itself is crossed by a three-arched stone bridge (1780), and by an iron

suspension foot-bridge. The parish church, built in 1846, is a fine Gothic edifice, containing upwards of 1200 sittings; and a handsome mission church, built in 1881 at a cost of over £2000, contains 470. The Free church was built soon after the Disruption; and of two U.P. churches, the one was rebuilt in 1867, the other in 1883. The Evangelical Union chapel, built in 1870 at a cost of £1000, is Gothic in style, and contains 300 sittings. The town has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the National and British Linen Co.'s Banks, a local savings' bank, 19 insurance agencies, 6 hotels, gasworks, a subscription library, a temperance hall, a new police station, a Freemasons' lodge, mechanics' and Oddfellows' benefit societies, football, curling, and cricket clubs (the last with a fine cricket ground, provided by the Duke of Buccleuch, in front of Langholm Lodge), and 2 Wednesday weekly newspapers, the *Eskdale Advertiser* (1848) and the *Border Standard* (1880). A weekly market is held on Wednesday; and fairs are held on 16 April, the Wednesday before 26 May, the last Tuesday of May *o. s.*, 26 July, 18 Sept., 5 Nov., and the Wednesday before 22 Nov. A cotton factory was built in 1788; and an extensive cotton trade, in connection with firms in Glasgow and Carlisle, was carried on till 1832, when the manufacture of shepherd's plaids and shepherd check trouserings was introduced, and led to the production of very beautiful and highly finished fabrics. The manufacture of tweeds followed, and rose rapidly into such prosperity, that now seven mills employ a capital of £130,000, and turn out goods to the value of more than £200,000 a year. The town has also a distillery and two tan-works. Erected into a burgh of barony by charter from the Crown in 1643, Langholm was long governed by a baron baillie, under the Duke of Buccleuch as superior; but now its affairs are managed by commissioners of police, comprising a chief magistrate and 15 other members. Sheriff small debt courts are held on the third Saturday of January, May, and September. The town figures curiously in history for the taming of shrews, and for the pretended pranks of witches. Langholm is the headquarters of the Fishery Association; and excellent fishing is to be had, the Esk abounding in salmon, sea-trout, and whiting or herling. Pop. (1831) 2264, (1861) 2558, (1871) 3275, (1881) 4209, of whom 2179 were in Old Langholm, and 2276 were females. Houses (1881) 848 inhabited, 41 vacant, 15 building.

The parish of Langholm comprehends the ancient parishes of Staplegorton and Wauchope, and about half of the ancient parish of Morton; and was constituted in 1703. It is bounded N by Westerkirk, NE by Ewes, SE and S by Canonbie, SW by Half-Morton, and W by Middlebie and Tundergarth. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 7 miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between $2\frac{3}{4}$ and $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is 17,152 acres, of which 181 are water. The river Esk first runs 9 furlongs south-by-eastward along the boundary with Westerkirk, and then winds $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-eastward through the interior, till it passes off near Irvine House to Canonbie. To the Esk flow EWES WATER, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile along the boundary with Ewes parish, and then $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-westward; WAUCHOPE WATER, formed by the confluence of Logan Water and Bigholm Burn, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-westward; TARRAS WATER, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-westward along the south-eastern boundary; and Irvine Burn, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile southward through the interior, then $1\frac{1}{2}$ east-by-northward along the southern boundary. Three medicinal springs, one of them sulphurous, the other two chalybeate, are in the western district. In the extreme S, at the Tarras' and Irvine's influx to the Esk, the surface declines to 195 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises to Whita Hill (1162 feet), Earshaw Hill (921), Bloch Hill (878) Mid Hill (1070), Calfield Rig (1025), Tansy Hill (1065), and Haggly Hill (1412) at the meeting-point of Langholm, Middlebie, Tundergarth, and Westerkirk parishes. The tracts adjacent to the Esk and Ewes are flat, well cultivated, and highly embellished; elsewhere are smooth hills, green to the very summit, and grazed by large flocks of sheep. The

scenery in many parts, especially along the Esk, is very beautiful. The rocks of the northern district are eruptive and Silurian, of the southern are carboniferous. Greywacke slate has been quarried; lead ore occurs on West Water farm and Broomholm estate; sandstone, greyish white and yellowish grey, abounds between Langholm Bridge and Byreburn; and fossiliferous bluish-grey limestone lies incumbent on the Silurian rocks. The soil of the flat grounds is mostly a lightish loam; of the hills is exceedingly various. Nearly one-seventh of the entire area is in tillage; plantations cover some 500 acres; and all the rest of the parish is pasture. Langholm Castle, a plain square tower or peel-house, now a ruin, belonged to the Armstrongs, the powerful Border freebooters, and sent forth Johnnie Armstrong of GILNOCKIE, with his gallant company of thirty-six men, to disport themselves upon Langholm Holm, prior to their execution by James V. at CAERLANRIG (1529). Wauchope Castle is represented only by grass-covered foundations; and Barntalloch, Irvine, Nease, Calfield, and Hill Towers are quite extinct. The Roman road between Netherbie and Overbie traversed the parish north-westward, and is still partly traceable; and Roman coins have been found of Nero, Vespasian, Otho, and Domitian. Natives were William Julius Mickle (1734-88), the translator of Camoens, and David Irvine, LL.D. (1778-1864), author of the *History of Scottish Poetry*. Langholm Lodge, near the Esk's left bank, 1 mile NNW of the town, is a villa of the Duke of Buccleuch. BROOMHOLM has been noticed separately; and 3 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 8 of between £100 and £500, 24 of from £50 to £100, and 21 of from £20 to £50. Langholm is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Dumfries; the living with glebe is worth £442. Two public schools, Langholm and Wauchope, with respective accommodation for 997 and 45 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 625 and 21, and grants of £673, 16s. 6d. and £32. Valuation (1860) £9008, (1883) £18,294, 19s. 2d. Pop. (1801) 2536, (1831) 2676, (1861) 2979, (1871) 3735, (1881) 4612.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 11, 10, 1863-64.

The presbytery of Langholm, formed in 1743 at the abolition of the presbytery of Middlebie, comprehends Eskdale and Liddesdale, and contains the parishes of Canonbie, Castleton, Eskdalemuir, Ewes, Half-Morton, Langholm, and Westerkirk. Pop. (1871) 11,032, (1881) 11,446, of whom 2226 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.

Langhope-Birks. See CAMPMUIR, Berwickshire.

Langhouse, an estate, with a mansion, in Innerkip parish, Renfrewshire, 2½ miles NNE of Wemyss Bay.

Langlee, an estate, with a mansion, in Jedburgh parish, Roxburghshire, 2½ miles S by W of the town.

Langley Park, a mansion in Dun parish, Forfarshire, 1 mile WSW of Dubton Junction. Its owner, Augustus Walter Cruikshank (b. 1837; suc. 1856), holds 861 acres in the shire, valued at £2232 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Langloan. See COATBRIDGE.

Langshaw, an estate, with a mansion, in Kirkpatrick-Fleming parish, Dumfriesshire, 1¼ mile ESE of Kirtlebridge Junction.

Langside. See GLASGOW.

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

Langton, a central parish of Berwickshire, containing the post-office village of GAVINTON, 2 miles SW of the post-town, Duns. It is bounded W and NW by Longformacus, NE by Duns, E and SE by Edrom, and S by Polwarth. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is 6½ miles; it breadth varies between 5½ furlongs and 3½ miles; and its area is 7151 acres, of which 12 are water. The drainage is mostly carried eastward to the Blackadder by Langton Burn and other rivulets. In the extreme E the surface declines to 290 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 805 feet near Campmuir, 905 at Blackmill Hill, 1056 at Hardens Hill, and 1159 near Duntalee Plantation—heights of the Lammermuirs that

command a view of all the Merse and over parts of Northumberland to Wooller. The prevailing rocks of the Lammermuir or north-western district are Silurian, of the Merse or south-eastern district Devonian; and the soil of the former is moorish, of the latter a reddish loam. About five-ninths of the entire area are sheep-walks; woods and plantations cover some 300 acres; and the rest of the parish is chiefly arable. Traces of two old military stations are on a hill near Raelcleugh-head, and traces of another are at Campmuir. Stone coffins have been exhumed on Crease and Middlefield farms; and a gold bracelet, 9 inches in circumference, was found in 1813 in a burn at Battlemuir. Langton estate, including not only the greater part of Langton parish, but also parts of Duns and Longformacus, belonged to the Veterepontes or Viponts from the latter half of the 12th century till the beginning of the 14th century. From them it passed by marriage to the Cockburns, ancestors of the late Chief-Justice; and by them it was sold in 1758 to David Gavin, Esq., the maternal grandfather of John, second Marquis of Breadalbane (1796-1862). From the Marquis Langton passed to his sister, Lady Elizabeth Pringle, who held 8121 acres in the shire, valued at £8501 per annum; and at her death, in 1878, to her daughter, Mary-Gavin, who in 1861 married the Hon. Robert Baillie-Hamilton (b. 1828), second son of the tenth Earl of Haddington, and Conservative member for Berwickshire from 1874 till 1880. The present mansion, near the left bank of Langton Burn, 2½ miles SW of Duns, was commenced in 1862 by the Marquis of Breadalbane, after designs by David Bryce, R.S.A. It is a stately Elizabethan structure, with a splendid picture gallery, beautiful grounds, and a noble entrance gateway of 1877. There are 3 lesser proprietors, 1 holding an annual value of more, and 2 of less, than £100. Langton is in the presbytery of Duns and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £300. The parish church, rebuilt in 1872, is a beautiful Gothic edifice, with 200 sittings, and a spire 100 feet high. There is also a Free church, with 300 sittings; and a public school, with accommodation for 120 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 62, and a grant of £61, 4s. Valuation (1865) £7344, 11s., (1882) £7822, 7s. Pop. (1801) 428, (1831) 443, (1861) 502, (1871) 548, (1881) 505.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 26, 25, 33, 1863-65.

Langwell, the Scottish seat of the Duke of Portland, in Latheron parish, S Caithness, on a green eminence between confluent Langwell and Berriedale Waters, ¾ mile W of Berriedale. The estate was purchased by Sir John Sinclair in 1788 for £7000, by James Horne, Esq., in 1813 for £40,000, and by the fifth Duke in 1860 for £90,000, this enormous rise in value being due to the improvements carried out both by Sir John Sinclair and Mr Horne. By the Duke nearly all the property was converted into deer-forest. His cousin, John William Arthur Charles James Cavendish Bentinck, sixth Duke since 1716 (b. 1857; suc. 1879), holds 81,605 acres in the shire, valued at £7902 per annum. See LATHERON.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 110, 1877.

Lanrick Castle, a mansion in Kilmadock parish, Perthshire, on the right bank of the Teith, 3 miles WNW of Doune. A handsome modern castellated edifice, with very fine grounds, it is a seat of Robert Jardine, Esq., M.P., of CASTLEMILK, as successor to his kinsman, Andrew Jardine, Esq. (1810-81), who owned 2821 acres in Perthshire and 9838 in Dumfriesshire, valued at £2661 and £5569 per annum. A suspension bridge, which here spans the Teith, was erected in 1842 after plans by Mr Smith of Deanston.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Lanrig. See LONGRIDGE.

Lanton, a village in Jedburgh parish, Roxburghshire, on the NW slope of Lanton Hill (923 feet), 3 miles WNW of Jedburgh town. It has an old peel tower and a public school.

Lany, an ancient parish of SW Perthshire, suppressed, on account of the smallness of the stipend, in 1615, when part of it was annexed to Port of Montcith. Its

ruined church, which belonged to the priory of Inchmahome, and stood within the section annexed to Port of Monteith, is said in the *New Statistical Account* to bear the date 1214 in Arabic numerals.

Laoghal. See LOYAL.

Laoidean. See LYDOCH.

Larbert, a village and a parish of E Stirlingshire. The village stands $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Larbert station on the Scottish Central section of the Caledonian railway, 5 furlongs N by W of Larbert Junction, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Falkirk; occupies a charming situation; and has a post and railway telegraph office. Pop. (1861) 441, (1871) 559, (1881) 831.

The parish, containing also the village of STENHOUSEMUIR, half of CARRONSHORE, and the greater part of CARRON and KINNAIRD, from 1624 to 1834 was united with Dunipace. It is bounded N by St Ninians, NE by Airth, E by Bothkennar, SE and S by Falkirk, and W by Dunipace. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 3 miles; and its area is 4054 acres, of which 2 are foreshore and $89\frac{1}{2}$ water. The river CARRON winds 5 miles east-north-eastward along or close to all the Falkirk boundary; a rivulet, rising on the western border, runs eastward through the interior to the Carron at the SE corner; and Pow Burn flows $\frac{3}{4}$ mile east-north-eastward along the St Ninians boundary. The surface, with a general westward ascent to 206 feet above sea-level just beyond the Dunipace boundary, comprises portions of the Carse of Forth; and commands from multitudes of standpoints brilliant views over all the carse and along the northern screens of the Forth from the Ochil Hills to the vicinity of Dunfermline. The rocks, belonging to the Carboniferous formation, include sandstone, several seams of coal, and some strata of clay ironstone; and the coal and the ironstone are largely worked. The soil is alluvial, partly light and dry, but generally argillaceous. With the exception of 260 acres of plantations and pleasure-grounds, almost the entire area is in tillage. The leading industries are noticed under CARRON, the cattle trysts under FALKIRK and STENHOUSEMUIR. The Roman road from Falkirk to Stirling traversed the parish, and has left some vestiges. The famous Roman antiquity known as ARTHUR'S OVEN, and separately noticed, was on the southern border; and Roman millstones and fragments of Roman pottery have been found. The Scottish National Institution for the Training of Imbecile Children was built in 1865-69 at a cost of £13,000 in mixed styles of architecture, with predominance of the Scottish Baronial and the Italian. With a façade 340 feet long, it includes two wings extending 170 feet backward, and each of them terminating in a tower and spire 70 feet high. It acquired a hospital in 1872 at a cost of £1600; underwent enlargement in 1875-76, in completion of the original plan, at a further cost of £12,000; and has accommodation for 240 patients or pupils, together with servants. Near it is the Stirling District Lunatic Asylum, also erected in 1866-69 at a cost of over £20,000, and also in the mixed Scottish Baronial and Italian styles. Measuring 438 feet along the front and 205 along the flanks, it consists of a centre block with two long verandahs on the ground floor, two wings for males and females, and two towers 90 feet high at the back of these wings. The grounds, 70 acres in extent, are enclosed by a wall 10 feet in height. The average number of imbecile children somewhat exceeds 100, of pauper lunatics 300. Larbert House, 5 furlongs NW of the village, was purchased from G. Stirling, Esq., in 1876 by John Hendrie, Esq. (b. 1829), who holds 899 acres in Stirling and 85 in Lanark shire, valued at £1611 and £1406 per annum. Other manions are CARRONHALL, Carron Park, Glenbervie, KINNAIRD, and STENHOUSE; and, in all, 8 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 6 of between £100 and £500, 5 of from £50 to £100, and 25 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Stirling and synod of Perth and Stirling, this parish forms a joint charge with Dunipace; the living is worth £409. The parish

church, at the village, is a Perpendicular edifice of 1820, built from designs by Hamilton of Glasgow, and containing 1200 sittings. The old graveyard contains monuments to the two famous Bruces of Kinnaird, to Mr W. Dawson, with a marble statue of the 'Angel of the Resurrection,' etc. A plain Free church stands at the E end of Stenhousemuir; and the five schools of Carronshore, Larbert, Larbert village, Stenhousemuir, and Carron—all of them public but the last—with respective accommodation for 252, 225, 223, 212, and 216 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 190, 242, 167, 136, and 185, and grants of £172, 15s., £258, 1s., £145, 2s., £102, and £187, 8s. 6d. Valuation (1879) £18,840, 11s. 1d., (1883) £21,649, 1s. 1d. Pop. (1801) 4217, (1831) 4248, (1861) 4999, (1871) 5280, (1881) 6346.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Larbert Junction, a junction of railways on the N border of Falkirk parish, Stirlingshire, 5 furlongs S by E of Larbert village, and 2 miles W by N of Falkirk town. It conjoins the S end of the Scottish Central section of the Caledonian railway with a north-eastward line from both the main trunk of the Caledonian system and the western part of the Edinburgh and Glasgow section of the North British system, also with a west-north-westward branch of the eastern part of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway from Polmont through the Grahamston suburb of Falkirk, and with an east-south-eastward branch line from Denny.

Largie Castle, a mansion in Killean and Kilchenzie parish, Kintyre, Argyllshire, 5 furlongs NE of Tayinloan. Its owner, John Ronald Moreton-Macdonald (b. 1873; suc. 1879), holds 12,775 acres in the shire, valued at £4025 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 20, 1876.

Largo, a parish containing two villages of the same name in the SE of Fife, on the northern coast of the Firth of Forth. It is bounded NE by Kilconquhar, E by Kilconquhar and Newburn, S by the sweep of the Firth of Forth known as Largo Bay, W by Scoonie, and NW by Ceres. The outline is very irregular, and the boundary is purely artificial, except at the SE corner, where, for a little over a mile, it is formed by Johnston's Mill Burn, and along the shore on the S. The greatest length from NE, at the point on Craighall Burn where the parishes of Ceres, Kilconquhar, and Largo meet, to SW, where the boundary line reaches the shore due S of Lundin Tower, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and the greatest width, from Kame Bridge on the NW to the mouth of Johnston's Mill Burn on the SE, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The area is $7585\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $199\frac{3}{4}$ are foreshore and water, and $7385\frac{3}{4}$ land; and of the latter over 6000 acres are in tillage, about 600 are under wood, and about 300 are pasture or waste. The coast, extending about $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles, is fringed for most of that distance close inshore by a reef of rocks, which are covered at high water, and, though low and sandy, rises almost immediately, especially behind the village of Lower Largo, to a height of 100 feet, reaches 165 at Upper Largo village, and from that rises gradually by a series of undulations till, on the northern boundary of the parish, a height of over 600 feet is reached. On the eastern border, in the NE, the ground at Backmuir of New Gilston rises to over 700 feet, and 1 mile N of Upper Largo village Largo Law attains a height of 965 feet. Like all the hills known as Laws it is conical in its shape, rising very steeply on the S and W sides, and more gradually on the N and E. It is green to the very summit, and has two tops, separated by a slight hollow, on the side of which, as well as on the higher top and elsewhere, basalt may be seen. The hill has been a volcano at some period subsequent to the Lower Carboniferous period, the upper part consisting of volcanic ash overlying lower carboniferous rocks faulted and upturned, and with their edges worn down. The tops indicate the bottom of the crater, the basalt there marking the plug filling the pipe up which the lava ascended. A patch of basalt farther down on the S side is either the remains of an outburst from the side of the cone or of a sheet of lava that has flowed down the side. The soft ashy edges of the craters and cone have been worn away,

and the hard lava at the bottom having offered more resistance to denudation, now occupies the summit. The hill is a conspicuous object all along the lower reaches of the basin of the Forth, and commands an extensive and magnificent view. The drainage of the parish is mainly carried off by the Kiel Burn, which, rising in the NE at Backmuir of New Gilston, flows S by W for $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, inclusive of windings, till it reaches the sea at Lower Largo village. Three-quarters of a mile from its mouth it is joined by Lundin Mill Burn from the W, which carries off the drainage of the western portion of the parish, and 2 miles further up Gilston Burn enters from the E. Above the junction with Gilston Burn the Kiel is generally known as Boghall Burn. To the E of the Kiel are the two small streams known as Temple Burn and Old Mill Burn, and on the extreme E Johnston's Mill Burn becomes the boundary at the point where it crosses the Colinsburgh road, and remains the dividing line till the shore is reached. In its lower reaches the Kiel flows for about 2 miles through a deep glen, the banks being in some places over 200 feet high. The banks are steep, and throughout the greater part of the distance very beautifully wooded, while walks open to the public lead to all the points where the views are best. The soil varies considerably, but is always good. In the SE it is a rich strong clay, but elsewhere it is generally a rich thick black loam, with lighter patches towards the S. The subsoil is clay or gravel, and in the former case is sometimes very wet. The underlying rocks are partly volcanic and partly sandstone, limestone, and shale, belonging to the Carboniferous system. There is plenty of excellent sandstone, and the limestone is in some places 15 feet thick. Coal is worked in considerable quantities in the N.

The parish contains the villages of Lundin Mill and Drumochie, Lower Largo and Temple, Upper Largo or Kirkton of Largo and Backmuir of New Gilston. Of these, Lundin Mill, Drumochie, Lower Largo, and Temple may practically be considered as constituting one long straggling village on both sides of the mouth of Kiel Burn; Upper Largo is $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NE of this; and New Gilston is in the NE part of the parish. At Lundin Mill there are a number of excellent villas, inhabited by golfers, who find an excellent course over the adjacent Lundin Links to the W; Drumochie is properly the houses immediately to the W of the mouth of the Kiel, Lower Largo immediately E of the Kiel, and Temple farther E still. Upper Largo is warm and well sheltered, and both villages are the resort of a considerable number of summer visitors, though the in-shore rocks prevent the full enjoyment of good bathing-ground. Exclusive of New Gilston, the other villages may be considered as forming a small town, and have a station on the Leven and East of Fife Junction railway $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Thornton Junction. In Upper Largo, which is the centre of trade for a considerable district of surrounding country, there are a head post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the National Bank of Scotland, a good inn, a parish church, a Free church, a public school, an endowed hospital for indigent persons, a naturalists' field club with a small museum, and a gas company; while in Lower Largo there are a U.P. church, 2 Baptist churches, a school, 2 inns, and a small harbour. At Lundin Links there is a public school, an inn, and a golf club instituted in 1868, meeting in October to play for the 'Standard' medal, and twice a year to play for the silver medal. Connected with the parish generally are a ploughing society, a curling club, a company of the 1st Fifeshire Rifle Volunteers, and a Good Templar lodge; and there is a corn market every Thursday. The fast days are the Wednesday before the first Sunday of March and the last Wednesday of July. The inhabitants of the lower village are mostly fishermen,—handloom weaving, which was at one time as in so many other fishing villages a staple industry, now affording employment to only one weaver. The harbour at the mouth of the Kiel is very small, and affords accommo-

datation to a few boats engaged in line fishing, those engaged in the herring fishing now proceeding to some of the great stations at Aberdeen, Fraserburgh, Peterhead, Stonehaven, or elsewhere. It might with very little trouble be much improved. In old times a considerable trade was carried on with Holland in coal, salt, iron, sandstone, and other heavy articles, and more recently with Norway in timber; but all that is now like the weaving at an end, and the industries, besides fishing and the ordinary village handicrafts, are confined to a flour mill and a net manufactory, both in the lower village. About 3 furlongs E of Temple are a few houses known as The Pans, and marking the site of an old salt work. The parish church, mainly built in 1817, was enlarged in 1826 so as to include an old aisle, and a spire with the date 1623, and has 800 sittings. It is surrounded by a churchyard, and there is a new cemetery not far off to the N of the public school. The Free church, erected soon after the Disruption, was repaired in 1880. Wood's Hospital is a Tudor building, standing within a considerable enclosed space a little to the NE of the church. It sprang from a bequest made in 1659 by John Wood, London, who left the sum of £68,418 Scots to be applied by his trustees in the erection of an hospital for the maintenance of 13 indigent and enfeebled persons, and to pay also for the services of a gardener, a porter, and a chaplain for the institution. The whole 16 must be of the name of Wood, and those belonging to the parish or to Fife have the preference. The first building was erected in 1667, and, it having become decayed, the present building was erected in 1830 at a cost of £2000. A sitting-room and bed-room are provided for each inmate, and there is a large hall where they assemble for prayers every morning and evening, and also a room for the meetings of the trustees. These latter are the Earl of Wemyss, the lairds of Largo, Lundin, and Balfour, and the minister and kirk-session of the parish of Largo. Each inmate has a monthly allowance of £1, 12s. 6d., besides residence. Of the founder but little is known, but he is supposed to have been a cadet of the Largo family. He died in London, but was buried in the family aisle in Largo Church. Other distinguished natives of the parish have been Alexander Selkirk (1676-1723) and Sir John Leslie. The former, the original of Robinson Crusoe, was born in the lower village in a house that remained standing till 1880. In 1704, while serving on board a ship trading to the Pacific, he was punished for mutinous conduct by being set ashore on the small island of Juan Fernandez, where he lived all alone for four years and four months before he was relieved. On his return Defoe is said to have met him about Wapping, and obtained the tale afterwards polished into Robinson Crusoe. His chest and cup, which were long preserved in the neighbourhood, are now in the Antiquarian Museum at Edinburgh, while his gun is at Lathallan House. Selkirk afterwards entered the Royal Navy and was, when he died in 1723, at the age of 47, lieutenant on board of H.M.S. *Weymouth*. Leslie (1766-1832), famous for researches on heat and cognate branches of natural philosophy, was professor, first of mathematics, and afterwards of natural philosophy, in the University of Edinburgh.

Largo barony was in 1482 conferred by James III., by charter under the great seal, on Sir Andrew Wood, who had in 1480 in the *Yellow Karel* attacked and beaten a hostile English squadron that had been sailing in the Firth of Forth. From Sir Andrew's descendants it passed first to a family named Black, then to Gibsons, and in 1663 to Sir Alexander Durham, to whose descendants it belonged till 1868, when Mrs Dundas-Durham sold it to G. Johnstone, Esq. of LATHRISK, to whom it now belongs. Largo House, the mansion of the barony, to the W of Upper Largo, was built in 1750, and is a very roomy building, on a charming site with a southern exposure, and commanding a fine and extensive view. The grounds are large, and, like many other parts of the parish, have a large number of fine old trees, some of them of considerable size. Within the grounds to

the N is a circular tower, which formed part of the old castle inhabited by Sir Andrew Wood, and said traditionally to have been previous to that the residence of several of the widowed queens of Scotland. A runic cross found in the neighbourhood used formerly to stand on the lawn; but when the estate was sold it was unfortunately removed to Polton, near Lasswade. One of the guns of the *Royal George*, which sunk in 1782, which used to stand in the grounds, passed at the same time to James Wolfe Murray, Esq. of Cringletie, Peebleshire.* The other mansions in the parish are Balhousie (Thomas Buchan, Esq.) and Strathairly (General David Briggs). The mansion-house of Lundin was pulled down in 1876; but the old square tower which was built into it, and which is the remnant of an old castle of Lundin, and dates from the time of David II., has been carefully preserved. Close to it are a number of very fine old trees. The castle belonged to a family of the name of Lundin, who at an early date held a large extent of property in the district. One of William the Lyon's sons is said to have married the then heiress, and in their line it remained till 1670, when another heiress took it into the Perth family by marriage with Sir John Drummond, second son of the second Earl of Perth, with whose descendants it remained till about 1750, when it was sold in consequence of attainer against the family for connection with the rebellion of 1745. Besides the antiquities already mentioned, there is on the banks of Kiel Burn N of Largo House a fragment of the old castle of BALCRUVIE or PITERUVIE, which is separately noticed. To the SE of Lundin House are three standing stones about 12 feet high, known as 'the standing stones of Lundin.' Two and a half miles N by W of Upper Largo, near Teasses, is a tumulus called Norrie's Law, concerning which a local tradition maintained that it covered the remains of a great chief who had armour of silver. A hawker stealthily opened it up about 1817, and found that something of this sort was actually the case, for he discovered a large number of ancient Celtic ornaments of silver. What they exactly were cannot be ascertained, as he carried them off and sold them to various dealers in old silver, who consigned them to the melting pot. By the exertions of General Durham of Largo and Mr George Buist of Cupar a few were recovered, and those that still remain are so extremely valuable as to cause all the more regret for what is lost. In 1848 two beautiful twisted gold armillæ were found in a bank at Lower Largo, immediately behind the well near the ninth mile-post on the railway. A number of stone coffins, formed of slabs, have been at various times found in the sandhills skirting the shore from Drumochie eastwards, over the site of the lower village to Old Mill Burn.

The parish is traversed for 2½ miles along the coast by the Thornton and Anstruther branch of the North British railway system; and there are stations at Lundin Links and Lower Largo. The S end is also traversed by the main road from Burntisland along the edge of the Firth of Forth to the East Neuk of Fife, which passes through Lundin Mill and Upper Largo. From Upper Largo district roads pass also northwards to CERES and north-eastwards to St Andrews. Largo is in the presbytery of St Andrews and synod of Fife, a part in the NE being given off to the *quoad sacra* parish of LARGOWARD. The stipend is £396, with £10 for communion elements, and a manse and glebe worth respectively £30 and £32 a year. Kirkton public, Lundin Mill public, and Durham female schools, with accommodation respectively for 150, 178, and 143 pupils, had (1881) an average attendance of 87, 104, and 69, and grants of £83, 0s. 6d., £84, 5s., and £59. Four proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 7 hold each between £500 and £100, 3 between £100 and £50, and there are a number of smaller amount. Valuation (1879) £15,784, 8s. 6d., (1883) £15,608, 5s. 5d. Pop.

* Admiral Sir Philip C. Durham of Largo was signal officer of the *Royal George* at the time of the accident, and was one of the few persons rescued.

of village of Upper Largo (1861) 365, (1871) 353, (1881) 362; of Lower Largo and Temple (1861) 428, (1871) 521, (1881) 562; of Lundin Mill and Drumochie (1861) 593, (1871) 537, (1881) 477. Pop. of whole parish (1755) 1396, (1801) 1867, (1831) 2567, (1861) 2626, (1871) 2315, (1881) 2224, of whom 1049 were males and 1175 were females, while 211 were in the *quoad sacra* parish of Largoward.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 40, 41, 1867-57.

See also *The Chronicle of Fife; being the Diary of John Lamont of Newton, from 1649 to 1672* (Edinb. 1810); *The Diary of Mr John Lamont of Newton, 1649-71* (Maitland Club, Edinb., 1830); for the geology of the Law, a paper by Dr Archibald Geikie on the 'Carboniferous Volcanic Rocks of the Basin of the Forth' in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh*, vol. xxix.; and for the Norrie's Law relics, Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, edition 1863, vol. ii., pp. 250 *et seq.*

Largo Bay is the indentation of the N side of the Firth of Forth, at the top of which the parish just described lies. It is flanked on the E side by Kineraig Point, 12¼ miles in a straight line SW of Fife Ness, and on the W side by the point at Buckhaven harbour, measures across the mouth, in a line from point to point, 6½ miles, and 2¼ miles from this line to the deepest part. The shores, formed from E to W by the parishes of Kilconquhar, Newburn, Largo, Scoonie, and Wemyss, are rocky on the E, W, and centre, and elsewhere low and sandy. There are several streams flowing into it, of which the chief are Cocklemill Burn, near the E side, Kiel Burn in the centre, and the river Leven on the W; within the bay, at the extreme E side, is a smaller rocky bay ½ mile wide across the mouth, and ½ mile deep, with its sides formed E by Kineraig Point, and W by Ruddons Point. The bottom of the bay is mostly sandy, and forms excellent ground for line fishing, as witness the song of *The Boatie Rows*—

'I cuist my line in Largo Bay,
And fishes I caught nine;
There's three to boil, and three to fry,
And three to bait the line.'

All along the coast extensive salmon fishings are carried on by fixed nets. Towards the E, beneath the sands, there are traces of a submerged forest.

Largoward, a village in Kilconquhar parish, and a *quoad sacra* parish formed from Kilconquhar, Largo, Cameron, and Carnbee parishes. The village is 4½ miles NE of Largo railway station, and 6½ SW by S of St Andrews. Pop. (1861) 323, (1871) 325, (1881) 338, of whom 181 were males and 157 females. The *quoad sacra* parish is in the presbytery of St Andrews and the synod of Fife. The church, originally a chapel of ease, was built in 1835, and contains 400 sittings. Largoward and New Gilston public schools, with respective accommodation for 165 and 90 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 103 and 69, and grants of £90, 2s. 6d. and £69, 2s. Pop. of parish (1871) 1090, (1881) 1103, of whom 582 were in the Kilconquhar section, 211 in the Largo section, 235 in the Cameron section, and 75 in the Carnbee section.

Largs (Gael. *learg*, 'a hill-slope'), a police burgh and parish in the district of Cunninghame, Ayrshire. The town is situated on the coast, upon a large gravel deposit, which was probably at one time part of the bed of the Firth of Clyde; and the broad shingly beach in front of the town has a gradual slope that makes it at once pleasant and safe for bathers. Largs stands on the highroad between Greenock and Ardrossan, 6 miles S of Wemyss Bay, 9 NW of Kilbirnie, and 30 NNW of Ayr. A second and more inland road also leads to Greenock through Noddsdale or Noddlesdale, but it is now rarely used except by the farmers through whose lands it passes. The nearest railway stations are at Fairlie, 3 miles S, which is at present (1883) the terminus of a branch of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, and at Wemyss Bay, where the Caledonian railway has a terminus; but plans have already been prepared to extend the Fairlie line to Largs, although

operations have not yet been actually begun. Communication with Wemyss Bay is maintained by steamers plying in connection with the railway; and with Fairlie by means of daily omnibuses and waggons. The country surrounding Largs is picturesque and fertile; the climate is dry and healthy; and, although not so absolutely protected from the E wind as its inhabitants claim, it is one of the healthiest and most favourite watering-places on the Clyde. The main street, which at one part expands to a considerable breadth, runs directly inland from the pier and harbour, spanning the Gogo Burn by means of a stone bridge at its inland or E end. Running off from it, or parallel to it, are several other narrower streets and alleys, of which the chief is called Gallowgate. A broad esplanade, terraced on the sea-ward side, extends N from the quay for a considerable distance, and is continued almost to the Noddle Burn by a strip of rough common, separating the high road from the beach. A row of recently erected houses, intended for letting purposes, and the Episcopal church, marks for the present the extension of the town in this direction; while along the inland side of the road, stretching between these and the town proper, are situated a number of substantial villas, each in its own grounds. Southwards from the quay, a short street, crossing the Gogo Burn by an iron bridge, leads to the pleasant suburb of Broomfields, consisting of handsome and comfortable villas, built on the crest of a gentle grass-covered slope, inclining towards the sea. In the vicinity of the town, though beyond the boundaries of the burgh, there are numerous private houses, for the most part standing within pleasantly laid out gardens or grounds, and as these are generally occupied by the proprietors, even in winter, the society of the town is both more extensive and of a higher class than at most sea-bathing towns on the Clyde.

Largs has no public buildings of importance besides the churches. The quay, built substantially of stone in 1834, cost £4275; and, while it forms a kind of breakwater enclosing a small harbour, it is accessible by steamers on its outward side at all states of the tide. In 1816 a bath-house was erected at Largs; but that is now used as a public hall. The parish church, built in 1812 and repaired in 1833, is a plain building with a good steeple, in which there is a public clock. The church contains 1268 sittings. The Free church, a very simple structure, was built soon after the Disruption. The U.P. church in Waterside Street, built in 1826, has 690 sittings, and St Columba's Episcopal church, a small building in the Early English style with 250 sittings, was built in 1877. St Mary's Roman Catholic church in School Street was built to contain 140 in 1870. Largs had a parochial school, endowed with 100 merks annually, but without a schoolhouse, so early as 1696. In 1809 the heritors erected a school and master's house; and later Sir Thomas Brisbane erected, at a cost of £350, another school and master's house, endowing it with £30 a year. Both of these schools, together with one in School Street, are now in the hands of the school board. In 1881 the respective accommodations, attendance, and government grants of the various schools were:—Largs public school, 162, 167, £115, 12s.; Brisbane Academy and the Female Industrial school together, 420, 126, £83, 13s.; and another Female Industrial school, 103, 57, £43, 13s. On the esplanade in front of the parish church a handsome granite drinking fountain was erected about 1873 at a cost of £550 in memory of the late Dr Campbell, who for sixty-one years had been physician in the town. Largs cemetery lies a little to the SE of the town, on the steep slope of a hill, over which passes the road to Dalry. It is very carefully tended and neatly laid out, and its upper walks command an exquisite view over the Clyde. The chief object of antiquarian interest in Largs is what is known as the Skelmorlie Aisle, the only relic of the ancient church situated in the old graveyard, adjacent to the present parish church. This aisle, of chiselled freestone, was erected and converted into a mausoleum

by Sir Robert Montgomery of Skelmorlie in 1636. In the interior its lofty roof is vaulted with boarding, painted in forty-one compartments with various emblematic, moral, and heraldic subjects, as the signs of the zodiac, escutcheons, texts from Scripture, several views of the mansion of Skelmorlie, and the representation of the death of one of the ladies of the Skelmorlie family from the kick of a horse. A richly carved monument stands across the aisle to the left of the entrance, 11½ feet long, 5 broad, and 18 high, to the memory of Sir Robert Montgomery and his wife, Dame Margaret Douglas, whose leaden coffins lie in the vault below. The epitaph of the latter alone is legible, and runs as follows:—

'Bis duo bisq' decem transegi virginis annos;
'Ter duo ter decem consociata viro,
Et bis opem Lucina tulit. Mas Patris imago
Spesq' domus superest: Femina iussa mori.
Clara genus generosa, anima speciosa decore
Cara Deo vivi: nunc mihi cuncta Deus.'

On the corner of Sir Robert's coffin, however, is the inscription—

'Ipse mihi præmortuus fui, fato funera
Præcipui, unicum idque Caesareum
Exemplar inter tot mortales secutus.'

alluding to his habit of descending to pray in his wife's tomb, and thus, as it were, burying himself alive. In another coffin within the vault is the body of Ser Hewe the Monggomyrry, said to have been slain at Chevy Chase after himself slaying Percy; but according to the more historical ballad of the Battle of Otterburn (1388)—

'Then was there a Scottish prisoner ta'en,
Sir Hugh Montgomery was his name,
For sooth as I you say,
He borrowed the Percy home again.'

i.e., was exchanged for Percy. A large barrow or mound, about 25 yards long and 9 broad, and about 5 feet high, situated near the old burying-ground in the centre of the town, is by many held to be the ancient moat-hill or place for the punishment of criminals, especially as the Gallowgate is in the immediate vicinity; but others, including Dr Phené, who excavated the mound in 1873, incline to recognise in it the spot in which the Norwegians were buried after the battle of Largs. Other relics of the battle are referred to subsequently.

Largs is the seat of a head post office, with the usual departments; has branch offices of the Royal and Union Banks; and 18 insurance companies have agents in the town. There are 5 hotels, an agricultural society, 2 bowling-greens, a mechanic's library, and a fever hospital, besides various associations and clubs, of which perhaps Largs Yacht Club is most noteworthy. A gaswork was erected in the town in 1838; and water is supplied by gravitation from works on the farm of Middleton. One coastguardman is stationed at Largs. There is little or no industry beyond a little fishing, and the ordinary retail trade of a small town. There are, however, a corn and saw mill on the Gogo, and another mill on the Noddle. Two Saturday newspapers are the *Largs and Millport Weekly News* (1876) and the *Largs and Millport Herald* (1883).

Largs, until recently, was governed mainly by the county authorities; but since it became a burgh it has 1 chief and 2 junior magistrates, and 6 commissioners. The harbour is managed by a committee under a chairman. The burgh is in the Kilmarnock district of the sheriff-court; and a justice of the peace court for small debts is held on the first Monday of every month. A fair is annually held on Comb's Day (originally St Colmc's or St Columba's), the first Tuesday of June after the 12th, but this gathering has lost almost all of its old importance. Besides the means of communication already referred to, two carriers ply to Glasgow, one six times, the other five times a week. Pop. (1851) 2824, (1861) 2638, (1871) 2760, (1881) 3079, of whom 1739 were females. Houses occupied 722, vacant 219, building 11.

The chief historical event connected with the town is the battle of Largs, fought 3 Oct. 1263, between the Scots, under Alexander III., and the Norse, under Haco III. The fleet of the latter had been much damaged by a storm immediately before the battle, which had been artfully delayed by Alexander; and the Norsemen were compelled to effect a landing with but a part of their whole strength. The battle which followed resulted in a complete victory for the Scots, and effectually put an end to the Norwegian claim of sovereignty over the western coasts and islands of Scotland. The chief scene of the fight was a plain to the S of the town, immediately below the mansion of Haylee; but there are memorials of the struggle extant in many quarters. Some of these are merely local names, as Camphill farm in Dalry parish, Burleygate and Killingeraig on the Rountdon Burn; and still further S, Keppingburn, where Sir Robert Boyd, ancestor of the Earls of Kilmarnock, is said to have intercepted a band of fleeing Norsemen. Among the visible relics may be counted the remains of the tumulus known as 'Haco's tomb,' consisting of a large flat stone supported on two others. Till 1780 the tumulus was known as Margaret's Law; but when opened in that year, it was found to cover five stone coffins containing skulls and other bones, while many human bones and some urns were found above and about the coffins. From this discovery it was at once concluded that the remains were those of some of the slain at the battle of Largs; and popular haziness as to the details of the fight and the real fate of Haco has evolved the modern name. Another mound called Greenhill, at the entrance to the avenue of Hawkhill House, has also, perhaps too hastily, been identified as another Norwegian burial-place. Built into the garden wall of Curling Hall, a mansion near the shore in Largs, is a rude stone pillar, to which is now attached a copper plate with the following inscription:—

'Substitit hic Gothi furor.
Conditur hic Haco Steinensis, et undique circum
Norvegijs fidos terra tegit socios:—
Huc regnum venire petentes; Scotia victor
Hostibus hic tumulus, præmia iusta, dedit.
Quarto ante nonas Octobres, A.D. 1263,
Largs
Ipsis Calendis Junii, A.D. 1823,
Me posuit jussitque Joannes Carnius illam
Rem memorare tibi.—Tu memores aliiis.'

In 1644 a terrible plague devastated the town, of which several grave notices are contained in the records of Irvine presbytery, which then included Largs. The remains of several huts, found at Outerwards on the Noddle Burn, are believed to be those of the temporary refuge of the inhabitants of Largs during the pestilence. The 'Prophet's Grave,' in a retired spot within Brisbane Woods, contains the remains of the Rev. William Smith, minister of Largs, who fell a victim to the plague in 1644. The name was given to the spot because, as Mr Smith was dying, he affirmed that if two holly trees were planted, one at each end of his grave, and prevented from ever meeting, the plague would never revisit the town. The trees have been carefully kept asunder, and Largs has never again suffered from pestilence.

The parish of Largs is bounded on the N and E by Renfrewshire, on the SE by Kilbirnie parish, on the S by Dalry and West Kilbride, and on the W by the Firth of Clyde. Its greatest length, from N by E to S by W, is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth is $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is 21,850 acres. On the E boundary a range of hills and high-lying moorland divide this parish so distinctly from the cultivated land to the N, E, and SE, as to give rise to the saying, 'Out o' the world and into the Largs.' There is probably a reference to this expression in the quaint name, 'the back of the world,' given locally to the NE corner of the parish. The chief heights in the E region are, from N to S, Berry Hill (943 feet), Knockencorsan (1028), Black Fell (1323), Burnt Hill (1569) and South Burnt Hill (1481), Peat Hill (1339), Rowantree Hill (1404), Hill of Stake (1711); on the extreme E border, High Corby Knowe

(1615), Girtley Hill (1254), Cockrobin (1271), Box Law (1543), and Blacklaw (1525). The uplands gradually descend as they approach the shore, sometimes, indeed, terminating in abrupt declivities, especially in the N. For the most part they are covered with verdure, and give evidence of having been under tillage. A fertile plain, about a mile broad, extends southwards from about a mile to the N of the town of Largs, well-wooded and cultivated, and separating the beach from the higher ground.

Two burns, the Rotten Burn and the Calder Water, trace part of the boundary with Renfrewshire to the NE and E. But most of the streams of the parish are small, and flow westward into the firth. Of these the chief are Kelly Burn, which marks the N boundary, flowing through a beautifully-wooded den; Skelmorlie Water, entering the sea just S of Skelmorlie Castle; Noddle Burn, rising between Knockencorsan and Blackfell, and flowing SW, with many feeders, through Brisbane Glen; and the Gogo, which receives the Greeto from Waterhead Moor. Clea Burn, draining the lovely Kelburn Glen, and Fairlie Burn are small streams. Blackfield Loch, in the N, a very small expanse, is the only lake. Trap and Old Red sandstone are the chief rocks; limestone and shale are found near Quarter; and building sandstone is found. Part of the lowland soil is fertile alluvium, but in general it is a poor *debris* of Old Red sandstone. The upland soil is chiefly heathy or moorland. The families most closely identified historically with Largs parish are Fairlie of that ilk, Boyle of Kelburn, Brisbane of that ilk, Fraser of Knock, Wilson of Haylee, and Montgomery of Skelmorlie. The most extensive landholders are the Earl of Glasgow, Charles Brisbane of Brisbane House, the Earl of Eglinton, John Scott of Hawkhill, and Geo. Elder of Knock Castle. The chief mansions and seats are Skelmorlie Castle, Bridgend House, Asheraig, St Fillans, Knock Castle, Quarter, Routenburn House, Brisbane House, Hawkhill House, Haylee, and Kelburne Castle, the property of the Earl of Glasgow. The parish contains, besides the town of Largs, the villages of Fairlie and Skelmorlie, at each of which there is a *quoad sacra* parish church, and the small hamlet of Meigle, where a small concrete chapel was erected in 1876. A high-road between Greenock and Ardrossan passes through the parish; and the Glasgow and South-Western railway in 1880-82 extended their line to Fairlie, where a new pier, etc., have been erected.

Including the whole of Fairlie and most of Skelmorlie *quoad sacra* parish, Largs is in the presbytery of Greenock and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £532. Besides the churches in the town, there are Established churches at Skelmorlie and Fairlie, a Free church at Fairlie, and a U.P. church at Skelmorlie. Valuation (1860) £21,316, (1883) £42,478, 8s. Pop. (1801) 1361, (1831) 2848, (1861) 3620, (1871) 4087, (1881) 5149, of whom 3425 were in the ecclesiastical parish.

The name Largs appears to have been anciently given the northern and smaller of the two parts into which the district of Cunninghame was divided. John Baliol, competitor for the Scottish crown, inherited this lordship from his mother; and, on his forfeiture, it was conferred by Robert Bruce on his son-in-law, Walter, the Steward of Scotland. The church was held by the monks of Paisley till 1587, when the church lands, etc., were made a temporal lordship in favour of Lord Claud Hamilton. In the reign of Charles I. this passed to Montgomery of Skelmorlie. The church was dedicated to St Columba.

The antiquities of the parish, besides those connected with the battle of Largs (see *ante*), include Skelmorlie and Fairlie Castles, noted in separate articles. Not far from the former is an artificial mound, rising to the height of 100 feet, and partly overgrown with trees, which is supposed to have been used by the ancient Britons in the rites of sun-worship and serpent-worship. This serpent-mound was discovered by Dr Phené, whose excavations on the spot resulted in the discovery of a

paved platform in the form of a segment of a circle, and large masses of charcoal and portions of bones. 'Taking the latitude of the mound, and the points of the compass where the sun would rise and set on the longest day, this segment-shaped platform, devoted apparently to sacrifice by fire, is found to fill up the remaining interval, and thereby complete the fiery circle of the sun's course, which would be deficient by that space. . . . Independently of the time of year indicated by this fire agreeing with that of the midsummer fires of the Druids, we have here not only an evidence of solar and serpent worship, but also of sacrifice.' About half-way between Skelmorlie and Largs is St Fillan's Well, near which is the site of the ancient chapel of St Fillan, now utterly destroyed. Near the modern Knock Castle rises the remains of an older building of the same name, a very ancient mansion of the Frasers of Lovat, from whom it passed in 1674. Immediately behind rises Knock Hill (711 feet), on which have been discovered the traces of a triply-entrenched camp, believed to be Roman. Various Roman coins and tiles have been dug up, especially in and near the town; and according to Paterson's *History of Ayrshire*, a Roman bath was discovered in Largs in the year 1820.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 21, 22, 29, 30, 1865-73. See the Rev. James Johnston's *Norwegian Account of Haaco's Expedition* (1782), and Gardner's *Wemyss Bay, Innerkip, and Largs* (Paisley, 1879).

Larkhall, a Lanarkshire town and *quoad sacra* parish, chiefly in Dalsersf parish, but partly in Hamilton. Standing 320 feet above sea-level, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the right bank of the Avon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ from the left bank of the Clyde, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Hamilton, the town has a station on the Lesmahagow branch of the Caledonian railway, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles S by E of Holytown. With slight exception it began to be built about 1776, and for 15 or 20 years continued to be only a small village. It then was rapidly extended, chiefly by means of building societies, but is less a town, in the ordinary sense of the word, than an assemblage of villages, hamlets, rows of houses, and isolated dwellings. Its inhabitants are principally miners connected with neighbouring collieries, bleachers, and handloom weavers in the employment of Glasgow manufacturers; and Larkhall has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Union Bank, gasworks, a *quoad sacra* parish church (1835; 700 sittings), a Free church, a U.P. church (1836; 700 sittings), an Evangelical Union chapel (1876; 420 sittings), St Mary's Roman Catholic church (1872), a subscription library, a masonic lodge, etc. The *quoad sacra* parish is in the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; its minister's stipend is £200. Four public schools—Academy, Duke Street, Glegowan, and Muir Street—and a Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 272, 81, 350, 350, and 212 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 284, 81, 422, 501, and 179, and grants of £281, 8s., £50, 11s. 6d., £351, 18s. 6d., £456, 13s., and £147, 10s. Pop. of town (1861) 2685, (1871) 4971, (1881) 6503, of whom 96 were in Hamilton; of *q. s.* parish (1871) 5332, (1881) 7063, of whom 360 were in Hamilton.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Laro, Loch. See CREICH, Sutherland.

Larriston, an estate in Castleton parish, Roxburghshire, on the left bank of Liddel Water, 7 miles NNE of Newcastleton. It is the property of James Jardine, Esq. of Drychholm (b. 1816), who holds 4293 acres in Roxburgh and 761 in Dumfriesshire, valued at £1373 and £1118 per annum. Larriston Castle stood on the right bank of Larriston Burn, and was once the stronghold of a chief of the Elliots, that 'Lion of Liddesdale' whom Hogg has commemorated in a stirring ballad.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 11, 1863.

Larthat, a hamlet of S Dumfriesshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Annan.

Lassodie, a collier village in Beath parish, Fife, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of the post-town Dunfermline. It has a post office, a public school (1877), and a Free church. Lassodie House is the seat of James Dewar, Esq. (b. 1849), who holds 1047 acres in the shire, valued at

£2087 per annum. Pop. of village (1881) 808.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Lasswade, a small town and parish of Edinburghshire. The town stands on the left bank of the North Esk, but includes the suburb of Westmill in Cockpen parish, with which it is connected by a substantial stone bridge. There is a station at Lasswade on the Polton branch of the North British railway, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Edinburgh by rail, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ by road. The site of the town, in the hollow and on the steep sides of the Esk valley, gives it an exceedingly romantic and picturesque aspect, although the marked irregularity of the ground prevents the usual convenience of street arrangement. It is said to have furnished Sir Walter Scott with some of the particulars in his description of 'Ganderleugh' in *The Tales of My Landlord*. There are no buildings of any pretensions in Lasswade. The parish church, built in 1793 from plans by Lord Eldin, contains upwards of 1000 sittings; it occupies a lovely site on the brow of the hill overlooking the town. In front of it is a ruinous cross to Dr Smith of Lasswade and his son, Col. R. B. Smith, the commanding engineer at the siege of Delhi. A small portion of the former church is still standing near, and contains in one of its aisles the family burying place of the family of Melville, in which lies the body of Henry Dundas, first Viscount Melville, 'the colleague and friend of Pitt, and from 1775 to 1805 the virtual king of Scotland.' In another small arched aisle the poet Drummond of Hawthornden lies, but without any special stone to mark the exact spot. An ancient square belfry, four stories high, was a conspicuous relic of the old church until blown down in Nov. 1866. Till 1855 the effigy of a fully-armed knight lay among the ruins of the church. South of the bridge stands a house with ancient stones built into it, one of which has the inscription, '1557 A.A., NOSCE TEIPSUM.' On the Cockpen side of the Esk a U.P. church was built in 1830, with accommodation for 655 persons. The schools are noted below. Lasswade has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Bank of Scotland, 5 insurance agencies, and various associations and clubs. Besides a service by rail, there is daily communication with Edinburgh by coach. The village is lighted with gas, and has a fair water supply. The industries are entirely manufacturing, except as regards the supply of the ordinary wants of its inhabitants. There are 2 flour-mills, a carpet-factory, and paper-mills. The first paper-mill at Lasswade was erected about 1750, and in 1794 its hands received a total of about £3000 a-year. Lasswade was for several years the residence of John Clerk, Lord Eldin (1757-1832). Lasswade Cottage, a plain, thatched, ivy-mantled house, was the home of Sir Walter Scott from 1798 to 1804. Here he wrote his *Grey Brother*, translation of *Goetz von Berlichingen*, etc., and here was visited by Wordsworth. Thomas de Quincey, from 1840 till his death in 1859, had his headquarters and family abode at Man's Bush Cottage (now De Quincey Villa), $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond Lasswade, in the hollow of the Esk, beside Polton station. William Tennant, the author of *Anster Fair*, was parish schoolmaster from 1816 to 1819; and Thomas Murray (1792-1872), the Gallovidian author, died here. Pop. (1861) 713, (1871) 1258, (1881) 1232.

Lasswade parish is bounded N by Colinton, Liberton, and Newton, W by Gleneorse, S by Penicuik and Carrrington, and E by Cockpen, Newbattle, and Dalkeith. Its greatest length, from NNE to SSW, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth is 6 miles, but its average breadth is little over 3 miles; and its area is 10,678 acres. A projecting wing at the NW extremity is occupied by the E end of the Pentland Hills, presenting partly heath and partly good pasture; and in the S, a district of bleak and unsheltered moorland, including some of the northern declivities of the Moorfoot Hills, stretches for about 2 miles into the interior. The surface on the whole declines rapidly from the border towards the SE, and consists of rich and well cultivated plain, finely wooded, and of picturesquely diversified scenery. The North Esk strikes the boundary of the parish about a

mile from the SW extremity, runs along the W boundary for about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and then turning NNE cuts the rest of the parish into nearly equal parts. The bed and gorge of this river form a beautifully romantic and picturesque glen, with lofty precipitous sides, thickly wooded banks, and are thus referred to in Scott's ballad fragment of *The Grey Brother*:—

'Sweet are the paths, O passing sweet
By Esk's fair streams that run
O'er airy steep, through copsewood deep,
Impervious to the sun.

'Who knows not Melville's beechy grove,
And Roslin's rocky glen;
Dalkeith, which all the virtues love,
And classic Hawthornden.'

The hills in the NW are eruptive, in the S Silurian, while the great bulk of the lowland rocks are carboniferous. Limestone, sandstone, and clay are worked, but the chief mineral of the parish is coal, which is mined chiefly near Loanhead and Rosewell. In the barony of Loanhead alone there are some 25 coal seams, from 2 to 10 feet thick, and in some workings the depth of 270 feet has been attained. It is calculated that Lasswade sends annually about 30,000 tons of coal to Edinburgh, besides supplying local wants. The dip of the coal on the E side of the Esk is so small that they are called 'flat broad coal,' in contrast to the edge-coals on the W side. A coal-mine was accidentally set on fire in 1770 near the Liberton boundary of the parish, and, in spite of all efforts to put out the fire, it burned for more than twenty years.

The other industries of the parish are noted under the various towns and villages. It was long noted for its oat-meal, and a miller in Lasswade used to supply that article to the royal nursery, during the childhood of George III.'s family, Lord Melville having recommended the meal to the king. The chief proprietors in the parish are Lieut.-Col. Gibsons of Pentland, Viscount Melville, Drummond of Hawthornden, Sir Geo. Clerk of Penicuik, and Mrs Durham of Polton. The chief seats along both banks of the Esk are Mavisbank (now a private asylum for lunatics), Dryden Bank, Dryden, and Rosebank on the left; and Eldin, Polton, Springfield, Glenesk, Hawthornden, Gorton, and Auchendinny (residence of Henry Mackenzie, *The Man of Feeling*), on the right. Eldin was the residence of John Clerk, F.R.S. (1736-1812), inventor of the naval tactic of breaking the enemy's line. Numerous villas have been built near Roslin and Lasswade. But the grandest county seat is MELVILLE CASTLE, about a mile below Lasswade. The parish includes the villages of Lasswade, Roslin, Loanhead, and Rosewell, a small suburb of Penicuik, and part of Bonnyrigg. It is traversed by the Peebles branch of the North British railway.

Lasswade parish is in the presbytery of Dalkeith and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The parish of Melville was incorporated with it in 1633, and a considerable part of the ancient parish of Pentland is also included. The stipend, including glebe and manse, is £371. The civil parish embraces the *quoad sacra* parishes of Roslin and Rosewell. There are a Free church and an Episcopal chapel at Roslin village, a U.P. church at Bridgend, and a Free and a Reformed Presbyterian church at Loanhead. The schools in the parish with their respective accommodation, average attendance, and government grant in 1881 were Lasswade (238, 348, £337, 9s.), Loanhead (260, 307, £243, 10s.), Rosewell (260, 203, £153, 18s.), and Roslin (160, 201, £166, 1s.). Valuation (1871) £37,493, (1883) £56,251, plus £9811 for railways and waterworks. Pop. (1801) 3348, (1841) 5025, (1861) 5688, (1871) 7098, (1881) 8872, of whom 5267 were in the ecclesiastical parish.

Lasswade parish church, with its pertinents, became, in the 12th century, a mensal church of the Bishop of St Andrews; it was later a prebend of St Salvador's College, St Andrews; and in the reign of James III. it was transferred, by the Pope's authority, to the dean of the collegiate church of Restalrig. The vicinity of Roslin was the scene of a battle, or rather three battles

in one day (24 Feb. 1303), in which the Scottish army is said to have successively overcome three divisions of the English army, each more numerous than the victors' whole force. Among the antiquities, the chief are the castle and chapel at Roslin, and the mansion and caves at Hawthornden. Of the Maiden Castle that stood at Lasswade, nothing is now visible but some massive foundations. Wallace's cave, on the Esk, is calculated to hold 70 men; Wallace's camp, a curious crescent-shaped formation, is at Bilston Burn; near Mavisbank House is a supposed Roman station, the chief feature of which is a circular earthen mound, girt with ramparts, now cut into terraces, where various relics have been found. From a tumulus, in a neighbouring farm, urns filled with calcined bones have been dug. One mile E of Melville Castle—itsself an interesting historic building—is Sheriffhall, where some green mounds are held to mark the site of an ancient camp, and where stood an old house in which George Buchanan is said to have written his *History of Scotland*.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Lathallan House, a mansion in Kilconquhar parish, Fife, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Colinsburgh. The estate—1151 acres, of £2585 annual value—belongs to the Lumsdaine family.

Latheron, a coast village and parish of S Caithness. The village of Latheron, Janetstown, or Latheronwheel, stands near the mouth of Latheronwheel Burn, $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Wick and 19 NE of Helmsdale station. It has an hotel and a post office under Wick, with money order and savings' bank departments. Other fishing villages in the parish, with their distance from Latheron, are BERRIEDALE (9 miles SSW), DUNBEATH ($3\frac{1}{2}$ SW), FORSE ($2\frac{1}{2}$ ENE), LYBSTER (5 ENE), and CLYTH (7 ENE), all of them being noticed separately.

The parish is bounded N by Watten and Wick, SE by the German Ocean, SW and W by Kildonan in Sutherland, and NW by Halkirk. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is $21\frac{3}{8}$ miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $14\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its land area is $186\frac{3}{4}$ square miles or 119,539 acres. The coast, which all along—for $25\frac{1}{2}$ miles—is followed pretty closely by the high-road to Wick, rises so steeply from the sea that the road has an altitude of 700 feet above sea-level at the ORD OF CAITHNESS, 500 beyond Berriedale, 254 beyond Dunbeath, 262 beyond Latheron, and 252 beyond Clyth. It projects no prominent headland, and is indented only by tiny inlets; but its lofty cliffs are pierced, at high-water mark, by numerous caves, the haunts of seals, and some of them 300 to 360 feet long. Of several streams that drain the interior to the sea, the largest are Langwell Water (running $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-southward to Berriedale Water, 3 furlongs above its mouth), BERRIEDALE Water ($21\frac{3}{8}$ miles east-south-eastward), DUNBEATH Water ($14\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-southward), and Reisgill Burn ($4\frac{3}{8}$ miles south-by-eastward); whilst of thirteen lakes the principal—all near the Halkirk border—are Lochs Stemster ($2\frac{3}{4} \times 2$ furl.; 469 feet), Rangag ($5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 375 feet), Ruard ($8\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ furl.; 495 feet), and Dubh ($4\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$ furl.; 698 feet). Chief elevations are the *Ord of Caithness (1078 feet), Braigh na h-Eaglaise (1387), and *Scalabsdale (1819), to the S of Langwell Water; Scaraben (2054), MORVEN (2313), and the *Knockfin Heights (1416), between Langwell and Berriedale Waters; Beinn Choireach (891), and Orschaige Hill (969), between Berriedale and Dunbeath Waters; and Cnocan Con na Craige (867), Coire na Beinne (740), and *Cnoc an Earranaiche (693), to the N of Dunbeath Water—where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. Thus the interior is charmingly diversified, especially in the SW, presenting a continued succession of vale and hill, of glen and mountain, sometimes in rapid alternation, and generally with bold features in striking contrast to the tame flat aspect of most other parts of the county. The south-western district, indeed, is everywhere upland, with mountains nearly as lofty, and glens quite as picturesque, as many of those most famous in the Highlands. The rocks are variously granite, clay flag-

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stone, Old Red sandstone, and red sandstone conglomerate; and the soil of the arable lands is of various quality, but mostly shallow, sharp, and gravelly, in many parts encumbered with boulders. In spite of extensive reclamations within recent years, less than a twelfth of the entire area is in tillage; about 600 acres are under wood, chiefly along the romantic braes of Langwell and Berriedale Waters; and the rest is sheep-walk, deer-forest, and heathy waste. The maritime crofters depend in great measure on the harvest of the sea; and the following are the fishing stations, with the number of their boats and fishermen:—Berriedale (3; 12), Dumbearth (60; 115), Latheronwheel (33; 86), Forse (44; 62), Lybster (129; 200), Clyth (55; 90); total (324; 565). Antiquities are the ruins or sites of 'Picts' houses,' standing stones, and the castles of Berriedale, Achastle, Knockinnan, Latheron, Forse, Swiney, and Clyth, all situated on the coast, chiefly on the brink of rocky cliffs overhanging the sea. Sir John Sinclair (1754-1835), the distinguished writer on Scottish agriculture and statistics, resided much on the Langwell estate, and commenced here some of his earliest improvements; and at Badreisky, near Forse, died Peter or 'Luckie' Sutherland (1768-1880). Latheronwheel House, 3 miles NNE of Dumbearth, is a seat of Michael Stocks, Esq. (b. 1825), who holds 13,600 acres in the shire, valued at £1744 per annum. Other mansions, noticed separately, are DUMBearth Castle, FORSE HOUSE, LANGWELL, and SWINEY House; and, in all, 8 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 1 of between £100 and £500, 4 of from £50 to £100, and 11 of from £20 to £50. Giving off Berriedale *quoad sacra* parish, Latheron is in the presbytery of Caithness and synod of Sutherland and Caithness; the living is worth £363. The parish church was built in 1734, and, as repaired and enlarged in 1822, contains about 900 sittings. Lybster chapel of ease was built in 1836, and contains 805 sittings; and there are Free churches of Latheron, Berriedale, Lybster, and Brnan. Twelve schools, with total accommodation for 1568 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 637, and grants amounting to £587, 14s. 10d. Valuation (1860) £15,429, (1883) £20,238, 9s. Pop. (1801) 3612, (1831) 7020, (1861) 8571, (1871) 7400, (1881) 6675, of whom 1944 were Gaelic-speaking, whilst 5489 belonged to Latheron and 1186 to Berriedale ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 110, 109, 1877-78.

Lathockar, an estate, with a mansion, in Cameron parish, Fife, 4½ miles SSW of St Andrews.

Lathones, a hamlet in Cameron parish, Fife, 6 miles SSW of St Andrews. It has a U.P. church.

Lathrisk House, a good mansion, nearly 100 years old, in Kettle parish, Fife, near the right bank of the Eden, 1½ mile NE of Falkland. Purchased by his ancestor about 1783, the estate is the property of George Johnstone, Esq., who holds 10,005 acres in Fife and 3631 in Perthshire, valued at £14,017 and £1410 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867. See KETTLE, LARGO, and MONZIE CASTLE.

Lattrick. See CAMBUSLANG.

Latterach. See GLENLATHERACH.

Lauchope or **Lachop House**, an old mansion in Bothwell parish, Lanarkshire, 1¼ mile ENE of Holytown. A tower-house, with walls of remarkable thickness, it was the seat of a very ancient family, the parent-stem of the Muirheads; and gave refuge, on the eve of his flight from Scotland, to Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, Murray's assassin at Linlithgow (1570).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Lauder, a town and parish in the district of Lauderdale, Berwickshire. The town is a royal and parliamentary burgh, a post-town, and the capital of Lauderdale. It stands on the right bank of Leader Water, 6 miles ENE of Stow railway station, 7 NNW of Earlston, and 25 SE of Edinburgh. Communication is maintained with Stow by means of daily omnibus and carrier's cart; but a new branch line of railway to Lauder has been projected (see below). The town con-

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sists chiefly of one long plain irregular street, stretching NW and SE along the highway. At one end this thoroughfare is split into two by a row of houses; and diagonally across its NW end runs another street from E to W, about 350 yards long. Describing the segment of a circle on the SW side of the main street, and running nearly parallel with it on the NE side, are the two thoroughfares of Upper and Under Backside. The park wall of Thirlestane Castle screens the whole of the NE side of these thoroughfares, and forms on that side the boundary of the burgh. Though Lauder contains some neat and well-built houses, and has its suburbs adorned with a few neat villas, it presents on the whole a plain and dull aspect. The town-hall stands at the NW end of the intersecting line of houses in the main street, overlooking a radiated pavement that marks the site of an ancient cross. The parish church, a cruciform edifice of quite unimposing appearance, stands a little off the street line immediately SW of the town-hall. Erected in 1673, it was repaired in 1820, and contains 773 sittings. Lauder also contains a Free church with 450 sittings, a U.P. with 600, and a Roman Catholic meeting-house. Its school, which is contained in a good building, is noted under the parish. Lauder has a head post office with the usual departments, a branch of the Bank of Scotland, and offices or agents of 4 insurance companies. It has also a public reading-room and library, agricultural, horticultural, total abstinence, and clothing societies, a gas company (1842), a water company (1830), etc. There is a good inn. Some little trade with the surrounding country districts is carried on, but the commercial importance of Lauder is of the slightest description. It maintains its communication with the world at large, chiefly in virtue of its being a convenient centre for trout-fishers. Besides daily communication with Stow, there is a carrier from Lauder to Dalkeith every Monday, and to Galashiels every Saturday. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday in March for hinds and herds; on the sixth Tuesday thereafter, and on the fourth Friday in October, for servants; and on the Friday before the 12th of August for lambs.

The burgh is governed by 2 bailies and 7 councillors. The municipal and the parliamentary constituency numbered 183 and 143 in 1883, whilst the corporation revenue was £485 in 1882. The burgh is proprietor of



Seal of Lauder.

Lauder Common, a stretch of 1700 acres. Sheriff small-debt courts are held on the last Wednesday of February, first Wednesday of July, and first Monday of October. A justice of peace court meets on the fourth Wednesday of every second month, beginning with January. Lauder unites with Haddington, Jedburgh, Dunbar, and North Berwick in returning a member to parliament. Valuation (1883) £2410. Pop. of royal burgh (1841) 1118, (1861) 1121, (1881) 1014, of whom 964 were in the parliamentary burgh.

Lauder is said to have been made a royal burgh in the

reign of William the Lyon, but its present charter dates merely from 1502. In 1483 Lauder church—now demolished—was the scene of the meeting of Scottish nobles to take measures against the low-born favourites of James III. Under the Earl of Angus (Bell-the-Cat), the lords, in the words of Pitscottie, 'laid handis on all servandis, and tuik them and hanged them over the Bridge of Lother befor the king's eyes.' This historic bridge has quite disappeared. The strong tower, known as Lauder Fort, said to have been built by Edward I. of England, and repaired under James VI., is now incorporated with Thirlestane Castle, whose fine grounds and park are in immediate proximity to the town.

Lauder parish consists of a main body, and a small detached portion. The former is bounded N by Haddingtonshire, NE by Longformacus and a detached section of Cranshaws, E by Westruther, SE by Legerwood, S by Roxburghshire, and W by Edinburghshire and Channelkirk. Its length, from N to S is 11 miles; and its greatest breadth is 7 miles. The detached section lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of the nearest part of the main body, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the town of Lauder. It is bounded on the E by Legerwood and Earlston, and on all other sides by Roxburghshire. The total area of the parish, which is the largest in Berwickshire, is 34,895 acres, of which 1302 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres belong to the detached part. The boundary line along the N and NE, to the extent of 8 miles, is the watershed of the Lammermuir Hills, and stretches to the slopes of Lammer Law (1733 feet), which gives name to the whole range. The highest of the peaks that rise within the parish are Crib Law (1670 feet), Seenes Law (1683), and Huntlaw (1625). For some 5 or 6 miles S of the N border, the surface is occupied by offshoots of the Lammermuir Hills, intersected with glens and corries. The aspect is generally bleak and the soil moorish, but gradually becomes more fertile as it approaches the S. The valleys through which the various streams flow are fresh and verdant. The vale of the Leader in particular has a low open bottom, with a width varying from 1 to 2 miles, which it retains throughout its course. The streams of the parish are fairly numerous. Leader Water, the name of which is merely a variety of Lauder, is the chief. Rising in the extreme NW corner of the parish, it flows for $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the W boundary; runs for $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE through the interior; forms, for $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, the boundary with Legerwood; and, after traversing the intermediate space, traces all the E boundary of the detached district. Numerous burns rise on the borders, and run right and left to the Leader; one of the largest of these, the Brunta Burn, for $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles bounds Westruther and Legerwood. One of the smallest, called Lauderburn, runs NE to the S vicinity of the town. There is good trout-fishing in the Leader. Perennial springs are both numerous and copious. The predominant rocks are eruptive, Silurian, and Devonian, and yield abundant material for local building. On much of the arable land the soil is clayey, in some parts rich loam over a gravelly and sandy bottom; but, over the greatest proportion, it is of a light dry character, specially suitable for turnips. The greater part of the hills affords excellent pasturage for sheep. Agriculture and sheep-farming are the only industries of importance.

The parish of Lauder has at present no direct railway connection with the rest of the country, but the beginning of 1884 is expected to see the commencement of a new line of railway from Fountainhall station, on the Waverley route of the North British, to Lauder. Owing to the necessary curve of the line to the N of Oxton, its length will be about $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The estimated cost is £43,000. The terminus will be near the N end of the burgh of Lauder. As all the proprietors through whose lands the line would pass are favourable to its construction no act of parliament will be necessary; and the work will be carried on under the Railway Powers Construction Acts, 1864-70. There will be a station between Oxton and Carfrae Mill.

The chief landholders are the Earl of Lauderdale and the Marquis of Tweeddale. The parish contains the

burgh of Lauder. The chief seats are Thirlestane Castle, Chapel-on-Leader, and Allenbank.

The parish belongs to the presbytery of Earlston and to the synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The stipend is £401, including the manse and glebe. The Free Church of Lauder is in the F.C. presbytery of Selkirk; and the U.P. church in the U.P. presbytery of Melrose. The board school at Lauder had, in 1881, accommodation for 437 pupils, an average attendance of 252, and government grant of £261, 3s. Cleikimin school had 64, 3s, and £38, 9s. as the figures for these particulars. Valuation (1865) £17,531, 11s. 3d., (1882) £20,925, 9s. 3d. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 1760, (1841) 2198, (1861) 2198, (1871) 2120, (1881) 1940. Houses, 375 inhabited, 32 vacant.—*Ord. Stat.*, sh. 25, 1865.

The ancient parish church appears to have been endowed with a considerable living. The advowson was given in the reign of David I. to Sir Hugh Morville, constable of Scotland; and it afterwards passed into the possession of Devorgilla, wife of John Baliol, by whom it was given to the monks of Dryburgh, who retained it as a vicarage till the Reformation. Subordinate to the church were 2 chapels—one at Redslie, in the detached part of the parish, and one, dedicated to St Leonard, at the extreme S point of the main body. Beside the latter stood a hospital dedicated to the same saint. The chief antiquities, besides Thirlestane Castle, are various tumuli, several Caledonian and Pictish camps, and some remains of circular stone huts, discovered in 1872, and supposed to be the relics of a Caledonian town. Various fragments of swords, bones, flint-arrow heads, etc., have been discovered.

Lauder was the birthplace of Sir John Maitland, Lord Thirlestane, who in the reign of James VI. was lord privy seal, secretary of state, and chancellor of Scotland. The Rev. James Guthrie, first Scottish martyr after the Reformation, was minister for a short time here.

Lauderdale, an ancient district of Berwickshire, the western one of the three into which the county was divided. In geographical distribution, and agricultural properties, Berwickshire is all strictly divisible into simply the Lammermuirs and the Merse; the upper and the lower parts of Lauderdale belonging respectively to these just as distinctly as any other part of the county. The limits of Lauderdale, as regards the usage of calling it a distinct district, cannot be defined, and must probably be understood as including simply the basin of Leader Water and its tributaries, so far as the basin is in Berwickshire. Even anciently the limits appear to have been very different in successive periods, and to have marked fluctuations both in the kind and in the extent of the civil jurisdiction within them. Maps of Lauderdale, Merse, and Lammermuir were made by Timothy Pont in the reign of Charles I., and inserted in Blaeu's *Atlas Scotiae*. The author of the *Caledonia*—guided apparently by these maps—states the area of Lauderdale to be 105 square miles, that of Lammermuir to be 138 $\frac{1}{2}$, and that of the Merse to be 202 $\frac{1}{2}$. At the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions the Earl of Lauderdale received the same compensation for the regality of Thirlestane as for the bailiery of Lauderdale—£500. For a notice of the noble family to whom the district gives title, see THIRLESTANE CASTLE.

Laurencekirk (formerly Convelth), a parish in Kincardineshire, in Howe of the Mearns, is about 4 miles in length and 3 in breadth, having an area of 5617 acres, of which 5 are water. Pop. (1755) 757, (1801) 1215, (1841) 1904, (1871) 2174, (1881) 2046. Boundaries—N and NE, Fordoun; SE and S, Garvoek; SW and W, Marykirk. The SE division forms a gentle slope, intersected by several rivulets falling into the Luther Water, which, entering from Fordoun, flows 3 miles SSW through the middle of the parish, and finds its way into the North Esk after a course of 5 miles through Marykirk. The other streams are Gauger's Burn, dividing from Marykirk; Burn of Leppie, on the E, separating from Fordoun; and Ducat Burn, in the N, falling into the Luther.

Soil, Climate, etc.—The height above sea-level varies

from 150 to 400 feet, the maximum being attained at the SW boundary, and the village standing at 250 feet. Until nearly the close of the 18th century a part on both sides of the Luther formed a morass. Through the skill and enterprise of the agriculturist the marshy grounds were by degrees converted into arable land, the process being completed towards the middle of the 19th century by the deepening and straightening of the channel of the Luther. A happy result of the improvement is the absence of any trace in the district of ague, to which the inhabitants were subject for centuries. The ancient bog is now soil of a mossy description, and the rest of the land is mostly a clayey loam on red clay subsoil resting on Old Red sandstone. The reputation of the parish for advancement in agriculture stands high. There are several large farms skillfully cultivated, of which Bent of Haukerton, by Mr W. Alexander, may be specially noted. The first covered court, with loose feeding-boxes for cattle, introduced into Scotland was on Spurrichillock, by Mr D. Dickson, who tenanted that farm from 1838, and soon after entering set the example which has since been universally followed.

Trade, &c.—During the larger part of the 18th century the people were dependent upon agricultural labour. Towards the close various attempts were made to procure other means of subsistence, chiefly at the instance of Lord Gardenstone. A starch work was in operation for a time; quarries were opened, but found unremunerative; and stocking-weavers were induced to settle, who had soon to have recourse to other occupations. The craft earliest developed and taking firmest hold was handloom weaving. Referring to this period, a statistical account records that 'there was carried on an extensive domestic manufacture of linen, which was commonly known in the markets by the name of Mearns linen; and the spinning of the yarn and manufacturing of the cloth afforded employment to many hands in the families both of tenants and of crofters.' By and by weaving at home was practically discontinued, and public weaving shops became the rule, one or two agencies for distant weaving companies being established. About the beginning of the century a flax-spinning mill was erected at Haukerton, where there is evidence of a walk-mill having existed for at least a century before. It employed from 16 to 20 people until the spring of 1835, when it was accidentally destroyed by fire. At Blackiemuir there was a bleach-field until 1813, when it was converted into a spinning-mill, to give employment to about a score of people upon an average until its discontinuance in 1842. Since then the only occupation in the rural part has been connected with agriculture.

Original Constitution.—The whole lands of the parish, now called Laurencekirk, were separated in the 12th century longitudinally into three nearly equal parts. The district of Conveth (lands conveyed), which gave its name to the parochial combination, formed the central division. That including the lands N of Luther Water was named Luthra, while the remaining division consisted of lands included in the barony of Garuocis or Garvoock, and now composing the farms which adjoin the parish of that name. A small portion, Blackiemuir and Haddo, belonged at an early date to the priory of St Andrews; various grants of the lands were made to the abbey of Arbroath; and the rest was composed chiefly of royal lands. The western boundary is within 1 mile of the ancient castle of Kincardine, once a favourite residence of the Scottish kings; and old charters show that the early destination of many of the lands was the result of this proximity to the abode of royalty.

Distinguished Families.—The proprietors have included some of the most distinguished Scottish families; and it is remarkable that, with the exception of a few acres, the whole lands are presently owned by representatives of the families which held them in the 12th and 13th centuries. The first whose name is found in connection with the parish is a branch of the family of Berkeley, whose name was changed to Barclay, and the

most famous of whom in more recent times are the apologist for the Quakers and his descendants the Barclays of Urie. The Berkeleys are still represented in the families of two of the heritors. Next in order of time were the Falconers, whose name is first associated with Luthra, and afterwards with the same lands under the name of Haukerton, which, as well as their family name, indicates their early services to have been those of falconers or hawkers to the king. The family was ennobled by Charles I. in 1647, the first Lord Falconer being a lord of session and a devoted adherent of the unfortunate monarch. The fifth Lord Falconer married a daughter of the second Earl of Kintore. His grandson succeeded to the title and estates of Kintore on the death of the last Earl Marischal. A union was thus formed of two families who had been long connected with the parish, the Keiths-Marischal having in the main line and in one of the branches been numbered for several generations among its proprietors. The Earl of Kintore is still the largest heritor. The Middletons were landowners from a very early period—first of Middleton of Conveth, from which the family name was derived, and afterwards of Kilnhill, which was disposed of in 1606 by the uncle of the famous Earl Middleton. Among other families having landed interest in the parish may be mentioned the Wisharts of Pittarrow (from whom the martyr sprang), the Frasers (Thanes of Cowie), the Lords Gray, Strachan of Thornton, Allardice of that ilk, Irvine of Drum, Stuart of Inchbreck, Livingstone of Dunipace, Carnegie of Pittarrow, &c. The present proprietors are the Earl of Kintore, Mrs Pearson of Johnston, Dr Johnston of Redmyre, and Mr Crombie of Thornton, who is owner of Mill of Conveth.

Distinguished Natives, &c.—James Beattie, the author of *The Minstrel*, was a native, having been born at Borrowmuirhills in 1735. Many of the most beautiful periods in his great work were due to impressions on his mind when he was a boy at the parish school. Thence he passed as a student to the University and Marischal College, which he afterwards for many years adorned as a professor. Catherine Falconer, the mother of Beattie's distinguished opponent, Hume the historian, was a sister of the fifth Lord Falconer. Thomas Ruddiman, the celebrated grammarian and philologist, had been five years teacher of the parish school when he met Dr Pitcairne, by whose advice he went to Edinburgh. This was in 1700, though his most famous work bears on the title-page, 'Rudiments of the Latin Language. By Thomas Ruddiman, Keeper of the Advocates' Library, and sometime Schoolmaster at Laurencekirk in the Mearns. 1st ed. Edinburgh 1714.' Fifteen editions of the Rudiments were published in the author's lifetime; and at his death 'he left this saleable treatise as a productive income to his widow.'

Ecclesiastical.—The Church of Conveth was early dedicated to St Lawrence, who suffered martyrdom in 258, being burned to death on a gridiron. At an early date it was a rectory under the Prior of St Andrews, and down to the abolition of patronage the patrons of the parish were the College of St Mary's. The church was dedicated in 1244, and about 1275 the 'Kirk of Cumeneth' was rated at 30 marks. The first ordained minister after the Reformation was Patrick Bonele, the stipend being 100 pounds Scots. Of the thirteen parish ministers who have succeeded him there may be noticed:—Robert Douglas, of the house of Douglas, Earls of Angus, who was settled prior to 1657, translated to Hamilton 1665, and was afterwards Dean of Glasgow, Bishop of Brechin 1682-84, and Bishop of Dunblane 1684-89. He was ejected at the Revolution, and died in 1716. He was the ancestor of the Douglasses of Brighton, and of Sylvester Douglas, the distinguished lawyer, who in 1800 was created an Irish peer, with the title of Baron Glenbervie of Kincardine. Andrew Thomson, minister, 1727-59, to whom Dr Beattie was greatly indebted in his earlier years. Dr George Cook, 1795-1829, the distinguished historian of the Church, and one of its leaders for many years prior to the Disruption. He died in 1845. The present church was built

in 1804 and enlarged in 1810, but is still insufficient in size. In the churchyard are some interesting old tombstones, several with inscriptions by Dr Beattie. The living is returned at £404, including manse, valued at £30, and globe, etc., valued at £40. The number of communicants is 735. Episcopacy was very strong in the parish during the whole of the 18th century. The incumbent at the Revolution, William Dunbar, a keen Episcopalian, was superseded in 1693 a successor being appointed in 1699, but not deposed until 1710. There is notice in 1726 of an Episcopal church, which was burned by the soldiers of the Duke of Cumberland in 1745. The congregation afterwards worshipped under successive ministers, first at Laurencekirk, then at Mill of Haukerton, and subsequently at East Reingra. John Strachan, afterwards Bishop of Brechin, was pastor for many troublous years. Lord Gardenstone, though a Presbyterian, built and endowed a chapel in Laurencekirk, which was opened in 1791. The first incumbent was Jonathan Watson, who the following year was elected Bishop of Dunkeld, and continued in both charges until his death in 1805. The present church, Early English Gothic, was built in 1871. It is constructed for 200 sittings, and has a spire 70 feet high. The stipend is £40 sterling in money and 40 bolls of oatmeal. There is a parsonage, with a globe. Number of communicants, 51. A small congregation in connection with the Independents has a chapel which was built in 1842, the first incumbent being David Moir, a native. The first Free church was a plain building in the street, now named Farquhar Street. It has been converted into a dwelling-house. The present handsome edifice in High Street was built in 1857. Stipend, £265, with manse in Garvoek Street. Number of communicants, 163.

Schools.—The old Parish School was taught by a succession of eminent teachers. The earliest recorded was William Dunbar, afterwards parish minister *vid. sup.*. The most distinguished was Ruddiman; a part of the building in which he officiated still remains. James Milne, schoolmaster, 1720-31, was Dr Beattie's teacher, and a good classical scholar. William Pyper, afterwards LL.D. and Professor of Humanity in St Andrews University, was parish teacher, 1816-17. The Public and Infant Schools, created by the School Board, are commodious buildings, well adapted for their purpose. There is a Ladies' School for boarders and day scholars, and there is a school in connection with the Episcopal congregation. The school-board has a joint interest in Reingra School, close upon the E border of the parish. The details regarding the various schools may thus be tabulated:—Public and Infant Schools, accommodation 155 and 120, average attendance 232, grant £103, 9s.; Episcopal School, 98, 75, £65, 6s. 2d.; Redmyre School, 120, 75, £67, 17s.

The valuation of the parish (1856) £7512, (1853) £12, 19s. 3d., plus £2071 for railways, etc. The increase, though partly due to the village, indicates a very considerable rise in the agricultural value of the parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 66, 57, 1871-63.

See W. R. Fraser's *History of the Parish and Burgh of Laurencekirk* (Edinb. 1850).

Laurencekirk, the only village in the parish, noticed above, stretches for nearly a mile along the highway between Edinburgh and Aberdeen, at a distance from these cities of 93 and 30 miles respectively. Its distance from Montrose and Brechin is respectively 10 and 12 miles. The markets (cattle, grain, and hiring) are the principal in the district; and adjoining the market-stand is a station of the Caledonian railway, at which there is a large amount of traffic. Besides the churches referred to in the notice of the parish, the principal buildings are the Town Hall and Masons' Lodge (built in 1779), the St Lawrence Hall (1866), Town and County Bank (1854; established 1839), and North of Scotland Bank (1872; established 1857). The principal streets are High Street, extending the whole length of the village; Johnston Street, formed about 1820; and Garvoek Street, soon after. There are large and well-

replenished shops, at which all the varieties of merchandise may be procured. The principal inns are the Gardenstone Arms, Royal, Western, and Crown Hotels; and there is the utmost facility for hiring in all its branches. Pop. 1841 1800, 1851 1611, 1871 1621, 1881 1454, of whom 799 were females. Of houses in 1881 there were 376 inhabited, 15 vacant, and 1 building. The houses generally present a comfortable appearance, and a number of them are handsome and commodious. The village was long noted for the manufacture of studdoxes, the peculiarity of the 'Laurencekirk smail' or being concealed hinges and wooden pin, the invention about 1738 of Charles Selven. The name of Laurencekirk was first applied to a village on the Haukerton estate, which was erected a burgh of barony early in the 17th century. By and by it was amalgamated with the Kirkton of Convech, and the two extended to the present site on the estate of Johnston. Under the existing care of Lord Gardenstone the new portion came to be a considerable village, while the original burgh of Haukerton dwindled away, a few relics only surviving till about 1820 or 1830. Under the old name the village was erected into a burgh of barony, under the administration of a baillie and 4 counsellors, with all the usual privileges. The charter is dated 27 Aug. 1779.

Laurieston. See GOVAN.

Laurieston, a village in Falkirk parish, Stirlingshire, 1½ mile E by S of Falkirk town, under which it has a post and railway telegraph office. Adjoining the park of Gallaher House, and commanding from its elevated site a brilliant view of the Garse of Falkirk and the Gull Hill, it was leased out in 1736 by Francis Lord Napier. At first it was called Langtown, next Merchiston or New Merchiston, and afterwards Lawrence-town, now abbreviated into Laurieston. It comprises a central square and regularly interesting streets, southward and westward carries on weaving, nail-making, etc.; and has a public school and a Free—until 1876 Reformal Presbyterian—church, built in 1738, and containing 200 sittings. Pop. 1831 1806, 1861 1265, 1871 1210, 1881 1452.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1867.

Laurieston, a village in Balmachie parish, Kirkcubrightshire, 7 miles WNW of Castle-Douglas, under which it has a post office. It was the meeting-place of the war committee of the Kirkcubrightshire Covenanters.

Laurieston. See EDINBURGH.

Lauriston Castle, a mansion in Cramond parish, Edinburghshire, on an eminence ¼ mile NNW of Davidson's Mains and 3½ miles WNW of Edinburgh. Built in the latter part of the 16th century by Archibald Napier, a younger brother of the inventor of logarithms, it was enlarged in 1845, and has very beautiful pleasure-grounds. It was the residence of the famous financier, John Law (1671-1729), and of the Right Hon. Andrew Lord Rutherford (1791-1854); and it now is the seat of Thomas Macknight Crawford, Esq. of Carstairs (b. 1820), who holds 32 acres in Edinburghshire, valued at £286 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1867. See J. P. Wood's *History of Crania* (Edinb. 1794), and John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1838).

Lauriston Castle, a mansion in St Cyrus parish, Kinrossshire, on the steep verge of a deep wooded ravine, ¾ mile N of Lauriston station on the Bervie branch of the North British railway, this being 6½ miles NNE of Montrose. Comprising portions of a 16th century castle, which in 1336 was captured by Edward III., and which belonged to the Strathens from the 18th century till 1865, it is mainly a spacious and elegant mansion-house of the early part of the present century, with grounds of singular beauty. Its owner, David Scott Porteous, Esq. b. 1832; suc. 1872, holds 437 acres in the shire, valued at £5694 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1866.

Law, a mining village in Carlskirk parish, Lanarkshire, with a station on the Caledonian railway, 6½ miles NW of Carstairs, and 6 SE of Carron by the WISHAW rail-

way (1880). Of recent and rapid growth, it has an Established mission church (1880), a Free church (1879), and a public school. Pop. (1881) 1455.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Law Castle, a stately ruined tower in West Kilbride parish, Ayrshire, on an eminence overlooking West Kilbride village, and commanding a delightful view of the waters and screens of the Firth of Clyde.

Lawers, a hamlet in Kenmore parish, Perthshire, on the NW side of Loch Tay, at the foot of Ben Lawers, 8 miles NE of Killin. It has an inn, a Free church, and a public school; and it maintains a ferry across Loch Tay.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Lawers, a mansion in Monzievaird and Strowan parish, Upper Strathearn, Perthshire, 2 miles ENE of Comrie. A large two-story edifice, Italian in style, with beautifully wooded grounds, it is the seat of David Robertson Williamson, Esq. (b. 1830; suc. 1852), who holds 29,494 acres in the shire, valued at £1543 per annum. The estate, originally called Fordie, was long possessed by a branch of the Campbells, who came from the foot of Ben Lawers, and were ancestors of the Earls of Loudoun. An ancient chapel, to the SW of the mansion, was their burial place down to the close of last century.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Lawhead House, a modern mansion in Carnwath parish, E Lanarkshire, 2½ miles W of Auchengray station. Its owner, David Souter-Robertson, Esq. (b. 1802), holds 4170 acres in Lanarkshire, 100 in Linlithgowshire, and 689 in Forfarshire, valued at £3057, £85, and £1303 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Lawmuir House, a modern mansion in East Kilbride parish, Lanarkshire, 2½ miles WSW of the town.

Laws, The, a mansion of recent erection in Whitsome parish, Berwickshire, 4 miles ESE of Duns. Its owner, James Low, Esq., holds 679 acres in the shire, valued at £1381 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 26, 1864.

Laws, The, an elegant modern mansion in Monifieth parish, SE Forfarshire, 2 miles N by W of Monifieth station. It stands on the southern slope of the Laws (400 feet), a green conical hill, terminating a long ridge, and crowned by vestiges of a vitrified fort 390 feet long and 198 wide.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Lawton, an estate, with a mansion and a hamlet, in Cargill parish, Perthshire, 4 miles SW of Coupar-Angus.

Laxdale, a village in Stornoway parish, Lewis island, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire, 1½ mile N of the town.

Laxfirth, a bay on the E side of Tingwall parish, Shetland. Opening at a point 5¼ miles N by W of Lerwick, it penetrates the land 2½ south-south-westward, and contracts from ¾ mile to a point.

Laxford (Norse *lax-fjord*, 'salmon firth'), a stream and a sea-loch of Eddrachillis parish, NW Sutherland. The stream, issuing from Loch Stack (118 feet), runs 5¼ miles west-north-westward to the head of the sea-loch; is crossed, 1¼ mile above its mouth, by a large strong bridge with a public road; and enjoys high repute for its salmon and sea-trout, ranking as the second best salmon river in the county, and having been known to yield as many as 2500 salmon and grilse in a single year. It belongs to the Duke of Sutherland, and is strictly preserved. The sea-loch, extending 3¾ miles north-westward from the river's influx to the Minch at a point 4½ miles N by E of Scourie, has a varying breadth of 3½ furlongs and 2¾ miles; sends off, from the middle of its N side, Loch Chathaidh, extending 2½ miles east-north-eastward; contains ten islets, of which Eilean Ard rises to a height of 233 feet; has shores and sea-boards much broken by projecting rocky heights; is overlooked by magnificent Highland scenery; and affords excellent anchorage. In consequence of its narrowness and intricacy, the loch is sometimes called the Kyle of Laxford.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 107, 113, 1881-82.

Leadburn, a hamlet on the southern verge of Penicuik parish, Edinburghshire, contiguous to the Peeblesshire boundary, 3 miles S of Penicuik town. It has an inn, a post office, and a station on the Peebles section

of the North British railway at the junction of the branch to Dolphinton, 17½ miles S of Edinburgh.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Leader Water, a stream of W Berwickshire chiefly, but partly also of NW Roxburghshire. Rising as Kelphope Burn at an altitude of 1375 feet on the southern slope of Lammer Law, just within Haddingtonshire, it thence runs 21¼ miles south-south-eastward through or along the borders of Channelkirk, Lauder, Legerwood, Melrose, Earlston, and Merton parishes, till, after a total descent of 1160 feet, it falls into the Tweed near DRYGRANGE, 2 miles E by N of Melrose town. Its upper course, among the Lammermuirs, lies through bleak hilly scenery; its middle and lower course through a pleasant vale, flanked with hills, swells, and plains. Its current is generally brisk, and its waters afford as good trout-fishing as any almost in Scotland. Some of the scenes along its banks are celebrated in the old song of *Leader Haughs and Yarrow*; and it was on the hills surrounding its upper vale that St Cuthbert, whilst tending his flock, beheld the vision which led him to embrace the religious life.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 33, 25, 1863-65.

Leadhills, a mining village in Crawford parish, S Lanarkshire, on Glengonner Water, 1½ mile NNE of Wanlockhead, 5 miles WSW of Elvanfoot station, 7 SSW of Abington, and 45 SSW of Edinburgh. The highest village in Scotland—1250 to 1412 feet above sea-level—it is backed to the S by Wanlock Dod (1808 feet) and Lowther Hill (2377), and straggles down both sides of its upland glen for nearly ¾ mile. Since 1861 nearly every cottage has been either rebuilt or repaired; and their roofs of Welsh slate, their whitewashed walls, and their pretty flower-borders have greatly improved the aspect of the village. The landscape around is bleak, but the neighbouring summits command magnificent views from Cumberland to Ben Lomond, and from the Pentlands to Ailsa Craig, Arran, and Jura. Lead-mining in the vale of Glengonner Water is heard of as long ago as 1239, and possibly was carried on in the time of the Roman domination. The Romans, at all events, had several camps in the neighbourhood, and led two of their military roads to a junction within the parish; and, as they certainly worked lead-mines somewhere in Great Britain, they are more likely to have worked them here than in any other locality. The ores, however, were little known till 1517, nor were they begun to be vigorously and systematically worked till the beginning of the 17th century; but from then on until now they have continued to be worked with little interruption. In 1810 the Leadhill mines produced about 1400 tons of lead, worth at the then current price more than £45,000; but they afterwards so declined that the annual output was only from 700 to 800 tons. Since 1861, however, they have much revived under the Leadhills Mining Company, the outputs of dressed lead in 1878 and 1881 being 1350 and 1805 tons, containing on an average from 6 to 12 oz. of silver per ton. The ores of Leadhills, which belong to the Earl of Hopetoun, since 1842 have been worked with the aid of steam power and of improved smelting apparatus; and in 1868 some 2½ miles of underground railway were formed at a cost of £7213. The gold-mines of Crawford Muir are noticed under LANARKSHIRE (p. 462, col. ii.). Leadhills has a post office under Abington, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, an hotel, a good water supply, a public school, an excellent public library (1741), a Good Templar lodge, a brass band, a volunteer corps, a curling club, and fairs on the second Friday of June and the last Friday of October. The Ha', a shooting-lodge of the Earl of Hopetoun, is a large old mansion; one of its two wings has served since 1736 as an Established place of worship, and contains 500 sittings. The poet, Allan Ramsay (1686-1758), was a son of the superintendent of the mines, and at Leadhills passed the first fifteen years of his life; other natives were James Taylor (1753-1825), who suggested the power of steam in inland navigation, and James Martin, M.D. (1790-

1875), who served as a surgeon in the Peninsular War. In the churchyard, too, is buried John Taylor (1637-1770), who passed the last 37 years of his life at Gold Scars, and worked as a miner for upwards of a century. Leadhills was visited by Thomas Pennant (1769), by Coleridge, Wordsworth, and his sister Dorothy (1803), by Miss Martineau (1852), and by Dr John Brown (1865). The *quoad sacra* parish, constituted in 1867, is in the presbytery of Lanark and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; its minister's stipend is £120. The public school, with accommodation for 216 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 180, and a grant of £166, 9s. Pop. of village (1769) about 1500, (1831) 1188, (1861) 842, (1871) 1033, (1881) 1023, in 243 houses; of *q. s.* parish (1881) 1081, of whom 7 were in Crawfordjohn.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864. See eight articles, original or quoted, in vols. i. and iii. of Irving's *Upper Ward of Lanarkshire* (Glasg. 1864), pp. 13-22 of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland* (Edinb. 1874); 'The Enterkin' in John Brown's *Leach and other Papers* (Edinb. 1882); and the Rev. Dr J. Moir Porteous' *God's Treasure House in Scotland* (Lond. 1876).

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

Leam-a'-Chlamhair, Loch. See KILDONAN.

Learney, a large and handsome mansion in Kincardine O'Neil parish, Aberdeenshire, standing 830 feet above sea-level, on the eastern slope of Learney Hill (1150), 2 miles N by E of Torphins station. Accidentally burned in 1838, and then rebuilt, it is the seat of Col. Thomas Innes (b. 1814; suc. 1866), who holds 6923 acres in the shire, valued at £3264 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Leckie House, a mansion in Gargunnoch parish, Stirlingshire, 1 mile W by N of Gargunnoch village. Picturesquely seated on the E side of the glen of Leckie Burn, it is a large and elegant edifice, built about 1836 in the English Baronial style, with beautiful pleasure-grounds, and an exquisite view of the Strath of Monteith. Its owner, Alastair Erskine Graham Moir, Esq. (b. 1863; suc. 1864), holds 3450 acres in the shire, valued at £3471 per annum. At old Leckie House, which occupies a lower site on the opposite side of the glen, Prince Charles Edward dined 13 Sept. 1745.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Leckmelm, a small estate in Lochbroom parish, NW Ross-shire, on the NE shore of salt-water Loch Broom, 3 miles SE of Ullapool. It has lately become famous for certain so-called evictions.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 92, 1881.

Leacropt, a parish chiefly in Perthshire and partly in Stirlingshire, containing the station and part of the post-town of Bridge of ALLAN, 3 miles NNW of Stirling. It is bounded N and NE by Dunblane, E by Logie, S by Stirling, SW by Kincardine, and NW by Kilmadock. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 3033 acres, of which 2306 belong to the Perthshire section, whilst 2 are foreshore and $62\frac{1}{2}$ water. The TEITH flows $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-eastward along the Kincardine border to the FORTH, which itself winds $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile eastward along the boundary with Stirling, till it is joined by ALLAN Water, for the last $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles roughly tracing the Logie boundary. A beautiful bank extends through the middle of the parish, almost from end to end, and commands magnificent prospects of the basins of the Teith and Forth, and of the hills and grand mountain summits which screen and encincture them. The surface all S of that bank is rich carse land, without a single stone or pebble, tastefully enclosed and highly cultivated; and the surface N of the bank rises with gentle ascent to a height of 300 feet above sea-level, and exhibits rich results of agricultural improvement. The name Leacropt signifies 'the half of the hill,' and alludes to the configuration of the parochial surface. The predominant rock is Old Red sandstone; and the soil of the carse lands is strong argillaceous alluvium; and of the higher grounds is chiefly loam or lumus. Nearly

all the land is arable, or park, or under wood. In the 2d century A.D. Alauna, a town of the Damnonii, stood at the junction of Allan Water with the Forth—a position which guarded what was for many centuries the great entrance to Caledonia from the South.' Numerous ancient Caledonian forts were formerly on the heights of the Keir estate; and one of them, called the Fairy Knowe, of circular outline and 15 feet high, still crowns an eminence near Sunnylaw farm. Within Keir grounds is the beautiful old burying-ground of Leacropt; and near the parish church are court and gallow hills of feudal date. KEIR, noticed separately, is the chief mansion; and Sir John Stirling-Maxwell, Bart., divides most of the parish with the Earl of Moray. Leacropt is in the presbytery of Dunblane and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £237. The parish church, near Bridge of Allan station, is a handsome modern edifice, Gothic in style, and amply commodious; and the public school, with accommodation for 107 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 92, and a grant of £89, 4s. Valuation (1865) £3086, 1s. 2d., (1883) £6254, 1s. 3d., of which £3247, 1s. 9d. was for the Perthshire section. Pop. (1801) 508, (1831) 443, (1861) 538, (1871) 535, (1881) 602, of whom 400 were in Stirlingshire and 335 of these in Bridge of Allan.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Ledaig, a hamlet in Argyllshire, 7 miles S of Oban, under which it has a post office.

Ledard, Falls of. See ARD.

Ledi. See BEN LEDI.

Lednock, a troutful stream of Comrie parish, Perthshire, rising at an altitude of 1950 feet between Ruadh Bheil (2237) and Creag Uigeach (2840), and hurrying 11 miles south-eastward (for the last $3\frac{3}{4}$ along the Monzievaird and Strowan boundary) till, after a total descent of nearly 1800 feet, it falls into the Earn at Comrie village. It traverses a deep-cut, wooded glen, and forms a number of romantic waterfalls, one of which tumbles into the Devil's Cauldron.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Lee Castle, a mansion in Lanark parish, Lanarkshire, near the left bank of Lee Burn, 3 miles NNW of Lanark town. As renovated in the early part of the present century after designs by Gillespie Graham, it is a castellated two-story edifice, with a dozen round corner turrets and a loftier square central tower, whose twelve windows, three on each side, give light to the great Gothic hall that replaces the open quadrangle of the old house. The interior is rich in paintings, tapestry, and other heirlooms, the portraits including Cromwell, Claverhouse, and Prince Charles Edward; whilst the grounds are beautiful with terraces and wooded slopes. One oak, the 'Pease Tree,' supposed to be a survivor of the great Caledonian Forest, is 68 feet high and $23\frac{1}{2}$ in girth at 6 feet from the ground—it thus being very much thicker than any other oak in Scotland. Cromwell and a party of his followers are said to have dined within its hollow trunk, the entrance to which is yearly growing smaller. The barony of Lee appears to have been acquired towards the close of the 13th century by William Loccard, whose son, Sir Simon, set out with the Good Sir James Douglas to bear the Bruce's heart in battle against the Saracens (1330), and in Spain, from a captive's wife, obtained the 'Lee-Penny,' a heart-shaped, dark-red jewel, now set in a shilling of Edward I., with a silver chain and ring attached. Water wherein one had dipped this amulet—the *Talisman* of Sir Walter Scott's romance—was believed to cure every ailment of man and beast, and so 'late as 1824 a gentleman arrived from Yorkshire and carried off a quantity of the medicated water, with the view of curing his cattle, which had been bitten by a mad dog.' Among the more eminent of Sir Simon's descendants were Sir James Lockhart, Lord Lee (1596-1674); Sir William Lockhart (1620-75); who married Cromwell's niece, and who, says Hill Burton, was 'one of the Commonwealth's best generals, and by far its best diplomatist;' Lord President Sir George Lockhart of Carnwath (1630-89); and George Lockhart (1673-1732), a zealous Jacobite.

Sir Simon Macdonald Lockhart, present and fifth Bart. since 1806 (b. 1849; suc. 1870), holds 31,536 acres in the shire, valued at £21,919 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Leeds, New, a village on the E border of Strichen parish, Aberdeenshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Mintlaw. A straggling place, with poor appearance, it has a U.P. church.

Lee, Loch, a lake in Lochlee parish, N Forfarshire. Lying at an altitude of 880 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 9 and $2\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs; has boats on its waters; and contains char and fine trout. The Queen describes it as 'a wild but not large lake, closed in by mountains, with a farm-house and a few cottages at its edge.' The Water of Lee, rising at an altitude of 2650 feet, winds $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-southward to its head, and from its foot proceeds $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile east-by-northward till, at INVERMARK, it unites with the Water of Mark to form the North Esk.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 65, 66, 1870-71.

Lee Pen. See INNERLEITHEN.

Lees, a village in the NE of Delting parish, Shetland, 1 mile from Mossbank.

Lees, an estate, with a mansion, in Coldstream parish, Berwickshire, on the left bank of the Tweed, in the south-western vicinity of the town. Acquired by his great-grandfather as heir of entail in 1770, it is now the property of Sir John Marjoribanks, third Bart. since 1815 (b. 1830; suc. 1834), who holds 3332 acres in the shire, valued at £6064 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 26, 1864.

Leet Water, a rivulet of Merse district, Berwickshire, rising at a spot 1 mile NNE of Whitsome church, and 230 feet above sea-level, and flowing $13\frac{2}{3}$ miles south-south-westward and south-eastward through or along the boundaries of Whitsome, Swinton, Eccles, and Coldstream parishes, till, after a descent of 140 feet, it falls into the Tweed, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Coldstream town. It traverses the beautiful grounds of the Hirsell and Lees; has a slow and sluggish current; and contains pike, very large eels, and well-fed trout of from $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to 3 lbs. in weight. Its waters are mostly preserved.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 26, 1864. See Sir Thomas Dick Lauder's *Scottish Rivers* (Edinb. 1874).

Leetown, a village in Errol parish, Perthshire.

Legbrannock. See BOTHWELL.

Legerwood, a hamlet and a parish of SW Berwickshire. The hamlet lies in the middle of the parish, 4 miles N by E of its station and post-town, Earlston.

The parish is bounded NW by Lauder, NE by West-ruther, E by Gordon, SE and S by Earlston, and W by Lauder (detached) and by Melrose in Roxburghshire. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 5 miles; its utmost width, from E to W, is $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is 8817 acres, of which $27\frac{2}{3}$ are water. The drainage is partly carried westward or south-westward to LEADER WATER, which flows $3\frac{2}{3}$ miles south-by-eastward along all the western boundary; partly eastward by EDEN WATER, whose principal head-stream, rising at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of the church, winds 4 miles through the interior and along the Gordon border. The surface is hilly, sinking to 450 feet along the Leader, 575 along the Eden, and rising to 923 at Legerwood Hill, 1070 at Boon Hill. Sandstone, conglomerate, and greywacke are the predominant rocks; and the soils are various—clayey, gravelly, or peaty. About 3600 acres are in tillage; 315 are under wood; and the rest is mostly pastoral or waste. Of three old peel towers—Corsbie, Whitslaid, and Moriston—only the two first, noticed separately, are still remaining in a ruinous condition, the third having been demolished less than a century since. William Calderwood (1628-1709) was minister from 1655 till his death, but was ejected from 1662 till 1689 for nonconformity to the Acts of Glasgow. Three proprietors hold each an annual value of more than £500, and 3 of more than £100. Legerwood is in the presbytery of Earlston and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £412. The parish church, which down to the Reformation was held by the Abbey

of Paisley, is an old building, repaired in 1717 and 1804, and containing 300 sittings. A public school, with accommodation for 103 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 78, and a grant of £52, 7s. Valuation (1865) £6920, 19s. 3d., (1882) £8362, 11s. 8d. Pop. (1801) 495, (1841) 571, (1861) 599, (1871) 525, (1881) 549.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Leith (anc. *Let* or *Inverlet*), the sixth largest town in Scotland, a seaport, a police and parliamentary burgh, and seat of manufactures, is situated in Edinburghshire, and stands on the Water of Leith at the point where it falls into the Firth of Forth. Between Leith—which lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N from the centre of Edinburgh, of which it is the port—and the capital communication is maintained by means of a double line of tramways, which traverses the long main thoroughfare called Leith Walk—partly in Leith and partly in Edinburgh—and by two lines of railways, the North British and the Caledonian. The former of these, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles long, approaches the town from the E; while the latter, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, opened in 1879, approaches it from the W. A railway line, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, connects South Leith with Portobello. These lines furnish easy communication with all parts of the country, and secure the speedy transmission of goods landed at the port. At the foot of Leith Walk the tramway lines diverge in three directions. One line strikes off E, goes along Duke Street, and has its terminus at Seafield; another line goes by Constitution Street to Bernard Street; and the third goes to Newhaven by Great Junction Street and Ferry Road. A short line joins Commercial Street (North Leith) with Ferry Road. An omnibus runs between Leith and Granton. The Water of Leith, a small, sluggish stream, polluted with sewage and the discharge from factories, divides the town into two parts, called North Leith and South Leith, though they might more strictly be called West Leith and East Leith. The situation of Leith has been very much against it owing to its extreme flatness, which has made its drainage a difficult problem, and has retarded its growth as a port. In spite of its disadvantages the town has had, on the whole, and especially of late years, a prosperous career. Its appearance has recently undergone great change, owing to the improvement schemes that have been carried out. Although these have swept away many buildings of historical and antiquarian interest, still their removal has been more than made up for by the improved appearance of the town. New, well-built thoroughfares, straight and broad, have replaced closes and alleys and crooked, ill-paved streets; and the health of the town, as a consequence, has become markedly better, so that Leith appears to be, according to the Registrar-General's report, one of the healthiest towns in Scotland.

The usual approach to Leith from Edinburgh is by the broad street called Leith Walk, part of which belongs to the seaport and part to the capital, the division being where Pilrig Street strikes off it. Leith Walk, or Leith Loan, owed its origin to Sir Alexander Leslie, commander of the Scottish forces in 1650, when Cromwell led his army into Scotland. To protect his troops, Leslie threw up a strong breastwork of earth, and this in later days became the chief line of communication between Edinburgh and Leith, as the Long Walls between Athens and Piræus. Public conveyances ran between Edinburgh and its seaport as early as 1678. At the beginning of this century it was usual to spend $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours on the journey from the High Street of Edinburgh to the Shore, Leith, a distance which a tramway-car easily traverses in 20 minutes. Many interesting recollections have gathered about the 'Walk.' At Shiruldhill, where the extensive stabling of the tramway company now is, once stood a gibbet, upon which not uncommonly there might be seen the body of some criminal hanging in chains. Leith Walk was frequented for many years by second-hand bookstalls, and 'shows,' and shooting-alleys, but these have now all but disappeared, owing to the rapid spread of new buildings. Besides these, on either side, stretched open spaces,

used as nursery and market-gardens, and they also are all but covered over with blocks of houses. At the point where Leith Walk ends, four streets, Great Junction Street on the W, Constitution Street and Duke Street on the E, and Kirkgate in the centre, traverse the greater part of South Leith. Great Junction Street and Constitution Street, along with Bernard Street and the Water of Leith, form the boundaries of that part of the town which chiefly deserves the name of 'Old Leith.' It consists of a net-work of alleys, lanes, courts, and closes, with some narrow streets, and the Kirkgate and the Shore for its principal thoroughfares. The Kirkgate—367 yards long and 17 yards broad—is one of the oldest streets of Leith, and still contains some ancient houses. Three streets strike off it—viz., St Giles Street, St Andrews Street, and the Tolbooth Wynd. This last, 183 yards long, gives access to the Shore, and is next to the Kirkgate in point of age, and at one time was only second to it in importance. All the traffic to and from the harbour passed along it, and although that must have been small in comparison with the traffic of to-day, still it must have been quite enough to tax its narrow breadth. The Shore stretches S from the foot of Tolbooth Wynd along the right bank of the Water of Leith, and presents a single line of houses, some of which bear the marks of a considerable age. It is by far the most picturesque of the streets of Leith, and indeed, but for the familiar names upon the shops and warehouses, might well be mistaken for the quay-side street of some old French town. The Shore is continued in a westerly direction by the Coalhill, Sheriff Brae, Mill Lane, all of which have the same characteristics as the other streets of the Old Town—narrowness, dirtiness, dinginess. Of the streets mentioned above as forming the boundaries of this district, Constitution Street, 838 yards long, dates from the early part of the 19th century, runs parallel with the Kirkgate, but stretches farther eastward. Great Junction Street, 667 yards in length, is broad enough to allow of the immense traffic that passes along it going on without interruption. Striking off at the foot of Leith Walk, it extends NW to the Water of Leith, which it crosses by a bridge, and enters North Leith under the name of North Junction Street. The construction of Constitution Street and Great Junction Street must have tended in no slight degree to relieve the pressure of traffic once wont to pass over the Kirkgate and Tolbooth Wynd. Bernard Street, the third of the modern streets mentioned above, is like the other two, spacious and handsome. It contains some fine buildings, and in it is the terminus of one of the tramway lines. Between South Leith and North Leith there is communication by means of seven bridges, three of which cross the Water of Leith at the foot of Junction Road, Tolbooth Wynd, and Bernard Street. That at the foot of Tolbooth Wynd had a predecessor, which was built by Robert Ballantyne, abbot of Holyrood, in 1493. It consisted of 'three stonern arches,' and its substantial nature is proved by the time it lasted. Some portions of the piers still remain. The bridge which crosses at Bernard Street leads directly into Commercial Street, part of which was built on land reclaimed from the sea. Near it are the Wet and Victoria docks, and in it is the Leith terminus of the North British railway, and a short way beyond it that of the Caledonian railway, in Lindsay Road. Commercial Street, the main thoroughfare of North Leith, is a very busy street, owing to its proximity to the docks. Of the other streets of North Leith, some are creditably built, as North Junction Street, North Fort Street, Albany Street, Lindsay Place; but the majority do not rise above the level of the ordinary seaport street. Some of them are able to show here and there a house of earlier date than any of those around it, but none of its streets have the same ancient characteristics that distinguish many of the streets of South Leith. Perhaps this may be so far explained by the fact that the harbour made the latter, and the docks the former—and the harbour is the older of the two. The Links of

North Leith no longer exist, but those of South Leith still furnish an open space, deservedly valued by the townspeople.

An improvement scheme, first planned in 1877, may be fitly mentioned here. Although it has had several predecessors, one of which was devised as far back as 1818, yet, on account of its magnitude and thoroughness, the scheme of 1877 deserves special notice. By it, the part of the town to be improved, which is generally speaking that described above as 'Old Leith,' was divided into five districts, to be taken up in succession. The Leith Improvement Scheme Confirmation Act, 1880, provides chiefly for the construction of a new street to begin at the Leith Walk end of Great Junction Street, cut at right angles Yardheads, Giles Street, St Andrew Street, and end at Tolbooth Wynd. The construction of this street will require the removal of many closes, lanes, courts, and will therefore materially assist to open up the part of the town through which it is intended to pass. In 1883 work was begun on the first portion, between Great Junction Street and Yardheads, which required the removal of 81 dwelling-houses, with 405 inhabitants. Before the scheme is fully carried out, nearly 700 houses, which had, in March 1883, 2150 inhabitants, though able to contain a very much larger population, will have to be taken down. The parliamentary estimate for the scheme was £98,000. It was calculated that £46,000 would be made from the sale of feus, etc., which would leave a sum of £52,000 to be found by the ratepayers. In 1881 the Public Works Loan Commissioners lent £70,000 to carry out the scheme, a sum which, though large in itself, fell short by £28,000 of the amount required. It is reckoned that an assessment of threepence per £ will be needed to cover the ratepayers' share of the expense, though it was estimated at first that an assessment of twopence per £ for 30 years would be sufficient. When this scheme has been carried out it will have removed many of the always decreasing number of the antiquities of Leith. The local authority, however, has very wisely and properly made it a condition with those engaged in the work that all sculptured stones, etc., found while the houses are being taken down, shall be handed over to the town for preservation.

The public buildings of Leith are such as one would expect to find in a busy seaport town. Many of them are very fine, and all are more or less connected with the trade and commerce of the town and port. The Exchange Buildings stand at the Bernard Street end of Constitution Street, were erected at a cost of £16,000, and contain an assembly room and a large public news-room. Assemblies, however, are of rare occurrence now at Leith. This building presents a long façade, three stories high, with an Ionic portico of four pillars in the centre. The Corn Exchange, in Baltic Street, was built in 1860-62 at a cost of £7000. It is in the Roman style of architecture, and has a corn-hall 110 feet long by 70 feet broad and an octagonal tower. The Court House or Town Hall, situated at the point where Constitution Street cuts Charlotte Street, cost £3300, and was erected in 1827. From its position it faces both streets. On the Constitution Street side it is adorned with an Ionic front, and on the Charlotte Street side with a Doric porch. Both as regards size and finish, the Court House is finer than its small cost would lead one to suppose. There is accommodation in it for the sheriff court, the police court, and the police establishment. The Custom House was erected at the North Leith end of the lower drawbridge, near the harbour and docks, in 1812. It cost £12,000, and is a fine large building in the Grecian style. An approach, which was not in the original plan, was afterwards added for the sake of convenience. It consists of two short flights of steps, which lead up, one on each side, to a platform, from which another single flight of broad, shallow steps leads up to the entrance of the building. By way of ornament it has a representation of the royal arms in the tympanum, and is further adorned by fine pillars in its front. Trinity House, in Kirkgate, was erected in

1816 at a cost of £2500. The architecture is Grecian. It replaced another Trinity House built in 1555, and used as a seamen's hospital. From time immemorial the mariners and shipmasters of Leith were accustomed to receive from all vessels belonging to the port, and from all Scottish vessels visiting it, certain dues called 'prime gilt' or 'primo gilt.' The money thus acquired was employed in assisting poor sailors. About the middle of the 15th century a legal right to levy 'prime gilt' was obtained, and it was directed that the money thus raised should be used in maintaining a hospital for 'poor, old, infirm, and weak mariners.' In 1797 the association was legally constituted by a charter, and office-bearers were appointed. Its character has since been considerably modified. 'Prime gilt' was abolished in 1862, so that the association is now dependent upon the income it derives from certain properties in Leith, said to amount to about £2000 a year. This money is disbursed in small pensions to old members and their widows. The chief duty of the board now is the important one of licensing pilots. In the hall, in which their annual dinner takes place, there are some very fine paintings and interesting models of ships. The chief pictures are a portrait of Mary of Guise by Mytens, a portrait of Admiral Duncan by Raeburn, and David Scott's well-known picture of Vasco da Gama passing the Cape of Good Hope. Among the models are those of two or three line-of-battle ships and that of the vessel in which Mary of Guise is said to have come to Scotland. The floor of the hall is beautifully polished, and the mouldings upon the ceiling, which represent anchors, cables, etc., form an appropriate and unique design, which was specially made for the Trinity House. Leith Fort was built in 1779 to defend the harbour, when both it and the town were threatened by the ships of Paul Jones, the well-known privateer. At first merely a battery of nine guns, it afterwards became a large military barracks and the headquarters of the royal artillery in Scotland. It lies $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of the Custom House, and overlooks the shore. Other public buildings worthy of notice are the markets, occupying the site of the old Custom House and Excise Office in Tolbooth Wynd, and erected in 1818, partly by voluntary contributions and partly by a loan of £2000 from the Merchant Company; the Slaughter-House in Salamander Street, built in 1862 at a cost of £4000, and embracing a central building and two wings; and the new post office, situated at the corner of Constitution Street and Mitchell Street, and erected in 1875 in the Italian style.

In the town of Leith are 19 places of worship, divided among 10 denominations. The Established Church of Scotland, the Free and United Presbyterian Churches, have each 4, and the Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Independent, Baptist, Evangelical Union, Wesleyan Methodist, and Scandinavian Lutheran have each 1. North Leith parish church, built on rising-ground at the W end of the town, and situated in Madeira Street, had its foundation laid in March 1814, and was finished in 1826. Designed by W. Burn, it is oblong in form and of a Grecian style of architecture. The front is adorned by a portico of four Ionic pillars, and is surmounted by a tower of three stages, of which the two first are four-sided, while the third, which is eight-sided, is further heightened by a spire built upon it. The building cost £12,000, and has accommodation for 1700 persons. In 1881 it was reseated and renovated at an outlay of £1100. In 1880 an organ, with 33 stops, which cost £750, was introduced. This church supplanted the old parish church of St Ninian, which had sunk in 1883 to being a drysalter's store, after having served as a place of worship for more than 220 years. The building stands close beside the river, distinguished by its paltry spire from the surrounding works and houses, and having near it the old churchyard, now quite uncared for and desolate in the extreme. It contains, however, some curious tombstones, notably a few with nautical designs upon them. In it the poet Nicoll was buried in 1837. St Mary's, the parish church of South Leith,

with its surrounding graveyard, occupies a stretch of land lying between Kirkgate and Constitution Street. It was erected into a parish in 1607, after having served as a chapel to the Virgin Mary, with altars to various saints, from the beginning of the 15th century. At first it was cruciform and of great size; but, owing to the rough usage which it underwent from time to time at the hands of the English, its extent has been somewhat curtailed, so that it now consists of central and side aisles, which are ancient, and of a western front and tower, which are modern. In 1848 it was restored, after designs furnished by Thomas Hamilton, which included the construction of a square tower, adorned at the top with a balustrade elaborately carved. St Mary's is seated for 1350 persons. David Lindsay, who baptized Charles I., and John Logan, known as a poet, but better known from his having assumed the authorship of certain pieces of poetry composed by Michael Bruce, 'the Scottish Kirk White,' his friend and fellow student, were ministers of St Mary's. The body of John Home, the author of *Douglas*, lies buried in the churchyard, interred Sept. 1808. St Thomas's *quoad sacra* parish church, on the Sheriff Brae, was erected in 1843 at the expense of Sir John Gladstone of Pasque. The church, with the manse and a school and asylum, was designed by John Henderson of Edinburgh, and erected at a cost of £10,000. The four buildings form a harmonious whole, the style of their architecture being Gothic. St Thomas's served first as a chapel of ease, but was afterwards constituted a *quoad sacra* parish church by the General Assembly in 1840 and by the court of teinds in 1847. St John's *quoad sacra* parish church is situated on the E side of Constitution Street, adjoining the town hall. It was originally a large plain building, but it was afterwards adorned by the addition of a fine front in Early Gothic style and of a massive tower. The tower consists of two stages, the first of which is four-sided with pinnacles at the corners, and the second is eight-sided, surmounted by a balustrade and pinnacles. On either side of the main building are wings, built in a style which harmonises with the rest of the edifice, and used for schoolrooms. St John's was a Free church from the Disruption (1843) to 1867, when it reverted to the Church of Scotland. It was constituted a *quoad sacra* parish church in 1869, and was the church of which Dr Colquhoun was ordained pastor in 1781.

North Leith Free church stands at the north-western extremity of the town, in the Ferry Road; was built in 1858-59, after designs by Campbell Douglas; and is in the German Pointed style. A congregational hall was added to it in 1876. South Leith Free church is situated at the foot of Easter Road. Built in the Early English style, it is a handsome edifice, consisting of nave, aisles, transepts, and tower. The spire has yet to be added. It cost £4000, and was opened on 22 Dec. 1881. St Ninian's Free church, situated in Dock Street, is a conspicuous building in the Early Gothic style, with a handsome doorway and main window, flanked by two octagonal towers. It was reopened in October 1880, after alterations which cost £300. Free St John's church, in Charlotte Street, was built in 1870-71 in the Gothic style, after designs by John Patterson of Edinburgh. It cost nearly £7500. It is surmounted by a tower 130 feet high. North Leith U.P. church, in Coburg Street, was built in 1819, and has accommodation for 1100 persons. It has a Gothic front, with central pediment and balustrades and towers. The Rev. Dr Harper was minister of North Leith U.P. church in 1819. Junction Street U.P. church was built in 1825; has a Roman front with Doric pillars; and is able to contain 1230 persons. Kirkgate U.P. church is a plain, unadorned building. It was erected in 1775, and has 1025 sittings. St Andrews Place U.P. church, situated near the Links, was erected in 1826; has accommodation for 1254 persons; and has for chief architectural feature a tetrastyle Ionic portico. St James's Episcopal church, in Constitution Street, is a handsome building, erected in 1862-63 in the Pointed style of the 13th century after designs by the late Sir Gilbert Scott. It

cost originally £6000; but, owing to the extensive interior decorations it underwent in 1869 at the hands of E. F. Clarke of London, its cost altogether amounted to nearly £14,000. New vestries were added in 1881. It has a nave of five bays, N and S aisles, a chancel with semicircular apse, and a tower and spire 180 feet high, which contain a chime of bells. The chancel is adorned with figures of the saints in richly foliated niches. The present church of St James, which is able to hold 620 persons, supplanted a much smaller and plainer building of the same name, erected in 1805 at a cost of £1610, and associated with the name of the well-known Dr Michael Russell. The Roman Catholic chapel—the chapel of *Maris Stella*—stands in Constitution Street; was erected in 1850; and is a cruciform, high-roofed edifice, in coarse Early Gothic. The Independent chapel, in Constitution Street, was built in 1826 at a cost of £2000; has 520 sittings; and has its front, which is Roman in style, adorned with Ionic pilasters. The Evangelical Union church is situated in Duke Street; was erected about 1866; and is a fine building in the Pointed style. The Baptist church stands in Madeira Street; was erected in 1875; and contains 300 sittings. The church is formed of corrugated iron. The Wesleyan Methodist church is in Great Junction Street, and the Scandinavian Lutheran church, erected in 1869, in North Junction Street.

The following are the schools under the management of the Leith Burgh School Board:—

Name.	Accommodation.	No. on Roll.	Teachers.	Grant.
North Fort Street, . .	1040	1130	20	£882
Lorne Street,	706	869	18	604
Links Place,	776	773	13	492
Bonnington Road, . . .	799	880	13	421
Yardheads,	353	400	9	289
St Thomas's,	362	385	8	192
Duncan Place,	309	392	8	242
Victoria, Newhaven, . .	247	280	6	173
High School,	584	175	9	<i>nil.</i>

The schools erected by the school board are, as a rule, well adapted for their purpose, lighting, heating, and ventilation being carefully attended to. The Yardheads school is a two-storied, square building, built at a cost of £3807 on a site which cost £1250. One of its classrooms has accommodation for 126 children. The Lorne Street school cost £7000, and is a handsome T-shaped building. The Leith High School, erected in 1806, and situated on the SW corner of the Links, is a building of some size, oblong in form, two stories in height, and ornamented by a small cupola which rises from the centre of its front. The burgh school board consists of a chairman and ten members.

The landward school board of South Leith has one school, with accommodation for 144 boys and 144 girls. It is conducted by a headmaster, two assistants, and a sewing-mistress, and has an average attendance of about 200. In 1882, the grant earned amounted to £101. There is a residence for the head-master. The school contains 2 school-rooms, each 33 feet long, 20 broad, and 14½ high; 2 class-rooms, each 20 feet long, 14½ broad, and 14 high, and 2 galleries, each 20 feet in length, 14½ in breadth, and 14 in height. Two schools conducted on the Madras system of education were founded by Dr Bell, and are managed by trustees, consisting of the provost, magistrates, and town council for the time being. The first of these schools was built in 1839 in Junction Street. It is a large oblong building, with a full length statue of its founder in the centre. It has accommodation for 900 children, and is conducted by 3 male and 7 female teachers. The second is in South Fort Street. The Roman Catholic School—*Maris Stella*—situated in Constitution Street, is conducted by the Sisters, and has an average attendance of 396 children. The Episcopal School—St James—in Great Junction Street, has accommodation for 236 children in the mixed school, and 143 in the infant

department, and is conducted by a master, a mistress, an assistant mistress, and 4 pupil teachers. The Ragged Industrial School Association maintains 100 boys and 50 girls. There are also a number of private schools.

Leith is able to boast as large a number of institutious as any town of the same size and character. The Leith Hospital, Humane Society and Casualty Hospital are in Mill Lane, Sheriff Brae, and together occupy a building of considerable extent, erected in 1850. When its foundation was being dug, a large deposit of sea-shells was uncovered, which is held to prove that at one time the sea must have flowed over the spot. The Humane Society is provided with the most approved apparatus for resuscitating the apparently drowned. In 1840, Mr (afterwards Sir John) Gladstone of Fasque, father of the premier, erected a church (St Thomas's), manse, school-house, and asylum on the Sheriff Brae. The buildings, which are in the Gothic style of architecture, form a harmonious whole. The asylum, used as a hospital for women with incurable diseases, is fitted up for 10 patients, and has a revenue of £300 a year. The John Watt Hospital was opened in 1862 for the reception of men and women in destitute circumstances, who are maintained there. It stands at the SW corner of the Leith Links. John Scougall, a Leith merchant, left £2000, the interest of which is paid to daughters of Leith merchants who have not been shop-keepers. A preference is given to Episcopalians. The poorhouse, on the N side of Junction Street, is a long three-storied house with dormer windows. The Seafield Baths, on the links, were built in 1813 by a joint-stock company at a cost of £8000, but they have not been successful, and at present (1883) they are closed. The institute and public library of Leith, with 5000 volumes, is in Tolbooth Wynd. The Leith Chamber of Commerce, in Constitution Street, instituted in 1840 and incorporated in 1852, is presided over by a chairman, deputy-chairman, and six directors. The Shipmasters' and Officers' Protection Association, founded in 1877, and generally known as the Scottish Shipmasters' Association, is presided over by an Hon. President and council of shipowners, ship-captains, etc. Its main object is to promote good maritime legislation, to render navigation safer by lighting and marking the Scottish coast, to provide for the widows of members, etc. Among charitable institutions may be mentioned—the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society, the Leith Ragged Industrial School, the Leith Female Society, the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Sick, etc., etc. The Leith Sailors' Home was instituted about 1840, and conducted in premises in Dock Street, which it occupied until 1881 when the building was required for offices by the Mercantile Marine Board, and for class-rooms, etc., by the Government Navigation School. It was resolved in 1882 to erect a new home; and £9000, its estimated cost, was soon subscribed. The Dock Commissioners have granted a site at a nominal rent at the corner of Tower Street and Tower Place, and the erection of the Home will soon be proceeded with. Its foundation-stone will be laid with Masonic honours in Sept. 1883. Built in the old Scottish Baronial style, it will not only be a great boon to sailors visiting the port, but will also be among the finest of Leith's public buildings. It will have accommodation for 56 seamen, 9 officers, and 50 shipwrecked seamen—for the last in dormitories in the attics. There will be a restaurant, dining-room, recreation-room, reading-room, officers' sitting-room, bath-rooms, lavatories, and many other conveniences, which will make it one of the most perfectly equipped buildings of the kind in the Kingdom. The Leith merchants' club has premises in Bernard Street. The Thistle Golf Club and the Seafield Golf Club were formed in 1815 and 1878 respectively. Other societies are—The Young Men's Christian Association, the Sabbath School Society (1818), the Religious Tract Society. There are also numerous clubs for cricket, foot-ball,

swimming, and other sports. The First Midlothian Rifle Volunteers, Leith, represent the volunteer movement in the seaport. Leith has 3 Masonic Lodges, as well as representatives of the associations of Good Templars, Foresters, Free Gardeners, and societies of a like nature. Leith races, once of considerable importance and high repute, have been suppressed.

The following banks have offices at Leith:—the Royal, British Linen Co., Commercial, National, Union, Clydesdale, and Bank of Scotland. The office of the National Bank of Scotland branch occupies the premises in which the business of the Leith Bank was once carried on. It is a building of small size, with a dome and a projection from the N front, with four Ionic columns. It is in Bernard Street, as are also the offices of the Clydesdale, British Linen Co., and Union Banks. The Union Bank, designed by James Simpson, and built in 1871 in the Italian style, is a handsome building of three stories, with a telling-room 34 feet long and 32 broad. There are also numerous agencies for fire, life, accident, and marine insurance, among the last being the Union Marine Insurance Co., the Reliance Marine Insurance Co., and the Standard Marine Insurance Co. Three newspapers are published in Leith—the *Leith Burgess Pilot*, Liberal (1864), on Saturday; the *Leith Herald*, neutral (1846), on Saturday; and the *Leith Commercial Lists* (1813), daily. The chief hotels are the Baltic in Commercial Street, and the Commercial in Sandport Street, while on the Shore are some curious old inns with quite a foreign aspect. The following countries and states have consuls at Leith:—Belgium, Brazil, Chili, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden and Norway, Turkey, and Uruguay. The consuls of Denmark and of Norway and Sweden act as consuls-general for Scotland.

In making the original harbour of Leith, man had but little part, and Nature's share was far from being able to render it of great use. It consisted at first solely of the channel worn out by the Water of Leith as it flowed to meet the sea across the broad beach called Leith Sands. This channel was tidal, and in consequence, though sufficiently deep at high water, depended entirely at ebb upon the small volume of fresh water that ran down it to the Firth. According to the season of the year or the state of the weather, the river was either in flood or dried up, and this, combined with the influence of winds and tides, was able to alter the local conditions of the channel, and to raise or lower the bar that stretched across its mouth. The first serious attempt to resist the action of the elements was made in 1544 by the Earl of Hertford, who, while holding Leith, ordered a wooden pier to be constructed. On his departure for England he ordered its destruction, so that it might not benefit his enemies. Early in the 17th century another pier, resting on strong pillars, was erected, and its substantial nature is shown by its lasting for fully 240 years. Between 1720-30 there were constructed a stone pier which was joined to the wooden pier so as to extend it by 300 feet, and a small dock on the W side of the river's mouth. In 1777 a short pier, afterwards known as the Custom House Quay, was built. These attempts helped in some degree to bring about the result after which their makers were striving. Through them Leith became a port more accessible to shipping than it had been before; but they were totally inadequate to make the approach to it at all a safe or certain matter. Sometimes the bar was impassable for days, and many found themselves in the position of Lord Erskine, who, anxious on one occasion to return to London by sea, was detained on account of the 'smack' in which he was to sail being unable to cross the bar. This detention gave rise to the well-known impromptu in which, after blessing the Bar of Edinburgh, he banned 'the shallow bar of Leith.'

In spite of these attempts to improve it, the accommodation of Leith harbour continued to be miserably inadequate, and the increase of trade only emphasised its deficiencies. In 1799 John Rennie, a distinguished

civil engineer, was employed to examine the ground and furnish designs for docks and extended piers, suited to the growing requirements of trade. The gist of his report was, that the only way to remove the bar would be to build a pier right across the sands on the E side of the channel, which is more exposed than the W side. Rennie anticipated that the construction of such a pier would give an increased depth of water, amounting to 3 or 4 feet, and later operations have shown conclusively the soundness and accuracy of his judgment. Although this part of Rennie's scheme was not taken up at the time, another part was forthwith carried into effect. It had been so far anticipated by the plans of another engineer, Robert Whitworth, who in 1788 designed a wet dock of 7 acres, to be made near the Sheriff Brae, at a cost of £30,000. Rennie's design was chosen, and the construction of two wet docks, covering together an area of 10½ acres, and able to contain 150 vessels of the class generally visiting the port, was commenced. Parliament authorised the magistrates to borrow £160,000 to carry it out; and the building of the eastern wet dock was begun in 1800 and finished in 1806. The construction of the western dock was begun in 1810 and ended in 1817. In addition to the two wet docks, which together cost £175,086, the design also allowed for the building of three graving-docks at a cost of £18,198, and of drawbridges at a cost of £11,281. Together with the sum of £80,543 paid for the ground, the total cost was £285,108, to which very large amount of money, £8000, spent in building a new bridge over the Water of Leith must be added. The measurements of the docks are:—each of the wet docks, 250 yards long by 100 broad; each of the graving-docks, 136 feet long by 45 wide at the bottom, and 150 long by 70 wide at the top. The entrance is 36 feet wide. A strong retaining wall, in the building of which not less than 250,000 cubic feet of ashlar was employed, protects them from the sea. These docks are situated in North Leith, and lie to the N of Commercial Street. They are still known as the Wet Docks, the western basin being also sometimes called the Queen's Dock.

Immense as was the improvement effected by the carrying out of Rennie's scheme in some of its parts, still the construction of the wet docks only so far realised his wise and far-sighted plans. The erection of a new pier has been mentioned; but beside that Rennie had in view the construction of another basin, 500 yards long by 100 wide, to stretch westward from those already built to Leith Fort, with an opening to the sea on that side. The want of funds prevented more being done than had already been accomplished. To complete his design, the expenditure of £322,000 at least would have been necessary. The disbursement of so large a sum was absolutely impossible, owing to the expense already incurred in connection with the docks made, and the high rate of charges upon goods and shipping required to meet the interest upon the money that had been borrowed to build them. In 1824, however, a further attempt was made to improve Leith as a sea-port, by extending the eastern pier about 1500 feet, which gave it a total length of 2550 feet, by making a western pier and breakwater, and by using part of the Queen's Dock as a naval store-yard. The first pile was driven in on 15 Aug. 1826 by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and the initiation of this new work of improvement was attended with considerable pomp, which shows that its importance was fully realised. These improvements, the outcome of surveys and designs by Mr W. Chapman of Newcastle, were completed at a cost of £240,000 borrowed from Government on the security of the dock dues.

In 1838-39, two eminent London engineers, Messrs Walker and Cubitt, were sent down by the Lords of the Treasury to undertake the task of providing their lordships 'with such a plan as will secure to the port of Leith the additional accommodation required by its shipping and commercial interests, including the provision of a low-water pier.' The engineers were not to exceed the sum of £125,000 in their suggested improve-

ments. Their mission was barren of results. They came and saw, but went away in disagreement as to what should be done. Mr Cubbitt sent in one report, and Mr Walker sent in two, which, like the one of Mr Cubbitt, came to nothing.

The report of the Tidal Harbours' Commission, published in 1848, is of great interest as regards Leith, whose claims, position, and possibilities are very fully treated of. It is impossible to give the report at full length, but what follows contains its chief points in regard to Leith. It begins by admitting the difficulties encountered by the town from its position, and goes on to say that these, while great, were not insuperable, but were of such a nature that they might be overcome 'by management, skilful engineering, and perseverance.' It next calls attention to what is, above all things, the most pressing need of the port, a deep-water entrance to the harbour channel, a want which had been recognised by all the engineers that had had to do with the harbour of Leith. It farther states that, in spite of all that had been done for it and spent upon it, its accommodation was very deficient, and its lack of all the conveniences common in ports, frequented by large steamers, notorious to all. As a consequence, vessels had been driven away from it, and the revenue diminished by £5000, owing to the loss of their traffic. The anomalous nature of the shores-dues, the foul state of the water in the harbour, the danger of getting strained, which fine steamers were exposed to by lying on the ground when the tide was low, are successively taken up and discussed. The above is hardly more than the bare outline of the commissioners' report; it is, however, full enough to indicate their views upon what was, and what ought to have been, the state of the port of Leith, and is a very heavy indictment against those who, at different times, had had the ordering of its circumstances. Blunders had been made, short-sighted plans had been adopted, regulations had been allowed to remain in force after they were quite out of date, and had become simply vexatious. A bill was passed in parliament in 1848 to revise the schedule of rates, and to allow the execution of Mr Rendall's scheme of improvements. The main features of his scheme were the extension by 1000 feet of the E pier, the conversion of the W breakwater into a pier, and its extension by 1750 feet. It further provided for the stronger construction of the latter, so that it might be able to bear the weight of a line of railway upon it, and for the formation of a low-water landing-place at the extremity of the W pier. This last was to be 350 feet long, well sheltered, furnished with all needful accommodation, and so arranged that it should never have less than 9 feet of water around it, even at the lowest tides. This scheme also had reference to the channel, which was to be deepened so as to have a depth of 20 feet at high water of neap tides, and 25 feet at high water of spring tides. These alterations and improvements referred solely to the approach to the docks. But the bill also allowed for the construction of a new dock at a cost of £56,000, over and above the different works just specified. The act of parliament for this new dock was passed in 1847, and building operations were forthwith begun by Mr Barry, who had been successful in obtaining the contract. In 1851 the Victoria Dock, as it was called, was opened, the first vessel to enter it being the *Royal Victoria*, a steamer trading between Leith and London. This dock lies immediately to the N of the Wet Docks, has an area of nearly $4\frac{3}{4}$ acres, is 700 feet long by 300 broad, has wharfrage 1900 feet in length and 160 in breadth, has a depth of 21 feet at the lowest neap tide, and an entrance which is 60 feet broad. In 1851 the E pier was 4550 feet in length, and the W pier was 3103½ feet in length, and in 1855 the various works of alteration and improvement became available for the trade and business of the port. Upon them a sum of £135,000 was expended, of which £56,000 were spent in constructing the dock, and £79,000 in extending the piers, deepening the channel, etc. This dock, which still continues one of, if not the busiest of the Leith docks, is

chiefly occupied by the steamers of the London and Edinburgh, and of the Leith, Hull, and Hamburg steamship companies, the latter of which belong to the well-known firm of James Currie & Company.

In 1858 the Prince of Wales graving-dock was opened. It is 370 feet long by 60 broad at its entrance. It is worthy of notice not only on account of its size, but also because it was the first dock constructed on the South Leith side of the Water of Leith. It is capable of admitting vessels of a large tonnage.

The Victoria Dock helped materially to relieve the pressure upon the old docks, but, in the course of a few years, increase of trade made further extension an absolute necessity. Nevertheless nearly ten years were allowed to pass before any fresh undertaking was begun. In 1862, Mr Rendall of London and Mr Robertson of Leith, civil engineers, after having made a very careful survey of the ground, proposed to construct new docks which, with proper wharfrage, etc., would require the reclamation of some 84 acres of sand that had once been the Leith race-course. The proposed docks were in South Leith, and the site went by the name of the East Sands. Its nearness to the half-tide level was greatly in its favour. So were its broad expanse and the comparatively small outlay required to reclaim it. The accepted contract for the work of excavation, embanking, masonry—that furnished by Mr W. Scott—amounted to the considerable sum of £189,255, which was further increased by the addition of £35,215 for cranes, sheds, etc. These two sums combined brought the expense up to £224,500. Compared with the Victoria Dock, the largest of the old basins, the size of the new dock—the Albert, as it is named—becomes apparent. It covers an area of $10\frac{3}{4}$ acres, is 1100 feet long and 450 broad. At high-water of spring tides, there is in it a depth of water equal to $20\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and its quayage measures 3049 lineal feet. The Albert Dock is approached from the W through an outer basin of more than 2 acres in extent, and by means of a lock 350 feet long and 60 broad. The wharfrage round the dock is very spacious, the sheds are most commodious, and the appliances for unloading are of the most perfect description. Hydraulic cranes were fitted up on its quays for the first time in Scotland, and they have done more than anything else to hasten the discharge and loading of cargoes. Like the other docks, it is well supplied with water hydrants, and is lighted with gas and with the electric light. The Albert Dock was formally opened on the 21 Aug. 1869. It contains the berthage of Messrs Gibson's fine fleet of continental traders. The latest addition to the docks of Leith—the Edinburgh Dock—called after the Duke of Edinburgh, by whom it was christened and formally opened on 26 July 1881, has advanced Leith to a high position among the sea-ports of the Kingdom. Its extent, the completeness of its equipments, the broad stretch of reclaimed ground around it, are the main features of the Edinburgh Dock. It lies immediately to the E of the Albert Dock, to which it is joined by a channel 270 feet in length and 65 in breadth. A swing-bridge, which weighs 400 tons, is worked by hydraulic power, and cost £15,000, has been made over this channel, and allows of easy communication with the N side of the dock. The work of construction was begun in 1874 by the building of a sea-wall, which stretches from the E end of the Albert Dock to a point near the place where the Seafield toll once stood. Like the dykes of Holland, this wall is extremely strong, and everything has been done to make it wave and weather proof. With a breadth of 30 feet at the bottom and $10\frac{1}{2}$ at the top, it is built of dry rubble faced with ashlar, 2 feet thick, and to a certain extent with Portland cement concrete. Its solidity is further increased by the introduction of puddled clay, $\frac{1}{2}$ foot thick, on the landward side, by the introduction of many tons of what are known as 'quarry shivers,' and by the construction of a defence upon the seaward side, which breaks the waves before they reach the wall, and so diminishes their force. This embankment was completed in February 1877. It

served to reclaim 108 acres of ground, out of which the dock was to be excavated. Digging was forthwith begun. An army of 'navvies' with two steam 'navvies,' able together to do as much work as 80 men, and to dig up 1100 tons of earth per day, immediately began operations, and rapid progress was made. The work went on smoothly. Neither hindrance from water or from any other cause was experienced, and hence the magnitude of the undertaking may be so far realised from the fact that it took 4 years and 4 months successfully to accomplish it. The dock is 16½ acres in extent; the N and S walls have each a length of 1500 feet; the greatest breadth is 750 feet, more by 50 than the greatest length of the Victoria Dock. The W end, 500 feet in length and 750 in breadth, is entirely open to shipping, and affords ample room for manœuvring even very large vessels. The E end is occupied by what may be described as an artificial peninsula, which stretches out into the dock for the length of 1000 feet, and has a uniform breadth of 250 feet. This peninsula has sheds all round it, and thus adds not a little to the accommodation. A splendid graving-dock, 350 feet long by 48 wide at the bottom, and 70 wide at the top, occupies its centre. The stone with which the walls of the Edinburgh Dock were built came from Craigmillar quarry, not far from the capital. The masonry extends 35 feet from the top to the bottom of the side. It has been estimated that the total amount of masonry employed was not less than 900,000 cubic feet, while the length of quays measures fully 6775 feet. At high tide the water in the dock is 27 feet deep. The S side is lined with sheds, each of which is 196 feet long and 80 broad. The coal export trade, which is engaged in on a large scale at Leith, has been not a little aided by the erection of a powerful coal-hoist worked by hydraulic power, and able to raise a railway truck full of coals into the air, and then shoot its contents into the hold of the vessel being loaded. When the work of reclamation was effected, a larger space of ground was saved from the sea than was required for the dock, and this additional ground—amounting to some 54 acres—was divided between the North British and Caledonian Railway Companies, who have filled it up, so as to make it of the same height as the quays. The companies use it for their goods traffic. The whole cost of the undertaking was £400,000. The dock was opened in July 1881 by H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, who happened to be in Scotch waters at the time in command of the Reserve Squadron. The ceremony attracted a vast crowd of people, and was performed with the usual formalities, breaking the ribbon stretched across its entrance, etc. The Duke of Edinburgh and a large company, including representatives of the many interests of Leith, were on board the *Berlin*, one of Messrs Currie's fine steamers. As she glided through the approach, her bow snapped the ribbon and allowed the *Berlin* to enter the dock. Just as she was floating into it, the Duke of Edinburgh said—'I declare this dock to be open, and name it the Edinburgh Dock.'

The docks of Leith, it has been said, are partly on one side of the Water of Leith and partly on the other. They are connected by a swing-bridge of great size. With a weight of 750 tons, it cost £32,000, and has a double line of railway in the centre for goods traffic and space on either side for passenger traffic. It is constructed of iron. The stretch of water parallel with the town, and extending 2 miles or so out from the shore, is called Leith Roads. It affords a safe and sheltered anchoring-ground, especially from eastern gales, from which it is defended by Inchkeith. Steamers and sailing vessels can generally ride securely in them, either while waiting for the tide to suit for entering the docks or for a change of wind. During the European war an admiral's guardship and several cruisers were stationed off Leith, and in the Crimean war it was the winter station of some of the vessels belonging to the Baltic fleet. A Martello tower, built on the Black Rocks, a reef running out into the Firth, stands nearly 500 yards to the E and 165 feet to the S of the E pier-head. Erected by govern-

ment at a cost of £17,000 to defend Leith during the European war, the tower is circular in form, strongly built, and bomb-proof. It was the chief defence of the town until 1878, when Inchkeith was fortified. (See *INCHKEITH*.) The long piers, the E of which has a length of 1177 yards and the W of 1041 yards, are carefully lighted. At the point of the W pier there is a fixed bright light, visible 10 miles off; and at the point of the E pier a fixed green light. From the inner lighthouse on the E pier a fixed red light is shown. When there is 10 feet of water on the sill of the Victoria Dock a green light is shown under the light on the W pier-head, and when the dock gates are opened a red light is shown in place of the green light. When the gates of the Victoria Dock are open a red light is shown on both of the Victoria Dock heads. In foggy weather the fog-bell is sounded from the lighthouse at the end of the W pier. During the day there are other signals by which captains are informed when there is sufficient water to allow their vessels to enter the docks.

For some distance above the various docks the Water of Leith has been widened and deepened, and has a line of wharfs on one side and the Shore on the other. Small steamers, barges, and even large vessels, are able to pass up and down at certain states of the tide, owing to the bridges being so constructed that they can be raised or let fall at pleasure. As the largest of the shipbuilding yards of Leith is some way above the docks, it is very necessary to keep the passage clear. In connection with the docks should be mentioned the line of blank unornamental buildings that stretches along Commercial Street, and occupies the greater part of one side of it. They are the bonded stores of Leith, and are of great size. At the E end of Commercial Street the different lines of railway, which cover the quays with an iron network, converge in a point, and are carried over the street to the North British railway station, now a shabby building, though at one time it may have had some claim to be regarded as ornamental. The Caledonian railway station, at the W end of Commercial Street, is a plain brick building, but is clean and neat, if not pretentious.

The right of property over the harbour of Leith formerly belonged to the city of Edinburgh. This right extended back as far as the reign of Robert the Bruce, who in 1329 granted 'ane right of the harbour and mills of Leith, with their apputenances, to the city of Edinburgh.' The district referred to included the whole shore, beach, sands, and links between the point known as Seafield toll-bar on the E and that known as Wardie Burn on the W. All the shore dues levied within these limits, except a merk per ton, which helped to increase the stipends of the city clergy, passed into the coffers of the capital. In the account of the various schemes devised and carried out to improve the accommodation of Leith, mention was made of the sums expended upon new docks, improved machinery, etc. Previous to 1825 the magistrates and council of Edinburgh owed £25,000 to government and £240,000 to other parties; but in that year government advanced £240,000 to enable them to meet their obligations to private parties. Various conditions had to be accepted before the advance was made. Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. was to be paid, and 2 per cent. was to go to a sinking fund; part of the W dock and shore around it was to be handed over to the admiralty for its own use, and government was to have a preferential claim over the entire dock and harbour property, and a concurrent claim with other creditors over the whole property of Edinburgh. In 1833 the city did become bankrupt, but by that time £25,000 had been written off, leaving £240,000 still due. Various negotiations were entered into, and at last an arrangement was carried out, which has been of no little benefit to Leith. By an act of parliament, passed in 1838, the petty customs of the town were transferred from the city of Edinburgh to the town council of Leith; the merk charged on each ton was abolished; the sum of £125,000 was allowed to be expended in improvements; and the entire management

of the docks and harbour was vested in a commission of 14 members. Three of these are elected by the town council of Edinburgh, 2 by that of Leith, 1 each by the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce, the Leith Chamber of Commerce, and the Edinburgh Merchant Company, 2 by the shipowners, and 4 by the ratepayers. The following table will give some idea of the way in which the prosperity of the port of Leith has grown and fluctuated since it was placed in charge of the commissioners just alluded to:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1839,	£17,057	£10,134
1845,	23,520	24,170
1852,	25,046	42,354
1858,	33,164	29,797
1868,	107,782	121,643
1875,	74,484	79,449
1877,	207,387	198,716
1879,	100,553	125,865
1880,	135,910	121,156
1881,	107,491	89,865
1882,	96,264	99,399

Taking the revenue for 1882, we find it made up for the most part of the following items:—Tonnage rates on vessels, £31,900; rates on goods (inward and outward), £41,833; rates and charges for using graving-docks, £1558; crane rates, shed rates, and receipts for ballast, £4706; rates for quay rails, £2140; feu-duties, rents, etc., £7426; interest on monies in bank, £1127; incidental revenue, £365; moneys borrowed on debenture bonds, £5200. Calculated roughly, these separate items amount to nearly £96,264. The three largest items of expenditure were:—Ordinary expenditure, £32,941; money spent on new works, £39,806; payments on account of debt interest, £26,658. From 1871 to 1882 £140,700 have been repaid to the Public Works Loan Commissioners, which leaves £82,299 still owing. During the same period £40,000 were repaid to the Edinburgh Life Assurance Company. £268,223 are due to the debenture holders. Latterly vessel dues have been reduced 20 per cent., cargo dues 12½ per cent., crane dues in proportion, the object being to encourage vessels to use the port, which the high rate of charges had deterred them from doing.

The following statistics show how the shipping registered at the port of Leith has grown since a record was first kept:—In 1692 there were 29 vessels of 1702 tons; in 1740, 47 vessels of 2628 tons; in 1752, 63 vessels of 6935 tons. In 1787 the tonnage was 14,150; in 1792, 18,468; in 1808, 18,241; in 1826, 25,674; in 1844, 25,427.

Year.	Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing Vessels.	Tonnage.
1854	23	3,946	181	24,357
1860	43	10,864	129	22,439
1868	75	21,805	136	23,087
1872	93	39,743	100	19,660
1875	105	47,075	91	16,513
1878	109	55,915	81	18,798
1880	117	64,181	71	16,069
1883	133	70,912	53	14,714

In Leith fishery district are 573 fishing-boats, handled by 1673 men and boys. See NEWHAVEN.

As a sea-port, Leith depends very largely for its prosperity upon its continental trade. One firm, with 24 steamers, whose tonnage amounts to 22,000, maintains regular communication with Hamburg twice a week; with Christiansand, Copenhagen, Stettin, once a week; with Bremerhaven once a fortnight; and with Danzig, Königsberg, etc., as required. Another company, with a fleet of 8 steamers, whose united tonnage is 7150, maintains communication with Amsterdam fortnightly; with Antwerp and Dunkirk weekly; with Rotterdam bi-weekly. Steamers sail twice a week to London, Newcastle, Aberdeen, Orkney and Shetland; and once a week to Hull. In 1880 a line of steamers began to run

between Leith and New York with cargoes of grain and American produce. With the exception of the last, the various steamers mentioned carry passengers as well as goods, though mainly dependent upon the latter. Other steamers, which are cargo-carrying only, ply between Leith and the different ports on the Firth of Forth and the northern sea-board generally. In the summer, river steamers make regular trips to Aberdour, Queensferry, Stirling, and daily excursions, sometimes to Elie or North Berwick, St Andrews, etc.

The port of Leith in its custom house relations includes the creeks of Dunbar, North Berwick, Aberlady, Cockenzie, Morrison's Haven, Fisherrow, Granton, Cramond, which lie between St Abb's Head and Cramond Water. The amount of customs collected in 1864 was £431,610; in 1876, £411,391; in 1877, £368,654; in 1878, £343,477; in 1881, £566,312. The chief imports at Leith are grain, hemp, hides, tallow, timber, sugar, esparto grass, wine, wool, tobacco, flour, oil-cake, guano, linseed, tinned meats, grass seeds, fruits. From May 1881 to May 1882 331,727 qrs. wheat, 283,521 qrs. barley, 104,190 qrs. oats, 375,215 bags flour, 75,311 loads of wool, 9590 tons guano were imported. In 1882 1,329,210 cwts. of unrefined and 210,275 cwts. of refined sugar, 10,180 tons of oil-cake, 445,105 gallons of wine, 349,511 gallons of spirits, 251,530 bushels of various fruits were imported. The total value of exports from Leith in 1882 was £3,076,891, which shows an increase more than eight-fold within the last thirty years, the total value in 1851 having been £389,293. The total is mainly made up of £125,382 for coals, £314,961 for cotton goods, £96,050 for fish, £23,816 for unwrought leather, £17,500 for wrought leather, £175,826 for linen yarn, £15,595 for jute yarn, £173,819 for linen in the piece, £25,937 for thread, etc., £143,685 for jute manufactures, £184,037 for machinery, £427,554 for iron, £24,163 for steel, £55,011 for spirits, £252,603 for sugar, and £581,223 for articles not enumerated. From May 1881 to May 1882 260,987 tons of coals and 147,033 tons of pig-iron were exported. The following table gives the aggregate tonnage of vessels that cleared and entered from and to foreign and colonial ports and coastwise in cargoes and ballast:—

Year.	SAILING VESSELS.		STEAMERS.	
	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.
	Tonnage.	Tonnage.	Tonnage.	Tonnage.
1876	342,166	353,546	595,095	596,318
1878	309,751	312,621	652,624	654,427
1879	250,343	252,062	595,258	593,751
1880	261,407	263,927	678,793	681,303
1881	262,871	259,143	711,282	712,056
1882	237,347	225,465	751,331	731,501

In 1882 2762 British vessels of 781,335 tons, and 906 foreign vessels of 207,343 tons, entered the port of Leith; and in the same year 2666 British vessels of 749,359 tons, and 884 foreign vessels of 207,907 tons, cleared from it.

Among the industries of Leith, ship-building takes a high place. In 1883 there were 7 ship-building yards, some of which were largely engaged in repairing and refitting vessels. In 1882 13 iron steam vessels, with a tonnage of 16,250, and 1 sailing vessel of 1032 tons, were launched at Leith. In addition to these, 4 yachts of 1699 tons were built in 1882, and 15 wooden steam trawlers between 1877-82. The first line-of-battle ship, the *Fury*, ever built in Scotland was launched at Leith.

Glass was at one time largely manufactured at Leith, the industry having been introduced, it is said, by English settlers in the time of Cromwell. Seven large cones on the shore of South Leith were employed in making various kinds of glass goods. In 1790 these were all in operation, but since that time glass-making has gradually declined at Leith, until it has, in 1883, all but died out. Within a few years, bottles, glass-globes, chandeliers, have been made on a small scale. In 1883, 9 saw-mills, 5 flour and meal mills, 2 sugar re-

fineries, 17 engineer-works, 3 breweries, 6 distilleries, are at work in Leith. One flour-mill, the largest in Scotland, and one of the largest in the Kingdom, grinds 6000 sacks of flour per week, and employs more than 200 men, though most of the work is done by machinery; another mill, built in 1863, employs fully 40 hands, and has 24 pairs of stones at work: a third covers $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres, was built in 1855; and a fourth, built in 1824, covers 4 acres, has 29 stones, stores for 40,000 quarters of wheat, and employs over 160 hands. Sugar refining was carried on at Leith as early as 1800, and, in 1874, on so large a scale by one firm that it was able to turn out 300 tons per week of refined sugar. One sugar refinery is almost entirely carried on by the labour of Swedes. The largest of the engineer-works employs more than 400 hands, and is mainly engaged in fitting vessels with boilers, etc., and in repairing marine machinery. The most extensive of the Leith distilleries was erected in 1852, covers $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres, has not fewer than 40 vats for British wines and cordials able to hold from 5000 to 1200 gallons each, employs in the warehouse department about 40 women, and paid, a few years ago, to the exchequer the large sum of £300,000. Other industries are cement-making in 14 works, colour making in 7, leather manufacture in 8, preserved meat making in 1, rope, twine, and sail making in 12, coopering in 12, lime-juice making in 4. One firm, engaged in tanning and currying leather, has more than 330 pits, and can turn out 300 hides weekly. At one cooperage buoys for the Northern Lights Commissioners, as well as casks, are made, and, at another, 900 casks can be easily completed in a week by the employes who number about 100. Leith has 1 of the 3 or 4 works in Scotland in which the weaving of brass wire cloth is engaged in; the industry having been introduced in 1835, and prosecuted since that time with great success. The most extensive ropery work in Leith employs fully 1000 hands, turns out weekly, on an average, 30 tons of cordage, and yearly 2,000,000 yards of sailcloth. It was established in 1750. Leith has also not fewer than 8 chemical works, besides other establishments in which various industries are carried on to a greater or less degree. There are in the best streets of the town many fine shops of all kinds, whose appearance, and the goods exhibited, would not disgrace even the better class streets of the capital.

Leith was constituted a parliamentary burgh by William IV. in 1833. Before that date its government had been very inefficient, owing to its consisting of a number of separate jurisdictions, all of which were under the power of Edinburgh. The Parliamentary Reform Bill (1832), the Burgh Reform Bill (1833), and the Act of 1838, which transferred to and vested in the provost and magistrates of Leith the common good of the burgh, embracing the customs, rates, imposts, market dues, freed Leith from this bondage. The municipal government consists of a provost (who is also admiral of Leith), 4 bailies, and 10 councillors. Among the town officials, who are 16 in number, are a town-clerk, treasurer, analyst, officer of



1563

Seal of Leith.

constitution Street, every Tuesday while the court sits; and a sheriff small debt court is held on Wednesday during

session. The dean of guild court is presided over by the provost and magistrates for the time being, a committee attends to the licensing of public-houses, and the provost, magistrates, and town councillors act as the Leith road trustees. The Edinburgh and District Water Trust is composed of members elected from the town council of the capital, Leith, and Portobello, and all are supplied from the same reservoirs. The Water of Leith Sewerage Commission is drawn partly from the town council of Edinburgh, and partly from that of Leith. For municipal purposes Leith is divided into 5 wards. The police force numbers 92, including 32 officers and constables who form the dock division. The annual value of real property (including railways and tramways) in the burgh amounted, in 1882-83, to £377,211 (£278,245 in 1874-75); the corporation revenue for 1882 was £555. The municipal constituency numbers 10,245, which includes 1560 females. Leith unites with Musselburgh and Portobello (the Leith burghs) in returning one member to parliament (always a Liberal since 1837). The parliamentary constituency is 8685. Pop. of parliamentary burgh (1821) 26,000, (1831) 25,862, (1841) 26,026, (1851) 30,919, (1861) 33,628, (1871) 44,280, (1881) 58,196, of whom 28,474 were males. The parliamentary burgh consists of parts of the parishes of Cramond (44), North Leith (17,883), St Cuthbert's (10,436), South Leith (29,833). In 1831 the population of the town was 59,485 (inclusive of shipping). Houses inhabited 12,069, uninhabited 951, building 266.

Until comparatively recently, Leith was able to make a very fair show of old houses and relics of the past, but the improvement schemes, carried out from time to time, though in themselves very great boons to the town, have gone far to remove all that was of an antiquarian nature. So that, notwithstanding the great advantages that have arisen from the opening up of the town, and the removal of narrow closes and noisome courts, it is impossible not to feel a shade of regret that, along with felt nuisances, much that was interesting and picturesque has been swept away. One of the old houses of Leith, of which a small part is still extant, is that which once was known as the mansion of Lord Balmerino. It stands at the corner of Coatfield Lane in the Kirkgate, was built for the Earl of Carrick in 1631, and passed into the possession of Lord Balmerino in 1643. The house, which had originally four floors, was of considerable size, oblong square in shape, and had two approaches—one from Kirkgate through a low, narrow archway, and the other on the E side through a garden. This garden must in by-gone days have been one of the chief attractions which the property presented, owing to its size and the seclusion it afforded. The architecture of the house was marked by traces of debased Gothic. Charles II. is said to have passed a night in it in 1650. It is impossible now to say in what house, or even in what part of Leith, Mary of Lorraine, the Queen Regent, lived during her sojourn in the seaport. Diverse houses in different localities lay claim to the honour of having sheltered her. Very likely it no longer exists, still as many houses compete for the distinction of having been the residence of Mary of Lorraine and of Oliver Cromwell as cities of Greece competed for having been the birthplace of Homer. A building at the head of Queen Street, formerly Paunch Market, which was demolished in 1849, has been considered by some authorities the most likely of these claimants. It certainly was distinguished from its neighbours by the finish of its different parts. In the oak panellings of its doors, the carving of its window frames, the ornamentation of its front, it was not difficult to discern that it must have been at one time the residence of some person of rank. It has been asserted further that the change of the name of the street from Paunch Market to Queen Street is an indication that it must once have contained the abode of royalty. This is plausible enough, but against it must be put the direct evidence of William Maitland, the historian and antiquarian, who wrote about the middle of the 18th century. He says, 'Mary of

Lorraine, having chosen Leith for her residence, erected a house at the corner of Quality Wynd, in the Rotten Row, but the same being taken down and rebuilt, the Scottish arms, which were in front thereof, are erected in the wall of a house opposite thereto, on the southern side.' The stone, upon which the arms of Guise, quartered with those of Scotland, had been carved, has fortunately been preserved, though it has had several narrow escapes from destruction. The Queen-regent is also credited with the erection on the Coalhill of a building in which her privy council might meet. Until within a few years this house was distinguished by the superior style of ornamentation upon its walls, cornices, ceilings, visible even through the obscuring dirt that had accumulated upon them. It is supposed to have been used successively by Mary of Lorraine, the Earl of Lennox, the Earl of Mar, but the latest improvement scheme, when carried out, will require its removal. Perhaps along with it will perish the name of Parliament Square, which arose from its nearness to the place of deliberation on the Coalhill. The King's Work, a building probably 100 feet square, erected on ground between Bernard Street and Broad Wynd, was originally intended for a royal arsenal, with warehouses and dwellings for the permanent officials. In 1575 it was used as a convalescent hospital for those recovering from the plague. It was gifted by King James VI. to Bernard Lindsay, his groom of the chamber, after whom Bernard Street is called. He was permitted to keep four taverns in it. Nothing now remains of this building, once considered one of Leith's chief adornments, and the ground it occupied is covered with irregularly built houses of later date. To the E of the King's Work was the district called Little London, measuring 90 feet long by 75 broad. It has been said that its name was derived from some fancied likeness to the great metropolis, but such an explanation is hardly sufficient. It is far more likely that it got its name from the fact that in it were quartered the English soldiery, sent to aid the Earl of Morton in 1571, when he was trying to reduce Edinburgh Castle. The Old Tolbooth of Leith was finished in 1565, when Mary Queen of Scots was on the throne. It was taken down in 1819, and rebuilt on the same site. The building presented no particular architectural features. King James's Hospital was founded by the kirk-session of South Leith in 1614, confirmed by a charter of King James VI., and endowed with lands and tenements in Leith and Newhaven. The building stood on the E side of the Kirkgate, and was able to accommodate 12 poor women, each of whom had a separate apartment, enjoyed a small pension, and was provided with fuel and candles. The site of the hospital is marked by a stone, with the Scottish arms carved upon it, let into the wall of South Leith churchyard. Cromwell, it is known, lived for a time in Leith, but the same difficulty exists in regard to his place of abode as did in regard to that of the Queen-regent. There almost appears to have been some affinity between them, to judge at least from the statement of a writer who, after considerable search, discovered that a majority of the houses which claimed to have received the one, claimed to have received the other also. The Old Grammar School of Leith stood in Kirkgate, and was an institution of some fame, since the post of teacher of Latin in it was much coveted. The Kantore or Kintore House, whose name is said to be derived from the Flemish word *Kantoor* (place of business), was the customary prison-house in which those were confined who had incurred the censure of the Church. Timberbush, another old locality of Leith, lying N of Queen Street, derives its name from the French word *lourse* (exchange). In Timberbush all the wood that came into Leith was stored, and doubtless it got its name from the occurrence in it of wood sales. The Preceptory of St Anthony was situated at the SW corner of St Anthony's Wynd. It was founded in 1435 by Robert Logan of Restalrig. A Catholic writer speaks of it as 'most magnificent,' and regrets that, owing to the way in which 'the madness of the

heretics had raged,' no trace of it now remains. It was mainly supported by the contributions of seamen, who had escaped from the perils of the deep by the intervention of the saint, or sought his protection before they went to sea. To the E of the Trinity House, at the head of Combe's Close, stands one of the oldest houses in Leith still extant, though probably soon to perish. It is remarkable for the way in which the ground has risen in and about it. In one passage, through which men were originally able to walk upright, the level has so greatly changed that it is only possible to traverse it crawling or stooping very low. The house which was inhabited by the parents of John Home, author of the tragedy of *Douglas*, etc., stood in Quality Street. It was pulled down some years ago to make way for new buildings. Before leaving the antiquities of Leith, some of the curious texts upon stones may be mentioned. Many are extremely quaint, and the majority are interesting as the sole relics of the houses to which they formerly belonged. In the S wall of the Trinity House is a stone with the following inscription, 'In the name of the Lord, ye Masteris and Marineris Bylis this Hous to ye pour; Anno Domini, 1551.' In the E wing is one with this inscription, 'Pervia, Virtuti, Sidera, Terra, Mare.' It has also representations of various nautical instruments. Over a doorway in Burgess Close is 'Nisi Dns (dominus) Frustra (1573)'; over the doorway of the first Episcopal chapel, 'Thay ar welcum heir that God dois love and feir, 1590.' The tablet of the Association of Porters, over the entrance to the Old Sugar House Close, is extremely interesting, since it shows pictorially how the wine ships that came into Leith were unloaded by a treadmill apparatus, and in what way the casks were carried about from place to place. The armorial bearings of the Queen-regent are now built into the window of St Mary's, in Albany Street. Leith became a walled town in 1549, when its fortifications, begun in 1548, were completed by D'Essé, the commander of the French troops then in Scotland. His object was to strengthen the position of Mary of Lorraine, who became regent in 1554. The rampart was octagonal in form, with a bastion at each of the eight angles. The first bastion, called Ramsay's Fort, and situated on the E side of the river, between the beach and the W end of the present Bernard Street, was intended to protect the harbour. The wall ran from it in a SE direction, parallel with the line of Bernard Street, and had a second bastion on the same site as that upon which the Exchange Buildings now stand, and a third where Coatfield Lane joins Constitution Street. The line of Constitution Street fairly represents the direction between the second and third bastions. From the third to the seventh, the direction was more or less NW. The fourth was at the top of Kirkgate, the position of the fifth is uncertain, the sixth was somewhere near the river on the W side of it, and the seventh stood beside the site on which the Citadel was afterwards built. The eighth bastion was at the Sandport, overlooking the harbour, and corresponding to Ramsay's Fort on the opposite side of the stream. Between the fifth and sixth bastions flowed the river, which broke of course the continuity of the wall. The two parts were joined by a wooden bridge, by which communication was maintained between them. The wall was built wholly of stone, and was pierced by six gates, or 'ports,' as they were called. These were the Sandport, St Nicholas' Port, the gate for Bonnytown Road, St Anthony's Port, Coat-fold, Lady's Walk. St Anthony's Port was the chief, being the main entrance to the town on the line of Kirkgate. At it took place the severest fighting and the greatest bloodshed in the attack of 1560, when the Lords of the Congregation, assisted by the English, were worsted by the combined Scotch and French forces under the standard of Mary of Lorraine. The town was partly dismantled of its fortifications in 1560, after the signing of the treaty of Leith, but in 1571 the Earl of Morton so far rebuilt the wall as to make it again serviceable for defence. It has now totally disappeared, and its

line can only be imperfectly guessed at, indications of it sometimes appearing when the ground is turned up. Traces still remain on the Links of the earthworks raised by the Protestant party. The names of three have come down—Mount Falcon, Mount Somerset, Mount Pelham. Mount Somerset is now known as the Giant's Brae. The Citadel of Leith, mainly constructed in 1650 by the forces of Oliver Cromwell, stood on the North Leith side of the river, and was of considerable size. In form it was pentagonal, with a bastion at each of the angles. Its extent may be gathered from its comprising, besides magazines for gunpowder and stores for provisions, barracks for the garrison, a place of worship, and a courtyard. After the Restoration it was almost entirely destroyed, and its site granted by Charles II. to the Duke of Landerdale. All that now remains of this once large building is only a Saxon archway and a few feet of the old wall.

Several circumstances combine to make the history of Leith both interesting and eventful. Its proximity to the capital, in whose fortunes, whether willingly or unwillingly, it had to share; its peculiar relation of dependence upon Edinburgh; its struggles after freedom, at last successful—all unite to increase the interest which it excites. The first mention of the town is found in the charter of the abbey of Holyrood (1128 or 1143-47), in which, along with other property, 'the lands of Inverlet or Leith, in the neighbourhood of the harbour, with the said harbour,' are granted to the monastery. This charter is mentioned in all the charters which refer to Leith that succeeded it, and hence there is strong presumptive evidence of its genuineness. If its validity be unquestioned, it may safely be concluded that there was at that time some kind of harbour at the mouth of the Leyt or Leith. That there was a harbour in 1313 is certain, for at that date all the ships in it were burned by the English invaders. A transaction took place in 1329 between King Robert the Bruce and the town council of Edinburgh, which decided the fate of Leith for long years to come. In it the capital had all the advantage; and, had the King foreseen its consequences, such an agreement would never have been ratified. By it the port of Leith, its mills and pertinents, were gifted to the burgesses of Edinburgh and their successors, to have and to hold in all time coming for the yearly payment of 52 merks, which, considering the value of money then and now, would certainly be less than £300, and might be about £280. This sum was to be paid twice a year, one-half at Whitsunday and the other half at Martinmas. The next step of the city of Edinburgh was to strengthen its hold by getting into its hands the ground that lay around the harbour. In 1398 a dispute arose between Sir Robert Logan of Restalrig, the superior of the lands, and the town council of Edinburgh as to the legal rights of the latter. Only in so far as it was the cause of the disagreement had Leith any interest in the quarrel, which was simply a struggle for the mastery between a grasping individual and an equally grasping corporation. Sir Robert Logan was so far successful, in that he was able to force his opponents to buy from him, by purchase and charter, waste lands on which to build shops and granaries and construct quays and wharfs. Lawsuits arose from time to time between the baron and the burgesses, until in 1413, when Logan of Restalrig, by 'an exclusive, ruinous, and enslaving bond,' restrained the inhabitants of Leith from carrying on any trade, from possessing warehouses and shops, and from keeping houses of entertainment for strangers. For executing this deed, which one would hardly have expected to find in a country whose freedom has always been its boast, this autocratic baron was paid a very large sum out of the coffers of the city of Edinburgh. In 1428 King James I. allowed a tax or toll to be levied upon all ships and boats entering the port or harbour of Leith. The money that was the fruit of this tax was to be spent in improving and repairing the harbour. The abbot of Holyrood appointed Sir Robert Logan in 1439 to the office of baillie over the abbey lands of St Leonards, which lay

in the town of Leith. Forty-six years later the Edinburgh town council, acting most despotically, ordained, 'That no merchant of Edinburgh presume to take into partnership any indweller of the town of Leith under pain of forty pounds to the Kirkwark and to be deprived of the freedom (of the city) for aye zear.' This was surely severe enough a punishment; but the number of restrictions had not yet reached an end. Further orders prohibited the farming of the revenue of the city to an inhabitant of Leith or any one in partnership with a native of Leith, or the selling of goods in the seaport, or the depositing of them in its warehouses. Royal charters confirmed these far-reaching rights. James I., by a charter dated 4 Nov. 1454, granted to Edinburgh 'the haven-siller, customs and duties of ships, vessels, and merchandize coming to the road and harbour of Leith.' James III., on 16 Nov. 1482, granted the burgesses of the capital a detailed account of the customs, profits, exactions, commodities, and revenues of the port and roads of Leith. In 1497 the civic authorities took a step which was kind, though apparently cruel. They obtained a writ from the privy council, which bade all persons afflicted with contagious diseases appear on the Sands of Leith. They were examined, and those whose condition was dangerous to their neighbours were taken to Inchkeith, there to die or to remain till they recovered. James IV., on 9 March 1510, granted to the city of Edinburgh a right to the new port called Newhaven, with the lands belonging to it, and certain faculties and privileges. He also confirmed the charter of Feb. 1413, granted by Logan of Restalrig. This custom of granting charters was continued by Mary, Queen of Scots, who, on 8 Oct. 1550, confirmed an act of the lords of session against the inhabitants of North Leith, by which the provost and bailies of Edinburgh were held proper judges of the said inhabitants in the petty customs of Leith belonging to the town of Edinburgh. Mary of Lorraine may perhaps be credited with good intentions towards Leith. When acting as queen-regent in 1555, she contracted with the inhabitants to erect the town into a burgh of barony, which was to continue valid until she could erect it into a royal burgh. To further this object, which must have appeared to the inhabitants a way of escape from many troubles, they agreed to lend her the sum of money necessary to purchase the superiority of the town from Logan of Restalrig. This engagement was never fulfilled. The disorder of the times doubtless served the regent as a sufficient excuse for not implementing it; but the Leith people in their disappointment declared that she had been bribed by the city of Edinburgh to break her plighted word. Mary, Queen of Scots, when pressed for money, mortgaged the superiority of Leith to the city of Edinburgh, redeemable for 1000 merks. Conscious of what would be the fruit of her action, she besought the town council to delay asserting their rights, and to give her a chance of redeeming the superiority. She was, however, quite unable to prevent the burgesses from assuming by open demonstration the powers and rights over the unhappy seaport, which, owing to her needs and difficulties, they were tacitly holding. On 2 July 1567 they marched to Leith in military order, and went through some evolutions, intended to represent the capture of a hostile town. This might appear harmless and empty pantomime; but the superiority of the capital over the seaport, and the way in which the stronger exercised its power over the weaker, was a stern reality, and no mere show. King James VI. of Scotland was entreated by the unfortunate Leith people to interfere on their behalf, and to relieve them from a part of their burden. The King did interpose, but his interference was no boon, since it only added to the weight imposed upon them. By a letter of gift under the privy seal, dated 25 March 1596, he empowered the corporation of Edinburgh to levy a tax during a certain period, to support, erect, and repair the bulwark pier and the port of Leith; and, by a charter of confirmation and of *novo datum* (1607), he confirmed anew all the grants made to them. On

this occasion Leith made a great effort to free itself from the thralldom to which it had been so long subjected. Bribes were offered on both sides; but, as might have been expected, the wealthier party won. Charles I. followed in the footsteps of his predecessor. By the payment of £42,000 Scots to the Earl of Roxburgh, who was acting in 1633 as treasurer of the King, the superiority of the Canongate and of North Leith was secured to the magistrates of Edinburgh. In 1661, on payment of £6000, the city of Edinburgh obtained possession of the Citadel of Leith from the Earl of Lauderdale, to whom it had been granted by Charles II. It was not until the 19th century had passed into its third decade that Leith obtained relief from its 'auld enemies,' as the burgesses and council of Edinburgh may well be called. In 1832 the Reform Bill was passed, and set Leith free from those who had too often ruled it with unnecessary rigour. The first representative of Leith was John Archibald Murray, afterwards Lord Murray, who contested the seat against Mr. Aitchison of Drummore. The first provost, appointed in 1833, was Adam Whyte. 'In 1838 the petty customs of Leith were transferred by act of parliament from the city of Edinburgh to the town council of Leith; Leith Links were acquired on payment of £25 per annum, along with the Council Chambers and Tolbooth; and the merk, (13*d.*), per ton upon all goods imported was abolished.' In the course of time other changes were effected which materially improved the position of the town, and gave it an impetus the effects of which have not yet ceased to be felt.

The above gives in brief outline the municipal history of Leith, and for the sake of clearness it has been kept apart as far as possible from its political and social history. Although the fortunes of the seaport were greatly influenced by its peculiar municipal relationship to the capital, yet it had so far a distinct political existence. Leith, it has been said, was first mentioned either in 1128 or 1143. In 1313 and 1410 the ships in its harbour were burned by the English—at the first date, during the campaign in Scotland of Edward II., which ended so disastrously for him at Bannockburn. Nothing worthy of special note occurred in Leith until the century had almost closed. In 1493, however, Robert Ballantyne, Abbot of Holyrood, built the chapel of St. Ninian's, which afterwards became North Leith parish church, and erected a bridge of 'three stonern arches' to connect North Leith with South Leith. This was the first bridge thrown across the Water of Leith, and its stability and endurance have been fully proved by the length of time it has been available as a means of crossing the river. From 1506 to 1510, under the enlightened administration of King James IV., whose efforts to raise Scotland in the scale of civilisation as well as among the nations were ably seconded by the famous sailor Sir Andrew Wood, progress was made in maritime affairs that deeply affected the fortunes of the sea-port. Either at Leith or near it was built the *Great Michael*, in the building of which, by a pardonable hyperbole, it was said that nearly all the woods of Fife had been wasted. In 1544 the Earl of Hertford, in command of 10,000 men, seized Leith, with the shipping in its harbour, held it for a time, plundered and ravaged it and the surrounding country, and then withdrew, leaving the port in flames. The same general, when Duke of Somerset, performed nearly the identical action in 1547, less damage, however, being done in 1547 than in 1544. On the latter occasion he carried off 35 vessels. A year later, D'Essé, the French general, began to construct the fortifications of Leith, and Mary of Lorraine commenced to regard it as a place of shelter from the coming storm. But before entering upon the history of that troubled time, we may turn aside to look upon Leith from a different stand-point, as the port at which royalty generally landed when passing to and from the Continent and elsewhere. At Leith James I. and his queen, Jane, daughter of the Earl of Somerset, landed on 20 March 1423; from it James II. was borne by sea to Stirling, after his abduction from Edinburgh

Castle in 1438; there Mary of Gueldres, queen of James II., landed on 1 April 1449; and Margaret of Denmark, queen of James III., in 1469. Sixty-eight years later Magdalene of France, consort of James V., 'the queen of twenty summer days,' landed upon the same pier that was burned by Hertford in 1544. The chronicler records that as soon as her foot touched the ground, the queen knelt, kissed the ground, and prayed God to bless her adopted people. In 1548 Mary, Queen of Scots, sailed from Leith for France; and there, too, after thirteen years spent at the French court, she landed again in 1561, when—

'After a youth by woes o'ercast,
After a thousand sorrows past,
The lovely Mary once again
Sets foot upon her native plain;
Kneeld on the pier with modest graec,
And turned to heaven her beauteous face.

There rode the lords of France and Spain,
Of England, Flanders, and Lorraine;
While serried thousands round them stood,
From Shore of Leith to Holyrood.'

The lines quoted express what history has recorded of the warm welcome and the loyal devotion lavished upon Mary Stuart when she returned to sit upon the throne of her fathers. It was at Leith that Mary's daughter-in-law, Anne of Denmark, landed in May 1589, after her marriage to James VI. of Scotland in Norway. Other sovereigns who have landed at Leith are James VII. of Scotland in 1682 (while Duke of York), on which occasion he played golf on the links, and Mons Meg, fired in his honour, was damaged beyond repair; George IV., who arrived on 15 Aug. 1822; and Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort on 3 Sept. 1842. The Queen recorded her opinion of Leith in a single sentence, which was the reverse of favourable.

The historical account of Leith was brought down to 1548, in which year the fortifications began to rise around the town. In the contest between Mary of Lorraine and the Lords of the Congregation, Leith would have been extremely useful to either party, but its importance was far greater to the Regent than to the Lords. Holding it, she was able to draw from France provisions, munitions of war, troops; and, if the worst did come to the worst, it left a way of escape open by sea back to her native country. These reasons encouraged Mary in her attempt to make the inhabitants of the seaport friendly to her and her party. Mary's action with regard to the superiority of the town, and her promise to erect it into a royal burgh, have already been noticed. The goodwill she manifested towards them impressed the inhabitants with the belief that to the Queen Regent, rather than to another, should they look for help. Her frequent presence in the town, her gracious and winning ways, added not a little to her popularity. Mary of Lorraine had therefore acted wisely when she chose Leith as the 'nest' to which she, the 'linnet,' was compelled to fly for refuge from those birds of prey hovering over her—the Lords of Arran, Argyll, Ochiltree, and Ruthven. André de Montalembert, Sieur D'Essé, had, in 1548-49, constructed the fortifications of Leith, and made it the French 'place of arms' in Scotland. During the ten years that had elapsed between their erection and the siege of Leith, the fortifications had fallen out of repair, and the Regent at once set about putting them into a state of efficiency. Some preliminary negotiations were conducted, but without avail, and the Lords began to besiege the town in October 1559. Everything went against them. They tried to storm it, but were repulsed; the besieged made a sortie, and drove back the Protestant forces with great loss; an emissary, sent to England to beg assistance, was waylaid as he returned with a large sum of money to pay the forces, and robbed and wounded. In their need the Lords looked for help to Elizabeth, who sent (1 April 1560) an English reinforcement of 6000 men under the command of Lord Grey of Wilton. But, before their arrival, the 'linnet,' finding her nest no longer tenable, had abandoned it, and betaken herself

to the Castle of Edinburgh. For two months the siege lasted, success now declaring for the one side and now for the other. The loss of both parties in men was considerable, and the besieged found that they had not only to fight against the English, but against famine too. Still they fought on with undiminished spirit. At last both French and English saw that it was advisable to put a stop to this continued strife, and a treaty was arranged by the Bishop of Valence and Lord Burleigh. It stipulated that the two parties should return to their own lands on the same day, and this arrangement was carried into effect on 16 July 1560. Soon after, the walls were ordered to be destroyed, and Leith sank from being a fortified to being a commercial town. The Regent did not see these plans carried out. Her health had long been breaking, and the contention, rivalry, and bloodshed by which her term of office had become marked, doubtless hastened her end. She died on 10 June 1560, in the Castle of Edinburgh.

Mary, Queen of Scots, landed at Leith on 19 Aug. 1561, and rode to Holyrood on the next day amid the acclamations of the 'serried thousands' assembled to do her honour. Her mortgaging Leith, her chief act in reference to the town, has already been noticed. At that time Edinburgh was the natural centre of faction and intrigue, and Leith was peculiarly sensitive to every change of feeling in the capital. It was generally in opposition, so that if Edinburgh was held by one party, it was all but certain that Leith would contain the headquarters of the other. In the minority of James VI. the seaport was held by the Earl of Morton nominally for the King, and soon became the centre round which there gathered from Edinburgh and elsewhere the party opposed to the imprisoned Queen. Their council-chamber on the Coalhill has been alluded to under the antiquities. In 1571 the Edinburgh party made a sudden attack upon their opponents, in which, though at first victorious, they were afterwards worsted and driven back upon the capital. This was the 'Lang Fight,' in which the duration of the struggle was in inverse proportion to the number of the slain, the former having continued all day long, while the latter only numbered 36. As the war dragged on, feelings became embittered, and great cruelty and harshness were practised. Men and women were burned on the cheek, whipped through the town, drowned and hanged on the most trivial grounds. Even to belong to Edinburgh or Leith was crime enough to cost a man his life. It required very strong representations on the part of the French and English ambassadors to repress these barbarous acts, and to secure a cessation of hostilities between the Queen's men and the King's men.

In 1572 Leith was the scene of a meeting very different from any that had previously taken place in it, for in that year there was held in it an ecclesiastical convocation, in which superintendents, commissioners, and ministers took part. In the following year Maitland of Lethington died of poison in the Tolbooth of Leith (1573). An act of parliament, passed in 1578, is curiously illustrative of a time in which protection was considered a first law of nature. Its purpose was to prevent the export of butcher-meat, and one clause enjoined that the bailies of Leith should take care that no ship carried off more meat than was sufficient to serve its crew until they reached their next port.

Leith was made, in 1584, the chief market for herring and other fish caught in the Firth of Forth, and this doubtless helped to increase the trade of the port. In 1610, not fewer than 35 English sailors were hanged on the Sands of Leith for piracy, whose prevalence required stern measures of repression.

1643 is a memorable date in the history of Leith, for in October of that year the Solemn League and Covenant was signed by the inhabitants, the subscription being preceded by prayer, preaching, and fasting. Two years after Leith was visited by a terrible plague which, in nine months, carried off fully one-half of the population. Famine accompanied the plague, and had its own victims. Between them, in South Leith parish,

the death-roll numbered 2421; in Restalrig 160; in Craigend (Calton) 155. Many of the dead were buried in the Links, and even now it is not unusual, when the ground is opened, to find bones, and even, it is said, fragments of the blankets or other material in which the bodies were hastily wrapped and buried. One result of the calamity was the passing of an act of parliament which allowed the magistrates to seize whatever grain they could find in granaries or store-houses for the use of the survivors. They were also given permission to seek help from the charitable in their distress, both to pay for the borrowed corn, and to help them to tide over their time of trouble.

Five years elapsed between the stamping-out of the plague and the occupation of Leith by Major-General Lambert, acting for Oliver Cromwell. Disease and famine had thinned the population, and even those who survived bore the marks of the trial they had passed through. They were powerless to resist the exactions of their conquerors. Besides having to pay its share of the assessment of £200 levied upon the capital and seaport, Leith had also to find a monthly sum of £22, 7s. 6d. This does not appear a very large amount of money, still, when all the circumstances of the case are taken into account, £22, 7s. 6d. does not seem so insignificant a sum after all. When Cromwell returned to England he left General Monk commander-in-chief in Scotland. Monk made Leith his headquarters, and the Citadel, erected by Cromwell in 1650, contained a garrison of regular soldiers. Fully aware of the capabilities of Leith as a seaport, Monk exerted his influence to induce a number of Englishmen, of wealth and position, to settle there as immigrants. Those who came throve in their new home, much to the disgust of the people of Edinburgh, who did everything in their power to thwart them and keep them from prospering. Their attempts to hurt the English settlers became at last so notorious, that Cromwell himself had to interfere. At the instance of Monk, he appointed him and two of the Scotch judges referees in all matters of dispute. It might have been expected, and the action of the English makes it almost certain that they did expect, that Monk would have taken more than usual care to secure their interests. It seems more than probable that he was bribed by the city of Edinburgh. A memorial, prepared by the Southerners and the people of Leith, set forth their common grievances, but was unsuccessful in obtaining for them any redress. Still, so far as the Leith people were concerned, their position was not a little improved by the tranquillity of the times, the freer circulation of money, and the presence in their midst of an industrious, peaceful living community.

On 26 July 1698, the ill-fated Darien expedition of 5 frigates, with 1200 men and 300 gentlemen, sailed from Leith Roads. On 4 April 1705, Captain Green of the *Worcester* and two of his crew were hanged on Leith Sands for murder and piracy, committed on the high seas in 1703. In 1715, during the rebellion, Brigadier Mackintosh of Borlum, with a party of Highlanders, seized the Citadel, and held it for a day. The Duke of Argyll, who was then in Edinburgh, threatened to attack the Highlanders, but the marauders did not wait for battle. Having plundered the Custom-house, and broken open the prison, they gathered together as much booty as they could conveniently carry, and beat a hasty retreat across Leith Sands at low water. A mutiny of the Scaforth Highlanders occurred in 1778, but was suppressed without bloodshed by the officers granting their demands. Twenty-one years later a party of Highland recruits, which was to sail from Leith, also mutinied, refused to embark, and took up a position on the shore. This affair did not end so easily, as the mutiny was not quelled until 12 of the Highlanders were killed and 20 were wounded, while, of the Fencibles sent to subdue them, 2 were killed and 1 was wounded. On 17 Sept. 1779, Leith, like other towns on both sides of the Firth of Forth, was much disturbed by the appearance of Paul Jones. Three batteries were quickly raised, two at Leith and one at Newhaven, but their services were fortu-

nately not required, as the privateer's ships were blown out of the Firth by a strong westerly gale. Since the beginning of the present century Leith has had that form of good fortune which needs no annals to record it. In quieter times, and freed from the jealous rule of the city of Edinburgh, it has made advances which cannot fail to excite astonishment. In its docks, with the ships of all nations floating in them, in its warehouses and works, and in its busy streets, there is sure indication of its prosperity. And there can be no greater difference than between the attitude which Edinburgh sustains to Leith at the present day, and that which it sustained towards it during the centuries of its dominion and mis-rule. Petty jealousies do occasionally arise, but, on all important questions, there is commonly an unanimity of opinion and of sentiment which one would scarcely expect to see, after the bitter feeling of resentment with which Leith had learned to regard the capital, as the source of most of its woes, as the check upon its growth, and as the main cause of its degradation.

Of the natives of Leith, the following may be noted as the most famous. John Home (1722-1808), born in a house in Quality Street, became minister of Athelstaneford, wrote *Agis* and *Douglas*, and, owing to his having written these stage-plays, was regarded with disapproval by the Church. He gave up his charge, resided in Edinburgh until his death, and wrote other works, chiefly dramatic. *Douglas*, his best, was played at Edinburgh in 1756. Hugo Arnot (1749-86) wrote a *History of Edinburgh* (1779) and *Criminal Trials* (1785). Sir John Gladstone of Fasque (1764-1851) made a large fortune at Liverpool in the shipping trade, sat as member of parliament for Lancaster, Woodstock, Berwick, purchased the estate of Fasque, and was made a baronet in 1846. His fourth son, William Ewart (b. 1809), is the present Premier. Robert Jameson (1774-1854) acted as keeper of the Edinburgh University Museum (1792), professor of Natural History (1804), established the Wernerian Society (1808), and began the *Philosophical Magazine* (1819). Jameson wrote two works on mineralogy. David Cousin (1809-78) was an eminent architect. Erskine Nicol (b. 1825) is a well-known Scotch artist and member of the Royal Scottish Academy. James Marwick (b. 1826) acted as town-clerk of Edinburgh (1860-1873), and of Glasgow from 1873 onwards. He has edited numerous works on subjects upon which his position, first in Edinburgh and then in Glasgow, has made him an authority. Such are *Records of the City and Royal Burgh of Edinburgh* (4 volumes, quarto, 1869-80), *Records of the City and Royal Burgh of Glasgow* (2 volumes, quarto, 1876-80), and *Charters of the City of Glasgow* (1879). Other well-known characters connected with Leith, though not by birth, are Secretary Maitland (1525-73), who died of poison in the old Tolbooth to escape being executed; John Kay (1742-1826), the drawer of the 'Edinburgh Portraits,' who was brought up at Leith; Robert Nicoll (1814-37), 'Scotland's second Burns,' who lies buried in the old churchyard of St Ninians; John Logan (1748-88), ordained to South Leith parish in 1773, the composer of some of the Paraphrases and editor of an edition of Michael Bruce's Poems; Dr Colquhoun (1748-1827), who succeeded Logan in the charge; and Dr Harper (1794-1879), minister of the first Secession charge of North Leith (1819), professor of Systematic and Pastoral Theology in the United Presbyterian Theological Hall (1847), and moderator of the U. P. Synod (1860).

The parish of North Leith is bounded on the N by the Firth of Forth; on the E and SE by the Water of Leith, which divides it from the parish of South Leith; and on the S and W by the parish of St Cuthbert's. The outline is most irregular. It follows the windings of the Water of Leith from its mouth to a point near the Bonnington Mills, then strikes down in a NNW direction to within about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of the shore; then stretches in zig-zag fashion along the course of the Anchorfield Burn SW to Inverleith Row, whence it strikes off due N and reaches the Firth at Wardie. Its

surface is on the whole level, with a tendency to rise, at first abruptly, then gradually as it retreats from the Firth. It is mainly covered by the town of North Leith, the village of Newhaven, the suburbs of Bonnington and Trinity, and numerous villas with their grounds. Within late years the building of houses, chiefly of the villa class, has been largely carried on. In extent it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad, and has an area of 349 acres. A powerful breakwater on the seaward side of the parish has been built to defend the land against the encroachments of the Firth. North Leith Links, originally $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long and 200 yards broad, have entirely disappeared. The parish is partly traversed by the lines of the North British and Caledonian Railway Companies. The land in it has greatly increased in value of late years on account of the demand for ground to build upon, and this explains the disappearance of nurseries and market gardens which once occupied the ground now covered with houses. Pop. of North Leith *quoad civilia* parish (1801) 3228, (1831) 7416, (1861) 10,903, (1871) 14,828, (1881) 18,732, of whom 9304 were females, whilst 14,038 were in North Leith ecclesiastical parish, and 4694 in that of Newhaven. Houses (1881) 3743 inhabited, 230 vacant, 24 building.

This parish is in the presbytery of Edinburgh and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The living is worth about £700, made up of £285 of stipend and £395 from seat rents, fees, etc. There are an Established church of Newhaven and 4 Free churches—North Leith, income £1774, stipend £870; St Ninian's, income £227; Trinity, income £212, stipend £160; Newhaven, income £1129, stipend £351. North Leith United Presbyterian church has an income of £1721, and the Baptist church has 163 members. The parish contains 3 board schools, 1 navigation school (opened 1855), 1 of Dr Bell's schools, and some private schools.

Previous to the Reformation North Leith belonged partly to the parish of Holyroodhouse, and partly to that of St Cuthbert's, David I. having endowed the monastery of Holyrood, with considerable property on the shores of the Firth, of which North Leith, etc., formed a part. The chapel of St Ninian was built and endowed by Robert Ballantyne, abbot of Holyrood. It was purchased from John Bothwell, commendator of Holyrood, by the inhabitants of Leith in 1609. The district was thereupon erected into a parish by act of parliament, and in 1630 the commissioners for teinds and planting further extended its limit by adding to it Newhaven and the rest of the area that had belonged to St Cuthbert's. In 1633 the parish was joined to the episcopate of Edinburgh.

The parish of South Leith is bounded on the NE by the Firth of Forth, on the S by Duddingston and Canongate, on the W by some parishes of the royalty of Edinburgh, by St Cuthbert's and North Leith. Nearly triangular in form, and with an area of 1629 acres, the parish is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long on the NE side, $2\frac{1}{2}$ on the S side, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ on the W side. The boundary is traced for some way with Duddingston by the Fishwives' Causeway, then passes along the Portobello road as far as Jock's Lodge, where it strikes off, and, after skirting Arthur's Seat, mainly on the line of the Queen's Drive, trends almost due N to Abbeyhill, whence it runs along the North Back of the Canongate, passes through Low Calton, then down Leith Walk to its foot, strikes off westward to the Water of Leith, and follows its windings to the sea. It thus includes, besides its landward districts, Calton Hill, parts of Calton and Canongate, Abbeyhill, Jock's Lodge, Restalrig, the E side of Leith Walk, and the town of South Leith. Part of this district is described under Edinburgh, and separate articles treat of Jock's Lodge, Lochend, and Restalrig. Where not built upon, the ground has been brought to a high state of cultivation, but a great part of it is taken up by villas and mansions, among which may be mentioned Craigentenny House, Restalrig House, Lochend House, Hawkhill, Marionville. In a field which lies to the N of the Portobello road, a little way past Piershill, and belongs to the Craigentenny estate,

stands the splendid mausoleum of William Miller, Esq., at one time M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyne. The 'Craigenfinny marbles,' as the 'reliefs' which are on two sides of the mausoleum are called, represent the destruction of the Egyptians and the triumphant song of Miriam on their overthrow. Their execution is at once striking and artistic. The beach of South Leith, once fine, has been much spoiled of late years. Pop. of *quoad civilia* parish (1801) 12,044, (1831) 18,439, (1861) 26,170, (1871) 30,079, (1881) 44,783, of whom 22,454 were females, whilst 30,848 were in the ecclesiastical parish of South Leith, 4405 of St John's, 4368 of St Thomas, 5051 of Abbey, and 111 of Portobello. Houses (1881) 8938 inhabited, 830 vacant, 326 building.

This parish is in the presbytery of Edinburgh and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The living is worth £920, made up of tithes £690, communion elements £20, manse £90, glebe £120. The parish church, as well as St Thomas's and St John's Established Churches, are described under the town of Leith. There are also Established churches at Restalrig and Lorne Street. Two Free churches are—South Leith (income £1755) and St John's (income £1183, stipend £175). Three United Presbyterian churches are—Junction Street (income £1267, stipend £500), Kirkgate (income £827, stipend £400), and St Andrew's Place (income £1322). Other churches in the parish are mentioned under the town of Leith, and the various schools, board and otherwise, are also referred to there.

Restalrig was the ancient name of the parish of South Leith, a church having existed there as early as 1296, when Adam of St Edmunds, 'pastor of Restalric,' swore fealty to Edward I. From an early date in the 14th century to 1600, the patronage of this living was in the hands of the Logans of Restalrig, who lost it owing to the share which the then head of the family took in Gowrie's conspiracy. The establishment, which was collegiate, consisting of a dean and canon, was first set up by James III., was afterwards increased by James IV., who added 6 prebendaries, and by James V., who added singing boys. The three kings enriched it by grants of land, etc. A chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and situated in the town of South Leith, was erected, probably in 1483, and became the parish church after the Reformation, while the revenues derived from the altars and other sources were so far employed in the support of the ministers of the reformed church. In 1609 it was formally constituted the parish church by act of parliament, and endowed with the revenues and pertinents of Restalrig. Of the Preceptory of St Anthony, founded by Logan of Restalrig in 1435, and suppressed in 1614, hardly any vestiges remain. The seal of the convent is, however, still preserved in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

See *The History of Leith from the Earliest Accounts to 1827*, by Alexander Campbell (1827); *Antiquities of Leith*, by D. H. Robertson, M.D., F.S.A. (1851); *Memorials of Edinburgh in the Olden Times*, by Daniel Wilson, LL.D. (Edinb. 1875); and James Grant's *Old and New Edinburgh* (Lond. 1883).

Leithen Lodge, a modern mansion in Innerleithen parish, Peeblesshire, on the left bank of Leithen Water, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of the town. Its late owner, Jn. Miller, Esq. (1805-83), Liberal M.P. for Edinburgh 1868-74, held 13,000 acres in Peebles and 2750 in Kincardine shires, valued at £2782 and £3353 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Leithen Water. See INNERLEITHEN.

Leith Hall. See KENNETHMONT.

Leith Lumsden. See AUCHINDOIR.

Leitholm, a village in Eccles parish, Berwickshire, $\frac{5}{2}$ miles NW of Coldstream. It has a post office under Coldstream, the site of a pre-Reformation chapel, a public school, and a U.P. church, containing 300 sittings. Pop. (1861) 305, (1871) 328, (1881) 284.

Leith, Water of, a small river of Edinburghshire, formed by several burns of Midcaldar parish that rise among the Pentlands at altitudes of from 1250 to 1400

feet above sea-level. Thence it winds $23\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-eastward, through or along the borders of Midcaldar, Kirknewton, Currie, Colinton, St Cuthbert's, and North and South Leith parishes, till it falls into the Firth of Forth between the heads of the E and W piers of Leith harbour. Its chief tributary is Bavelaw Burn, flowing into it at Balerno; and its other tributaries are small but numerous, mostly from the Pentlands. Its volume varies, according to the weather, from the insignificance of a brook to the importance of a considerable river; and its velocity, over most of its course, in times of freshet, is impetuous. Its water-power, for the driving of corn, paper, and other mills, is economised by such a multitude of dams as to exceed the water-power of any other stream of its size in Scotland. The trout-fishing in its lower reaches has long been destroyed by the action of the mills; and that in its upper reaches used to be excellent, but has greatly deteriorated through extension of the Edinburgh water-works. Its banks, over the greater part of its course, are beautifully picturesque, ranging from romantic glen to meadowy plain, and abounding in rocks and woods, in parks and elegant mansions. The last $\frac{5}{2}$ miles of its course lie through the parliamentary burghs of EDINBURGH and LEITH; and the most striking feature here, the Dean Bridge, is noticed in our article on the former city.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Lempitlaw, a village in Sprouston parish, Roxburghshire, 6 miles ESE of Kelso.

Lendalfoot, a coast village, with a public school, in Colmonell parish, Ayrshire, at the mouth of the Water of Lendal, $\frac{6}{8}$ miles SSW of Girvan.

Lendal, Water of, a burn in Girvan and Colmonell parishes, Ayrshire, issuing from tiny Loch Lochton, and running $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-westward and west-by-southward, till it falls into the Firth of Clyde at Carleton Bay.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 7, 1863.

Leney. See LENY.

Lennel House, a modern mansion in Coldstream parish, Berwickshire, on the steep left bank of the Tweed, 1 mile NE of the town. It is a seat of the Earl of Haddington; and its predecessor was the residence for many years and the death-place of Patrick Brydone (1741-1818), author of the well-known *Tour through Sicily and Malta*, who here on 7 May 1787 gave Robert Burns an 'extremely flattering reception.' The parish of Coldstream till 1716 bore the name of Lennel or Leinhall; and its church stood 3 furlongs lower down the river. Around it once was a village of Lennel, destroyed by predatory incursion during the Border wars.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 26, 1864. See TYNINGHAME.

Lennox, the ancient county of Dumbarton, comprehending the whole of the modern county of Dumbarton, a large part of Stirlingshire, and part of the counties of Perth and Renfrew. The original name was *Leven-ach*, 'the field of the Leven,' and very appropriately designated the basin, not only of the river Leven, but also of Loch Lomond, anciently called Loch Leven. Levenachs, in the plural number, came to be the name of all the extensive and contiguous possessions of the powerful earls of the soil; and, being spelt and written Levenax, was easily and naturally corrupted into Lennox. In the 13th century Lennox and the sheriffdom of Dumbarton appear to have been co-extensive; but afterwards, in consequence of great alterations and considerable encroachments upon the sheriffdom, they ceased to be identical.

In or soon after 1174 King William the Lion created the two new earldoms of Garioch and Levenach, and bestowed them on his brother, David, Earl of Huntingdon, who, however, in 1184 appears to have resigned the earldom of Levenach in favour of Alnyn, first of a line of Celtic earls. Maldwin, the third earl, obtained from Alexander II. in 1238 a confirmatory charter of the earldom as held by his father; but was not allowed the Castle of Dumbarton, nor the lands, port, and fisheries of Murrach. In 1284 Earl Malcolm concurred with the 'Magnates Scotie' in swearing to acknowledge Margaret of Norway as heir-apparent to Alexander III.'s

throne; and in 1290 he appeared in the assembly of the states at Birgham, and consented to the marriage of Margaret with the son of Edward I. Next year, when Margaret's death opened the competition for the Crown, Malcolm was one of the nominees of Robert Bruce; and, resistance to England becoming necessary, he, in 1296, assembled his followers, and, with other Scottish leaders, invaded Cumberland and assaulted Carlisle. While Sir Alexander Menteith, the captor of the patriot Wallace, was governor of Dumbarton Castle, and sheriff of Dumbartonshire, in favour of Edward I., Malcolm went boldly out, and achieved feats as a supporter of Robert Bruce; and he continued, after Bruce's death, to maintain the independence of the kingdom, till, in 1333, he fell with hoary locks, but fighting like a youthful warrior, at Halidon Hill.

In 1424, after the restoration of James I., Earl Duncan became involved in the fate of his son-in-law, Murdoch, Duke of Albany, the Regent; and for some real or merely imputed crime, which no known history specifies, he was, in May next year, along with the Duke and two of the Duke's sons, beheaded at Stirling. Though Duncan left, by his second marriage, a legitimate son, called Donald of Lennox; yet his daughter Isabella, Duchess of Albany, while obtaining no regular entry to the earldom as heiress, appears to have enjoyed it during the reign of James II.; and she resided in the castle of Inchmurrin in Loch Lomond, the chief messuage of the earldom, and there granted charters to vassals, as Countess of Lennox, and made gifts of portions of the property to religious establishments. After this lady's death in 1459, a long contest took place for the earldom between the heirs of her sisters, Elizabeth and Margaret, the second and third daughters of Duncan, whose priority of age was not ascertained by evidence, or admitted of keen and plausible dispute. The vast landed property of Lennox was dismembered between the disputants; but the honours, the superiority, and the principal messuage of the earldom—the grand object of dispute—could be awarded to only one party, and were not finally adjudged till 1493. Sir John Stewart of Darnley had married Elizabeth; and their grandson, besides being declared heir to half the Lennox estate, became Lord Darnley and Earl of Lennox. Sir Robert Menteith of Rusky had married Margaret; and their moiety of the Lennox estate came, with the estate of Rusky, to be divided, in the persons of their great-granddaughters, the co-heiresses, between Sir John Haldane of Gleneagles, who had married the elder, and Sir John Napier of Merchiston, who had married the younger. In 1471 the earldom, being in the King's hands by the non-entry of any heir, was given, during his life, to Andrew, Lord Avondale, the chancellor. After the fall of James III., John Lord Darnley appears to have been awarded the Lennox honours by the new government; and in 1488 he sat as Earl of Lennox in the first parliament, and received for himself and his son Matthew Stewart the ward and revenues of Dumbarton Castle, which had been held by Lord Avondale. But only next year he took arms against the young King, drew besieging forces upon his fortresses both of Crookston and Dumbarton, suffered a defeat or rather a night surprise and rout at Tilly Moss, on the S side of the Forth above Stirling, saw the castle of Dumbarton, which was defended by four of his sons, yield to a vigorous six weeks' siege, headed by the King and the ministers of state, and, after all, succeeded in making his peace with government, and obtaining a full pardon for himself and his followers.

Matthew, the next Earl, whose accession took place in 1494, led the men of Lennox to the fatal field of Flodden, where he and the Earl of Argyll commanded the right wing of the Scottish army, and, with many of their followers, were hewn down amid vain efforts of valour. John, the son and successor of Matthew, played an active part during the turbulent minority of James V. In 1514 he, along with the Earl of Glencairn, assailed the castle of Dumbarton during a tempestuous night, and, breaking open the lower gate, succeeded in

taking it; in 1516 he was imprisoned by the Regent Albany, to compel him to surrender the fortress as the key of the west, and was obliged to comply; and in 1526 he assembled a force of 10,000 men, and marched towards Edinburgh to the rescue of the young King from the power of the Douglases. Matthew, the next earl, a very conspicuous figure in history, obtained in 1531, for nineteen years, the tenure of the governorship and revenues of Dumbarton Castle. In 1543, some French ships arriving in the Clyde with supplies for the Queen, he, by artful persuasion, got the captains to land 30,000 crowns of silver and a quantity of arms and ammunition in the castle; and he immediately joined with other malcontents in an abortive attempt to overthrow the government. In May and June 1544 he secretly entered the service of Henry VIII., engaging every effort to seize and deliver to England the Scottish Queen, the isle of Bute, and the castle and territories of Dumbarton, and obtaining from the King the Lady Margaret Douglas in marriage, and lands in England to the annual value of 6800 merks Scots. Sent soon afterwards to the Clyde with 18 English ships and 600 soldiers, he was civilly received by George Stirling of Glorat, whom he had left in charge of Dumbarton Castle as his deputy; but he no sooner hinted to that official his design, and offered him a pension from Henry, than he and his Englishmen were turned out of the fortress and compelled to return to their ships. The Earl and his party now ravaged and wasted, with fire and sword, the islands of Arran and Bute, and other places in the west; and in October 1545 he was declared by parliament to have incurred forfeiture. He continued an active partisan in the hostilities against Scotland of Henry VIII. and his successor, received from the former a grant of the manor of Temple-Newson in Yorkshire, and during twenty years remained in England an exile from his native land. Father of Mary's husband, the ill-fated Lord Darnley, and grandfather of James VI., he eventually rose in the revolving politics of the period to the uppermost side of the wheel, and for a period filled the office of Regent, and vice-regally swayed the sceptre of his grandson. Holding at Stirling Castle, in Sept. 1571, what the opposite party in politics called 'the black parliament,' he was mortally wounded in an attack made upon the town by a small force who designed to take the fortress by surprise.

The earldom of Lennox now devolved on James VI. as the next heir; and in April 1572 it and the lordship of Darnley, with the whole of the family property and heritable jurisdictions, were given to Lord Charles Stewart, the King's uncle, and Lord Darnley's younger brother. But he dying in 1576 without male issue, they again devolved to the King, and were given in 1578 to the King's grand-uncle, Lord Robert Stewart, Bishop of Caithness, resigned by him in 1579 in exchange for the earldom of March, and given in 1579-80 to Esmé Stewart, Lord D'Aubigny. In Aug. 1581 Esmé, this last favourite among the royal kinsmen, and the holder of the office of chamberlain of Scotland, was raised to the dignity of the Duke of Lennox and Earl of Darnley; and his son Ludovic, the second Duke, received from the King additional offices and grants of property, and, among other preferments, was made custodian of Dumbarton Castle, and the owner of its pertinents and revenues. In 1672 Charles the sixth Duke, dying without issue, the peerage, with all its accumulated honours and possessions, went once more to the Crown, devolving on Charles II. as the nearest collateral heir-male; and the revenues of the estates were settled for life on the dowager Duchess. In 1680 Charles II. granted to his illegitimate son, Charles, born of Louise Renée de Perreencourt de Querouaille, Duchess of Portsmouth and D'Aubigny, the dukedom of Lennox and earldom of Darnley in Scotland, and the dukedom of Richmond and earldom of March in the peerage of England. After the death of the dowager Duchess in 1702, the Duke of Richmond and Lennox sold the whole of his property in Scotland, the Marquis of Montrose

purchasing most of it, as well as many of its jurisdictions. In 1836 Charles, fifth Duke of Richmond and Lennox, succeeded to the Gordon estates. See GORDON CASTLE.

In the reign of James IV. the sheriffdom of Dumbar-tonshire was made hereditary in the family of Lennox, Earl Matthew obtaining in 1503 a grant which united the office to the earldom. The office continued a per-tinent of the Earls and Dukes for two centuries, and was usually executed by deputy-sheriffs of their appoint-ment. The Marquis of Montrose, who was created Duke in 1707, purchased at once the sheriffdom of the county, the custodianship of Dumbarton Castle, and the juris-diction of the regality of Lennox, along with the large part of the Lennox property bought from the first Duke of Richmond and Lennox. The Earls and Dukes of Lennox had a very ample jurisdiction over all their estates, both in and beyond Dumbar-tonshire, compre-hended in the regality of Lennox; and their vassals also had powers of jurisdiction within the lands held by them, subject to the remarkable condition that all the criminals condemned in their court should be executed on the Earl's gallows. At the abolition of heritable juris-dictions in 1748, the Duke of Montrose claimed for the regality of Lennox £4000, but was allowed only £578, 18s. 4d. See Dr William Fraser's *The Lennox* (2 vols., Edinb., 1874), and other works cited under DUM-BARTON and DUMBAR-TONSHIRE.

Lennoxbank, an estate, with a mansion, in Bonhill parish, Dumbar-tonshire, near Balloch station. Its owner, Archibald Orr-Ewing, Esq. of BALLIKINEAIN and GOLLANFIELD (b. 1819), Conservative member for Dumbar-tonshire since 1868, holds 201 acres in Dum-bar-ton, 4520 in Stirling, and 906 in Inverness shires, valued at £4340, £3086, and £865 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Lennox Castle, a very strong ancient fortalice in Currie parish, Edinburghshire, on a rising-ground on the right bank of the Water of Leith, $\frac{2}{3}$ mile SW of Currie village. It commanded a charming view down the vale of the Water of Leith towards the Firth of Forth; had a subterranean communication with another building on the opposite bank of the river; belonged to the Earls of Lennox; was an occasional residence of Queen Mary and the Regent Morton, and a favourite hunting-seat of James VI., from whom it passed into the possession of the celebrated George Heriot; and, having fallen into decay, it became an utter ruin, now popularly known as Lymphoy.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Lennox Castle, a splendid mansion in Campsie parish, Stirlingshire, 7 furlongs WSW of Campsie Glen station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by N of Lennoxtown. Standing on the wooded northern slope of the South Brae (758 feet), it commands an extensive and brilliant view, and itself figures as a striking feature in a gorgeous landscape. It was erected in 1837-41, after designs by David Hamil-ton of Glasgow, in a bold variety of the grand old Nor-man style; occupies a site adjoining that of the old mansion of Woodhead; and is the seat of the Hon. Charles Spencer Bateman Hanbury Kincaid-Lennox (b. 1827), M.P. for Herefordshire 1852-57 and for Leominster 1858-65. He married the heiress of Lennox Castle in 1861, and assumed her name; and he holds 7606 acres in the shire, valued at £8924 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Lennox Hills, a range of hills extending east-north-eastward along the middle of the ancient county of Lennox, from the vicinity of Dumbarton to the vicinity of Stirling. It is interrupted, in Strathblane parish, by the valley of the Blane, but is elsewhere continuous. The portion of it WSW of the interruption is called the Kilpatrick Hills, and the portions ENE of the interrup-tion are called the Strathblane, the Killearn, the Fintry, the Gargunnock, the Campsie, the Kilsyth, and the Dundaff Hills; and all these, with their principal char-acters and altitudes, are separately noticed. The range has an aggregate length of 23 miles; varies in breadth from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 miles; culminates in Earl's Seat at an alti-

tude of 1894 feet; consists chiefly of various kinds of trap, containing great plenty of rare minerals; and in many parts displays romantic features of glen, ravine, cliff, and basaltic colonnade.

Lennoxlove, a seat of Lord Blantyre, in Haddington parish, Haddingtonshire, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S of Haddington town. Anciently called Lethington, it belonged to the Maitland family from 1345, and was the birth-place of John Maitland, Duke of Lauderdale (1616-82), and long the chief residence of him and of other members of the line. About the beginning of the 18th century it passed by sale to Alexander, Lord Blantyre, and was named by him Lennoxlove in honour of the Duchess of Lennox, who gave him the means of purchasing it. It is partly a building of high antiquity, its square tower (80 feet high, with walls from 10 to 13 feet in thickness) being unsurpassed in strength and height by any similar structure in Scotland. A Latin inscription over the massive N door of grated iron records that this tower was improved in 1626 by John Maitland, Earl of Lau-derdale. In Haddingtonshire Lord Blantyre holds 2953 acres, valued at £6421 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863. See ERSKINE and John Small's *Castles and Man-sions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1883).

Lennoxtown, a town in Campsie parish, Stirlingshire, on the left bank of Glazert Water, with a station on the Campsie and Blane Valley section of the North British railway, $\frac{9}{10}$ miles SE of Killearn, $\frac{3}{4}$ NNW of Kirkintilloch, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ N by E of Glasgow. Founded a century since, it has always been in great measure dependent on print-works, bleachfields, alum-works, collieries, and other industrial establishments in its vicinity, and mainly consists of one long street, whose plain two-story houses present an unassuming but cleanly and comfortable appearance. It serves as the centre of traffic for all the numerous and various factories in Campsie parish, and has a post office under Glasgow, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph depart-ments, branches of the Royal Bank and of the National Security Savings' Bank, 10 insurance agencies, 3 hotels, a gas company, a water supply of 1876, a town hall, a mechanics' institution, and educational, horticultural, and agricultural societies. A sheriff small debt court is held on the fourth Thursday of February, May, August, and November. Places of worship are Campsie parish church (1828; 1550 sittings), with a square tower; a Free church, built soon after the Disruption; a U.P. church (1784; 593 sittings); and St Machan's Roman Catholic church (1846; 400 sittings). The public, Oswald, and a Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 312, 170, and 204 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 178, 75, and 152, and grants of £161, 2s., £75, 19s. 6d., and £118, 17s. Pop. (1841) 2820, (1861) 3209, (1871) 3917, (1881) 3249, of whom 1676 were females. Houses (1881) 694 inhabited, 96 vacant.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Lentran, a station on the Highland railway, in Kirk-hill parish, Inverness-shire, close to the southern shore of the Beaully Firth, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Inverness. Near it is Lentran House.

Lentrathen. See LENTRATHEN.

Lenturk. See LENTURK.

Leny, a mansion and a mountain pass in Callander parish, Perthshire. The mansion, 1 mile NW of Cal-lander village, in a small romantic glen with a water-fall, was enlarged and beturreted towards the middle of the present century. Its owner, John Buchanan Hamil-ton, Esq., F.R.S., of Bardowie and Spittal (b. 1822), holds 3330 acres in Perth, 582 in Stirling, and 150 in Dumbar-ton shires, valued at £1334, £926, and £220 per annum. The Pass of Leny, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Callander, strikes north-by-westward to Loch Lubnaig; takes up the Callander and Oban railway; is traversed by the impetuous northern head-stream of the Teith; and has a narrow, alpine character, flanked by wooded preci-pices, and overlung on the W side by the bold acclivi-ties of Ben Ledi (2575 feet). It formed in olden times a portal to the Highlands, so strong that a few brave men could have held it against an army, and is de-

scribed by Sir Walter Scott in his *Legend of Montrose*.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Lenzie, a southern suburb of Kirkintilloch, partly in Kirkintilloch parish, Dumbartonshire, and partly in Cadder parish, Lanarkshire, with a junction on the North British railway, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile S of Kirkintilloch, 41 miles W of Edinburgh, and $6\frac{1}{4}$ NNE of Glasgow, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. Of recent and rapid extension, it is the seat of the Barony Lunatic Asylum, erected in 1875 at a cost of £150,000 on the Woodlee estate of 167 acres, which was purchased by the Barony Parochial Board in 1852 for £9357. Elizabethan in style, the building is over 700 feet long and 450 broad, occupying $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres of ground. There are two central towers 150 feet high, a clock-tower of 88 feet above the main entrance, and a flèche surmounting the chapel, which is seated for 400, and adorned with stained glass. The dining-hall can also accommodate 400 persons; and the recreation-hall measures 90 feet by 60, the kitchen 60 by 35. Another institution is the Glasgow Convalescent Home (1864). An Established church, built as a chapel of ease in 1873, was raised to *quoad sacra* status in 1876; a U.P. church, erected in 1874-75 at a cost of £3300, contains 450 sittings; and St Cyprian's Episcopal church (1873) contains 200. The *quoad sacra* parish is in the presbytery of Glasgow and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; its minister's stipend is £450. Pop. of parish (1881) 2292, of whom 852 were in Cadder; of village (1871) 351, (1881) 1316, of whom 495 were patients in the Barony Asylum, 68 in the Convalescent Home, 648 in Kirkintilloch police burgh, and 573 in Cadder.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Leochel Burn, a troutful rivulet of central Aberdeenshire, rising as Corse Burn in the N of Coull parish at an altitude of 970 feet above sea-level, and winding $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-eastward through or along the borders of Leochel, Tough, and Alford parishes, till, after a descent of 510 feet, it falls into the Don, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Alford bridge.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Leochel-Cushnie, a parish of central Aberdeenshire, comprising the ancient parishes of Leochel and Cushnie, united temporarily in 1618, permanently in 1795. Its church stands, 1029 feet above sea-level, 6 miles SW of the post-town and station, Alford. It is bounded NW by Kildrummy, N by Alford, NE, E, and SE by Tough, S by Coull and Tarland-Migvie, and W by Towie. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 12,859 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $3\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The drainage is carried northward to the Don by **LEOCHEL BURN** (running $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-westward along the Tough and Alford boundaries and through the interior) and by its affluents—**Rumblie Burn** (flowing $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-southward along the Coull boundary), the **Burn of CUSHNIE** (flowing $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward through the interior), and **Droichs Burn** (tracing part of the northern boundary). The surface is hilly, sinking in the extreme N to 500 feet above sea-level, and rising thence to 1468 feet at Langgadle Hill, 1723 at Scar Hill, and 2032 at Sochaugh or Cushnie Hill, which culminate respectively on the northern, western, and south-western boundaries. Granite is the predominant rock; and the soil of the valleys is clayey for the most part but in places a fine alluvium, of some of the hill-slopes is a fertile loam. Nearly half of the entire area is in tillage; about 1150 acres are under wood; and the rest is either pasture or moor. Cairns and stone circles were at one time numerous, and several 'eirde' or 'Pict's houses' have been found on Cairncoullie farm. **CRAIGIEVAR Castle**, **CUSHNIE House**, **HALLHEAD House**, and **LYNTURK House** are all noticed separately; and Sir William Forbes, Bart., divides most of the property with 4 lesser proprietors. Ecclesiastically including the Corse or northern division of **COULL**, **Leochel-Cushnie** is in the presbytery of Alford and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £260. The parish church, built in 1798, contains 500 sittings. The Free church, a conjoint charge with Towie, stands 9 furlongs WSW of the

parish church; on the NE verge of the parish is **Lynturk U.P. church**; and four public schools—**Cairncoullie**, **Corse**, **Craigievar**, and **Cushnie**—with respective accommodation for 60, 90, 140, and 96 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 40, 76, 55, and 83, and grants of £42, 7s., £70, 6s., £49, 11s. 6d., and £78, 15s. Valuation (1860) £4919, (1882) £8176, 6s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 668, (1831) 1077, (1861) 1173, (1871) 1232, (1881) 1217.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Leod. See **CASTLE-LEOD**.

Lerwick (Scand. *Leir-vik*, 'land bay'), a parish containing a town of the same name, towards the S of the Mainland of Shetland. It is bounded NE and E by Bressay Sound between the Mainland and Bressay, SE by the sea, SW by the portion of Bressay parish now forming the *quoad sacra* parish of Quarff, and W and NW by the parish of Tingwall. Except along the coast, the boundaries are artificial. The sea coast is deeply indented: on the NE a bay extends from Grimista to Lerwick, 1 mile wide across the mouth, and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile deep; S of Lerwick is Brei Wick, $6\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs across the mouth, from the Nab (NE) to Ness of Sound (SW), and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile deep. To the SW is the Voe of Sound, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide from Dainaberg (NE) to the Nizz (SW), and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile deep; and further to the SW still is Gulber Wick, $\frac{5}{8}$ mile wide and 1 mile deep; while on the extreme S is the East Voe of Quarff, the northern shore of which is in Lerwick. The Sound of Bressay and the Bay of Lerwick is one of the finest anchorages in the United Kingdom. The greatest length of the parish, from NNW to SSE, at the head of East Voe of Quarff, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and the greatest width, from the projecting point SE of the burgh of Lerwick to the Hill of Fitch, is $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles, but the average width is only about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. The land area is 5653 acres. From the sea-coast the surface rises steeply to a height of over 100 feet on the N, and over 200 in the centre and S, the highest points being 346 feet on the border of the parish to the SW of Grimista, 273 at Ward of Lerwick NW of the town, 576 at Shorloun Hill W of Sandy Loch, near the centre of the parish; 258 at the highest point between Sandy Loch and Trebister Loch, 365 at the highest point on the road to the SW of Sandy Loch, 244 to the W of Setter Ness, and 217 on the surface of Brindister Loch. Only a very small portion of the parish is arable, and this lies along the coast, where the soil is light and sandy, but fairly good; elsewhere there is rock and peat moss. Except on the extreme S, where mica schist comes in, the underlying rocks belong to the Lower Old Red period, and consist of sandstones, flagstones, and conglomerate, of which the first is quarried. As elsewhere throughout the **SHETLAND** Islands, there are a number of small lochs, the principal being **Clickhimin** or **Cleek-em-in**, SW of the burgh of Lerwick, separated from Brei Wick by a shingle terrace or 'ayre'; **Sandy Loch** and **Trebister Loch**, W of the Voe of Sound; **Brindister Loch** in the S; and **Gossa Water** on the boundary with Tingwall. **Clickhimin** derives its name from a whisky-shop that once stood near it, and was supposed to entice or 'cleek' people into it. **Brindister Loch** has a small island, with the remains of a broch, and said to be a breeding-place of the lesser black-backed gull. There is another broch at **Burland**, on the coast to the E; and a third, with some very peculiar features, is on a little circular islet of about 150 feet in diameter in **Clickhimin**. This last was excavated in 1861, when a number of stone vessels were found. The drainage of the parish is effected by a number of small streams, the principal being two entering the sea near the pier at Grimista, the burns that flow into **Sandy** and **Trebister Lochs** and thence to the Voe of Sound, one that enters the head of **Gulber Wick**, one from **Brindister Loch**, and one in the SW that flows to **Fitch Burn** in **Tingwall** parish. Besides **Lerwick burgh**, the parish contains also the hamlet of **Sound**, at the head of **Voe of Sound**. The inhabitants of **Sound** are very primitive, and are at deadly feud with the people of **Lerwick**. The churches are noticed in the following article. Five schools—**Gulberwick** public, **Lerwick** first public, **Lerwick** infant public, **Lerwick** Educational Institute, and

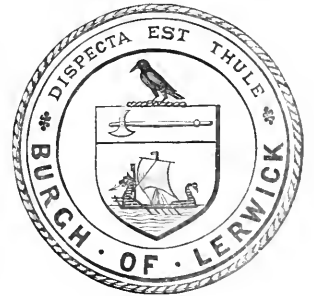
Lerwick Episcopalian—with respective accommodation for 65, 162, 140, 194, and 87 scholars, had (1882) an attendance of 44, 154, 133, 77, and 42, and grants of £30, 18s., £118, 16s., £98, £61, 15s., and £28, 15s. The parish is the seat of the presbytery of Lerwick in the synod of Shetland, and the living is worth £193 a year. Gremista, 2 miles NNW of the town of Lerwick, is the only mansion and the largest estate in the parish, belonging to the Nicolson family. There are five other principal landowners, besides a number of feuars. Valuation, inclusive of the burgh, (1881) £9340. Pop. (1801) 1706, (1831) 3194, (1861) 3631, (1871) 4180, (1881) 4772, of whom 3854 were in the burgh, 191 on board ship, and 727 in the landward part of the parish, while 2141 were males and 2631 females.

The presbytery of Lerwick, meeting at Lerwick as circumstances require, includes the *quoad civilia* parishes of Bressay, Dunrossness, Lerwick, and Tingwall, the *quoad sacra* parishes of Quarff and Sandwick, and the mission stations of Fair Isle and Whiteness, the latter being a royal bounty station. Pop. (1871) 13,047, (1881) 13,051, of whom 2778 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1873.

Lerwick, a burgh of barony, a police burgh, and the chief town and county town of SHETLAND, stands on Bressay Sound, near the extreme E of the parish just mentioned. By road it is 4 miles SE of Tingwall, 6 ENE of Scalloway, 2½ N by E of SUMBURGH Head, 4½ S by W of Balta Sound in UNST, and 115 NE of KIRKWALL, by reference to which its distance from places further S may be ascertained. The sheltered landlocked bay must certainly have been used to a large extent from very early times, and there was in all probability from a very early date a village on or near the site of the present town, but of this there seems to be now no trace left, unless it be in the narrow and inconvenient main street. The present burgh, notwithstanding its very quaint and ancient appearance, which makes it look older than many places of thrice its age, dates only from the early part of the 17th century. Mention is made of it in 1625, in an 'Act anent the demolishing of the houssis of Lerwick,' when the sheriff of Orkney and Shetland gave orders that, in consequence of the great wickedness of every sort that was going on among the Shetlanders and the Dutch who resorted to the Sound in the prosecution of the herring fishing, all 'the houssis of Lerwick, quihilk is a desert place,' should be demolished. Desert probably refers to the condition of the country in the neighbourhood, and as indicating the worthy sheriff's opinion that there was no need for a town in such a place. But in spite of this, and though the houses then standing were probably destroyed, the natural law of supply and demand was not to be interfered with, and the suitability of the place as the natural centre for the islands was very soon again acknowledged, for in the time of Charles II., during the first Dutch war, a fort was built and a garrison of 300 men stationed here to protect the place against the Hollanders, and probably also to attack, if need be, the Dutch herring-busses. (See SHETLAND.) On the conclusion of peace, the garrison was withdrawn and the fort dismantled; and when the war was renewed a Dutch frigate very soon visited the bay and took advantage of this defenceless condition by destroying the buildings of the fort, and burning a considerable portion of the town. In 1640 the part of the Sound opposite was the scene of a conflict between 10 Spanish war ships and 4 Dutch ones; and in 1653 and 1665 the fleet of the Commonwealth, consisting of over 90 ships, lay at anchor off the town for several days; while during the continental wars at the beginning of the following century a good deal of damage was done on several occasions by French privateers. Paul Jones was in the bay, but is said to have been frightened away by the sight of the red petticoats of the women going to market on the Nab. The story is very doubtful, but at all events he did no harm. Since then Lerwick has grown slowly, and though vast improvement has taken place since 1850, many of the arrangements are still somewhat

old-fashioned. The town, like so many of those on the Scottish coast, consists mainly of one long narrow street, following all the windings of the shore for a distance of about 5 furlongs. This is bounded on the W by a high bank, up which are a number of lanes leading to a road along the ridge towards the docks. At the N end of the town is Fort Charlotte, and further N still is the headland known as North Ness, to the W of which are the docks, where ship-repairing and boat-building are carried on. At the E end of the town are the Widows' Asylum and the Anderson Institute; and on the high ground to the W is the district known as Newtown, occupied by modern houses built within the last twenty years. Though it is no longer true of the main street that it knows nothing of cart or carriage, and is seldom trodden by anything heavier than a sheltly laden with turf, yet it is still very narrow and inconvenient; and though the houses are mostly good, in the older part of the town they straggle very much, and present gable or front or corner to the street, just as was most convenient to the builder at the time.

Fort Charlotte is the headquarters of the Royal Naval Reserve for the N, and one of the most important of all the stations on the coast of the United Kingdom, both as regards the number of men and their superior physique. Exercise is engaged in with two 6½ ton guns, and shooting practice is obtained at the North Ness with converted 64 pound Palliser guns. The town-hall and the county buildings stand side by side on the highest part of the ridge above the old town. The former was erected in 1882-83, the foundation-stone being laid by the Duke of Edinburgh on 24 Jan. 1882, and the opening ceremony presided over by Sheriff Thoms on 30 July 1883. The front elevation shows a central gable with turrets at the angles and side wings. In the gable is the chief entrance by an arched doorway; and above the main staircase is a clock and bell tower rising to a height of 72 feet, with battlements and corner turrets. Over the windows are the coats of arms of various peers who are, or have been, connected with the district. Over the lower windows from N to S are the arms of the Earls of Zetland and Morton with a Viking dragon ship in the centre; those of the Earl of Orkney and of Baron Sinclair, with the Norwegian lion in the centre; of the Stewarts and of the Earl of Caithness, with the Scottish lion; of Bothwell, Duke of Orkney, and of Earl Rosslyn, with the Orcadian galley; while over the oriel windows are the arms of the town of Lerwick newly granted by the Lyon King-at-Arms. These are 'Or,' in a sea proper, a dragon ship vert under sail, oars in action; on a chief gules a battle-axe argent. Above the shield is placed a suitable helmet with a mantling gules doubled, and on a wreath of the proper livery is set forth the crest, a raven proper, and in an escrol, over the same, this motto, '*Dispecta est Thule.*' On the ground floor are the burgh court-room (24 × 30 feet) with magistrates' rooms and police cells, and the custom-house and inland revenue offices, etc. Occupying the whole of the front of the first floor is the town-hall, 60 feet long, 30 wide, and 25 high, with timbered ceiling. There is accommodation for 500 persons. In front it is lit by an oriel and mullioned windows, in the S end by mullioned and traceried windows, and in the N end by a large wheel window with lancets below. The windows are of stained glass representing various persons and incidents connected with the history of the Shetlands, and presented by various donors, including the councils of Amsterdam and Hamburg. In the corridor



Seal of Lerwick.

are panels with the arms of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Leith, and Aberdeen presented by the respective corporations, and of Dundee and Kirkwall presented respectively by Messrs Strong and Peace. There is also a presentation portrait of Sheriff-substitute Rampini painted in 1883. Behind are retiring rooms and a public reading and news room, and on the next story are two smaller halls. The cost, exclusive of gifts, was £4500, and the stained-glass windows alone have cost £1200 more. The old town-hall dated from the end of the 17th century. The new county buildings, close to the town-hall, were erected in 1872. The building occupied by the Commercial Bank was erected in 1871, and that occupied by the Union Bank, which was built in 1872, and is Scottish Baronial in style, contains not only the banking offices and the agent's house but also shops. A sailors' home and institute, opened in 1871, principally through the exertions of Mr Macgregor of *Rob Roy* fame, was a failure, as the men of the naval reserve for whose use it was mainly intended preferred to lounge on the streets. There are Established, Free, United Presbyterian, Wesleyan Methodist, Congregational, Baptist, and Episcopal churches, but except that the Established church has an organ none of them call for more particular notice. Education is provided by a public school under the parish board, by the Anderson Institute—which, as well as the Widows' Institute that stands beside it, was erected and endowed by the late Mr Arthur Anderson, long chairman of the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and for a short time M.P. for Orkney and Shetland, of the latter of which counties he was a native—and by a school in connection with the Episcopal church. Water and drainage works were carried out in 1871 after plans by Messrs Leslie of Edinburgh at a cost of about £6000. For the former, the level of Sandy Loch was raised 2 feet by means of an embankment, and a reservoir and filter beds were constructed, but notwithstanding this the water is very dark coloured and muddy. A new cemetery has been formed to the SSE at the Nab.

With the exception of woollen knitted goods, which are noted for their softness and warmth, the trade of Lerwick is principally connected with its position as a centre of distribution among the whole group of islands; with the herring and white fishing, for both of which it is a centre, the number of herring boats fishing from it being about 300; and with its being a place of rendezvous and call for the ships sailing from ABERDEEN, DUNDEE, PETERHEAD, and Hull to the seal and whale fishing. Communication is kept up by steamers from Leith and Aberdeen, which make Lerwick their northern terminus. From 1838 till 1858 there was only a weekly steamer from April to October, but in the latter year it began to ply all the year round, and since 1866 the number of vessels has been increased to two in summer and one in winter. A local steamer sails weekly to UNST, YELL, and Dunrossness. The harbour is near the centre of the town on the E, and is at present (1883) being largely extended. The roadstead is excellent, the soundings over a considerable area being 9 fathoms, but the old harbour consisted merely of a quay called the Victoria Wharf, running eastward for 110 feet with a spur to the N at the seaward end. The depth at the point was, however, only 8 feet at high water, so that the steamers of the North of Scotland and Orkney and Shetland Steam Navigation Company could not get alongside, and goods and passengers had to be landed in boats. An act of parliament for the improvement of the pier was obtained in 1877-78, but, the Treasury having refused a loan to carry out the works, nothing was done till 1883, when a fund of £15,000 having been raised partly by loan and partly by subscription, the harbour trustees contracted for new works to cost £12,700, and the foundation-stone was laid on 2 Aug. with full masonic honours—the first occasion of the sort in Shetland. The new pier, formed of concrete, is to run out 220 feet from the Victoria Wharf, with a width of 55 and a depth of 18 feet at high water at the sea end, and 14 feet at its junction with the present

quay, the depths at low water being 4 feet less. Twenty thousand cubic yards of silt are to be removed from the harbour bottom, and an esplanade with a minimum width of 25 feet is to be formed for 120 yards S of Victoria Wharf and 420 to the N of it. At the S end of this a wharf 50 feet long is to be formed for boats and small vessels, and another jetty is to be built to protect the boat harbour. The engineer is Mr W. Dyce Kay, and the works are to be carried out in the manner that was employed with such success at ABERDEEN harbour works. The present harbour revenue is about £400, but when the improvements are completed it is expected to rise to £1200. Harbour affairs are managed by a board of 12 trustees.

The following table shows the ships belonging to the port at different periods:—

Year.	SAILING VESSELS.		STEAMERS.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
1861, . .	74	2722	..	..
1871, . .	87	3701	1	64
1881, . .	77	3615	1	116
1883, . .	67	2981	1	116

And the trade may be estimated from the tonnage of the vessels entering and clearing (including repeated voyages) with cargoes or in ballast in the same years:—

Year.	ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
1867, . .	26,418	2192	28,610	23,145	2161	25,306
1871, . .	29,516	2790	32,315	27,054	2408	29,462
1882, . .	69,183	3703	72,896	67,053	3599	70,657

In 1882 the British tonnage inwards was carried in 450 vessels, and the foreign in 32. The fishery statistics are given under SHETLAND.

Lerwick has a head post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Commercial and Union Banks, agencies of 11 insurance companies, a gas company, a masonic lodge (Morton, No. 89), a choral society; and at an annual regatta in August, one of the most interesting features is a race between boats rowed by girls from the islands of Bressay, Burra, and Trondra. The inhabitants of the islands and of many of the parishes and districts in Orkney or Shetland have 'tee' or nick names: the epithet applied to the inhabitants of Lerwick is 'Whitings.' The town was visited by the Duke of Edinburgh (then Prince Alfred) in the *Raccoon* in 1863, and again in 1882, on his tour as inspector of naval reserves. Burghal matters are managed by a senior magistrate, 2 junior magistrates, and 8 commissioners. The sheriff-substitute for the county resides here, and a sheriff court is held every Wednesday during session; while justice of peace, ordinary, and small debt courts are held as required. There is a cattle market in August on the Monday before Kirkwall. Valuation (1883) £9340. Pop. (1831) 2750, (1861) 3061, (1871) 3516, (1881) 4045, of whom 2206 were females, and 3854 were in the police burgh. Houses (1881) 514 inhabited, 5 vacant, 2 building.

Leslie, a hamlet and a parish of central Aberdeenshire. The hamlet stands, 546 feet above sea-level, on the S bank of Gadie Burn, 4 miles SSW of Insh, under which it has a post office.

The parish is bounded N by Kennethmont, NE by Insh, E by Premnay, S by Keig and Tullynessle-Forbes, and W and NW by Clatt. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 3 miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 2½ miles; and its area is 444½ acres, of which 2½ miles water. GADIE Burn, famous in song, runs 2½ miles

eastward across the middle of the parish, then 9 furlongs along the Premnay border; and in the extreme E the surface declines to 524 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 800 feet at Gallow Hill, 800 at the Hill of Newleslie, 1181 at Salters Hill, 1355 at Knock Saul, and 1362 at Stie Hill, the last three of which rise close to or on the southern boundary. The rocks include serpentine, felspar, quartz, etc.; and the soil of the northern division is a light yellowish loam with a gravelly sub-soil and a rocky bottom, of the southern division is a rich loam overlying clay, but moorish and heathy on the higher hills. Less than half of the entire area is in tillage; wood covers but a small proportion; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. Leslie Castle, or the old House of Leslie, on the Gadie's N bank, opposite the hamlet, is now a ruin. It was founded in 1661 by William Forbes of Monymusk, whose father had acquired the barony through marriage with the widow of the last of the Leslies, its possessors since the 12th century. Of a stone circle and a pre-Reformation chapel the sites only remain. The property is divided between two. Leslie is in the presbytery of Garioch and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £219. The parish church, at the hamlet, was built in 1815, and contains nearly 300 sittings. Duncanstone Congregational church (1818) stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW; and Leslie and Premnay Free church, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile E by N, just within Premnay parish. The public school, with accommodation for 98 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 62, and a grant of £50, 13s. Valuation (1860) £2693, (1882) £3279, 11s. 10d. Pop. (1801) 367, (1831) 473, (1861) 577, (1871) 532, (1881) 523.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Leslie (Gael. *lis-Leven*, 'garden on the Leven') is a parish, containing a small post-town of the same name, at the middle of the western border of Fife. The town, situated near the SE border of the parish, is distant 12 miles E from Kinross, 12 SW from Cupar, 9 NW from Kirkealdy, and 3 W from Markinch, to which it is joined by a branch line of railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, which was opened in 1861, and became a part of the North British railway system in 1872. Carriers' carts ply between Leslie, Kirkealdy, and Markinch; and an omnibus runs between it and the last-mentioned place. The town consists mainly of one long street of irregularly-built houses, situated on the top of a steep bank, and overlooking the valley of the Leven. Its position is picturesque, and its beauty is not interfered with by the presence of the mills, in which the majority of the inhabitants work, as these stand on the river at a little distance from the town. The town green is a fine open expanse at the E end of Leslie. It was once used for games and sports, and even, it is said, for bull-fights, a stone still existing to which were fastened the animals intended to fight, and hence called the 'Bull-stone.' In the High Street are the town-hall, built in 1872 at a cost of £1000, and containing one room 72 feet long by 40 broad, with two ante-rooms; the parish church, built in 1820, renewed about 1872, and having accommodation for 850 people; the Free church, rebuilt in 1879; 2 U.P. churches, the East and West; and a Baptist church, founded in 1880. Two public schools, called the East and West, with respective accommodation for 250 and 350 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 217 and 489, and grants of £172, 19s. 4d. and £427, 17s. 6d.

Leslie has a local post-office, with the usual departments, a branch of the Union Bank of Scotland, agents for 9 fire and life insurance companies, an institute and library of about 1000 volumes, a young men's Christian association, a ploughing society, and clubs for skating, bowling, etc. The chief hotel is called the Green Inn. The Leslie Cemetery Company was incorporated in 1862-67, and the Leslie Joint Stock Water Company in 1833. It possesses a capital of £600, and has paid $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of dividend. The water, which is excellent and plentiful, is brought from Balgothrie, the Countess of Rothes and the late Hon. Mrs Douglas of Strathendry having been mainly instrumental in introducing it. The gas company has £1877 of capital.

Fairs are held at Leslie on the first Tuesday after 11 April and the first Friday in October.

The chief industries carried on in Leslie (town and parish) are spinning, bleaching, and paper-making. There are 3 flax-spinning works, the most extensive of which at Prinlows employs a large number of 'hands.' Two of these also engage in bleaching. There are 2 paper-mills—Fettykil (started in 1848-49, and greatly improved of late years) and Strathendry. Besides 2 paper machines, the former has also several bag and label machines, the last being almost unique in Scotland. It employs about 200 hands, of whom nearly 70 are females. Strathendry Paper Mill has 1 paper machine, employs from 70 to 80 workers, and makes writing papers. The municipal government includes 2 bailies, 1 chancellor, fiscal, treasurer, and town-clerk. Eight police commissioners were appointed under the General Police Act, and 1 of these acts as first magistrate and 2 as junior magistrates. Pop. (1861) 3607, (1871) 3743, (1881) 3852, of whom 1637 were males and 2216 females, whilst 2341 were in Leslie proper, 259 in Croftouterly, and 1253 in Prinlows. Houses (1881) 823 inhabited, 52 uninhabited, and 4 building.

The parish of Leslie is bounded N by Falkland, E by Markinch, S by Kinglassie, and W by Kinross-shire. The Leven traces the southern boundary, and two small streams, the Lothrie and the Cammie, drain the interior of the parish. Its greatest length, from W by N to E by S, is 5 miles; its breadth varies between 7 furlongs and $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is 5028 acres. The western side of the parish includes part of the Lomond range, and rises near Drumnain to 1060 feet above sea-level. The northern border is also hilly, attaining 898 feet near Little Balgothrie, 766 at Rhind Hill; and so is the ground on both sides of the Lothrie Burn. Along the Leven the ground is generally much lower than in other parts of the parish; and at Cadham declines to 258 feet. From W to E there is a gradual upward slope, and in the lowlands the ground is, as a rule, highly cultivated and covered with fields, while in the uplands it is commonly pastoral. Trap rock abounds in the W and N, and has been extensively used for building. Limestone and coal are found in the E, and are worked on a small scale. The soil is mainly alluvial, or a mixture of sand and gravel. About three-fourths of the entire area are in tillage, some 312 acres are under wood, and the rest is either pastoral or waste. Various antiquarian remains, as standing-stones, etc., have been discovered on the hills of this parish, which is said to have been the scene of some severe fighting between the Romans and ancient Britons. Its records extend back for 300 years, but do not contain anything noteworthy. David Pitcairn, M.D. (1749-1809), chief among medical men of his day in London, has been claimed as a native. The Rev. Ebenezer Erskine (1680-1754) acted for a time as tutor in the Rothes family; and Adam Smith (1723-90), the author of the *Wealth of Nations*, when a child of three, was kidnapped from Strathendry by a band of Gipsies, but recovered by his uncle in Leslie Wood. The chief proprietors are the Countess of Rothes, the heirs of the Hon. Mrs Douglas of Strathendry, and Balfour of Balbirnie. The connection between the Rothes family and Leslie has always been a close one. Their family name is Leslie, and it has been said that the district was called after them, Leslie having been known as Fettykil till 1283, when Norman de Leslie obtained a grant of its woods and lands from Alexander III. In 1457 George Leslie of Rornes was created first Earl of Rothes; and his fifteenth descendant, Henrietta-Anderson-Mosshead Leslie, fourth Countess in her own right (b. 1832; suc. her brother, the twelfth Earl, 1859), holds 2562 acres in Fife, valued at £7343 per annum. Her seat, Leslie House, as built by the Duke of Rothes, who was Lord Chancellor of Scotland in the reign of Charles II., was originally a large mansion, quadrangular in form. Three sides were burnt down in 1763, and the fourth, when repaired, was made the dwelling-house, and still exists as such. Externally it is a plain building, with no particular architectural features; but

the interior is comfortable, and the principal rooms are fine. Notably so is the picture gallery, hung with family portraits, and 3 feet longer than the gallery at Holyrood. The grounds around Leslie House are most picturesque. Strathendry House is separately noticed.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy and synod of Fife. The living is worth £325, 11s. 2d., made up of £257, 1s. 2d. for stipend, £35 for manse, £27 for glebe, and £6, 10s. for communion elements. A mission church, under the control of the Established church, has been organised, and an old school adapted to serve as a place of worship. Valuation (1865) £14,386, 18s. 2d., (1883) £19,251, 11s. 2d. Pop. (1801) 1609, (1831) 2749, (1861) 4332, (1871) 4294, (1881) 4345.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Lesmahagow (anc. *Lesmachute* or *Lesmahagu*, 'the green (*lis*) or court (*lys*) of St Machutus or Maclou'), a parish in the NW of the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, containing the town of ABBEY GREEN or Lesmahagow, 6 miles SW of Lanark, 11½ SSE of Hamilton, 22½ SE of Glasgow, and 38 SW of Edinburgh.

The parish is bounded NW by Stonehouse and Dalsersf, NE by Carluke and Lanark, SE by Carmichael and Douglas, SW by Muirkirk in Ayrshire, and W by Avondale. The boundaries with Avondale, Douglas, and Carmichael are traced respectively by Kype Water, Peniel Water, and Douglas Water; and the CLYDE flows 10 miles north-north-westward along all the Lanark and Carluke boundary. From NNE to SSW Lesmahagow has an utmost length of 10½ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 9½ miles; and its area is 41,533½ acres, of which 234½ are water. Besides Abbey Green, it contains the thriving villages of Auchenheath (2½ miles N of Abbey Green), Bankend, Boghead, Crossford (5½ miles NE of Abbey Green), Hazelbank, Kirkfieldbank, Kirkmuirhill (2¾ miles NNW of Abbey Green), Nethanfoot, New Trows, and Turfholm. The Nethan, rising close to the Ayrshire border at an altitude of 1550 feet, winds 13 miles north-north-eastward through the interior to the Clyde at Crossford, and itself is joined by Logan Water. The Falls of Clyde, though generally viewed from the Lanark side of the river, can be also seen from the Lesmahagow side. Corra Linn is opposite Corehouse; Bonnington Linn is ¼ mile above; and Stonebyres Linn 4 miles below. The scenery on the banks of the Clyde and its tributaries is among the finest in Scotland, its chief charm being its great variety of wood and water, hill and valley. In the extreme N the surface declines along the Clyde to 190 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises to 624 feet near Draffan, 1017 at Dillar Hill, 1075 near Boreland, 1105 at Auchrobert Snout, 1254 at Tod Law, 1712 at Nutberry Hill, and 1609 at Meikle Auchinstilloch. The parish is traversed by a branch line (1856-57) of the Caledonian railway, which has stations at Lesmahagow, Blackwood, and Auchenheath; and by Telford's great highway (1824) from Glasgow to Carlisle. Cross roads intersect it in all directions, and are commonly narrow and hilly.

Lesmahagow is chiefly a mining parish. Coal is found in large quantities, but irregularly disposed. A fine kind of cannel coal is worked. Sandstone, limestone, and ironstone are also found. Lead ore has been discovered, but not in sufficient quantities to repay working. The predominant rocks are trap, and, from their variety and the fine fossils found in them, are of an interesting character. Near the streams the soil is commonly alluvial. In other places, however, it is either a yellow clay resting sometimes on white sandstone, or a light friable mould resting on trap, or a damp, mossy, or sandy gravel. About 23,857½ acres are regularly or occasionally in tillage; 2714½ are under wood or plantation; and 4889½ are pastoral or waste. Fruit-growing is carried on to an extent which almost raises it to an industry. Large fields are covered with strawberry plants, and in the summer and autumn the pear and apple harvest demands the whole labour of the villagers to secure it. The chief landowners are the Duke of Hamilton and J. C. Hope Vere, Esq. of Black-

wood. Mansions in the parish, noticed separately, are Auchenheath, Auchlochan, Birkwood, Blackwood, Corehouse, Harperfield, Kerse, Kirkfield, and Stonebyres.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lanark and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The charge is collegiate, the stipend of the minister of the first charge being £477, and that of the minister of the second charge £454. The parish church, built in 1804, contains 1500 sittings, and in 1872 was adorned with a fine stained-glass window by Messrs Ballantine. A chapel of ease at Kirkfieldbank will soon, it is expected, be raised to *quoad sacra* status; and other places of worship are Lesmahagow Free church, Crossford Free church, Lesmahagow U.P. church, Crossford U.P. church, Kirkmuirhill U.P. church, and a Roman Catholic church at Blackwood, Our Lady and St John (1880; 200 sittings). Thirteen schools—all of them public but two, with total accommodation for 2289 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 1553, and grants amounting to £1465, 18s. 8d. Valuation (1859) £43,475, 1s. 8d., (1883) £67,011. Pop. (1801) 3070, (1821) 5592, (1841) 6902, (1861) 9266, (1871) 8709, (1881) 9949, of whom 1386 were in Abbey Green, 963 in Kirkfieldbank, 816 in Crossford, 612 in Auchenheath, 547 in Kirkmuirhill, 467 in Southfield and Blackwood, and 319 in Hazelbank.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Hiring fairs are held on the second Wednesday of March and October; the May fair is held on the first Wednesday after 11 May; Lammas fair takes place on the Wednesday after the Lanark fair and on the Tuesday before the second Thursday of November; market days are the first Wednesday of December and the second Wednesday of January. There are police stations at Lesmahagow, Blackwood, Crossford, and Kirkfieldbank; post offices at Abbey Green (or Lesmahagow), Kirkmuirhill, Kirkfieldbank, and Crossford, the first two having money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. Numerous insurance companies have agents at Abbey Green, where there are also the headquarters of clubs for curling, bowling, etc., and societies of different kinds. Dr Whyte's mortification for the 'decayed and modest poor' amounts to £2700, the interest of which is divided half-yearly as directed. The interest on the sum of £100, left by Dr Hamilton, is employed in the education of deserving children living within 3 miles of Abbey Green.

St Machute or Maclou is said to have been a fellow-voyager with the famed St Brendan in the 6th century; and in the 14th Lesmahagow seems to have possessed at least a portion of his relics. It is likely that between 1100 and 1120 a colony of Tironensian Benedictines built a church here; for in 1144 David I. granted the 'cell of Lesmahagow' to the monks of Kelso, and raised it to the dignity of a Tironensian priory. This priory served as a sanctuary to all those who, 'in peril of life or limb,' betook themselves to it or to the four crosses that stood around it. Various gifts of land, teinds, and money were presented to it by David I., Robert, son of Wanebald, Robert the Bruce, Lord Somerville, etc. Charters of protection and immunity were granted it by William the Lion in 1222 and 1230. The priory suffered very severely in the invasion of 1335. John of Eltham, brother of Edward III., and commander of part of the English forces, burned it to the ground as he passed Lesmahagow on his way northward. He met the king at Perth, and an altercation having arisen, John of Eltham—Earl of Cornwall—was slain by his brother's hand. This, as Wytoun points out, was—

'The vengeance tane per fay
Of the burning of that abbey.'

On the Reformation the priory lands passed into secular hands, and were successively held by James Cunningham, son of the Earl of Glencairn; Francis Stewart, son of John Stewart, afterwards Earl of Bothwell; and by Lord, afterwards Earl of, Roxburgh, who held them from 1607 to 1625, when he disposed of them to the Marquis of Hamilton. The extent of the lands and

the value of the property belonging to the priory are shown by the rental at the Reformation. It consisted of £1214, 4s. 6d. Scots; 15 chalders, 8 bolls, 1 firloft, 2 pecks bere or barley; 11 chalders, 8 bolls, 3 firlofts meal; 4 chalders, 3 bolls oats. The priory was burned for the second time at the Reformation (1561), but was restored and served as the parish church until 1803, when its site was cleared to make room for the present church. Traces of the older buildings have been discovered at different times. The priory was famed for its gardens, which shows that, then as now, fruit was extensively grown in the district. The most interesting object in the parish is the old Castle of Craignethan, which has been identified with the 'Tillietudlem' of *Old Mortality*. It 'occupies the summit of a steep bank, encircled on the E by the Water of Nethan, on the W by a precipitous rock.' Sir Walter Scott describes it as having 'no roof, no windows, and not much wall,' which is by no means a fair description. The outer wall is still nearly entire, and sufficient remains of the keep to show its immense strength. The room once occupied by Mary Queen of Scots is still pointed out. (See CRAIGNETHAN.) Corra Castle is built on the very edge of the river, opposite Corra Linn. Its chief interest arises from its romantic situation. Coins, Roman remains, and stone weapons have been discovered. The bronze Lesmahagow flagon, found about 1810, and now in the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow, is 'of the pure egg-shape, with the inward-curved neck. It has a handle covered with symbolic sculpture, representing Mercury in one compartment and Minerva in another. . . . The natives had been familiar with a convenient round stepping-stone which helped them to cross a burn. The stone became indented, and, on examination, presented the appearance of a hollow piece of oval metal. It was taken up, and found to be what is above described' (Hill Burton's *Hist. Scott.*, i. 51, edn. 1876). An old bell and the bronze figure of 'an elephant-necked horse' are also among the relics. Ancient mounds were once numerous, but the stones that composed them have been employed in building walls, etc.

The name of Sir William Wallace is connected with this district, and caves and trees take their name from him. A cave on the S bank of the Clyde is said to have been inhabited by him. Many of the Covenanters who fell at Bothwell Brig belonged to Lesmahagow, and their monuments are still to be seen in its churchyard. In 1685 Colonel Rumbold, a chief actor in the Rye-House Plot, was captured by Hamilton of Raploch in Lesmahagow, where too in 1745 young Macdonald of Kinloch-Moidart, aide-de-camp to the Pretender, was seized by a young clergyman called Linning, and a carpenter named Meikle.

John Wilson (1720-89) was the son of a Lesmahagow farmer. He spent the greater part of his life in teaching, and held the office of master of the Grammar School, Greenock, where he died. Wilson is remembered as a poet, his chief work being the *Clyde* (1764).

See *Annals of Lesmahagow* (Edinb. 1864), by John Greenshields of Kerse, printed for subscribers.

Lesmore, a ruined castle in Rhynie parish, Aberdeenshire, 2 miles WNW of Rhynie village. It was a stronghold once of an ancient branch of the Gordon family.

Lesmore, Argyllshire. See LISMORE.

Lesmurdie. See CABRACH.

Lessendrum, an old mansion, enlarged and repaired about 1837, in Drumbblade parish, Aberdeenshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Huntly. Its owner, Mordaunt Fenwick Bisset (b. 1825; suc. 1853), Conservative member for West Somerset since 1880, holds 2682 acres in Aberdeenshire, valued at £2583 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Lessudden. See ST BOSWELLS.

Leswalt, a village and a parish in the Rhinns of Galloway, Wigtownshire. The village stands $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NW of Stranraer, under which it has a post office.

The parish, containing also the Sheuchan suburb of

Stranraer burgh, is bounded N by Kirkcolm, E by Loch Ryan, SE by Stranraer and Inch, S by Portpatrick, and W by the Irish Channel. Its length, from NNW to SSE, varies between $2\frac{1}{4}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 13,018 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 473 $\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore and 58 water. A number of brooks, rising in the interior, run some to Loch Ryan, some to the Irish Channel; and Piltanton Burn, issuing from tiny Gray Loch, winds $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles within the parish, and then goes east-south-eastward to the head of Luce Bay. Of four small lakes, the largest is the White Loch ($3 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ furl.), on whose wooded islet stood the ancient Castle of Lochnaw. The tract adjacent to Loch Ryan is flat; but elsewhere the surface has much diversity of feature, attaining 404 feet at the Tor of Craigoch, 484 at the Craighead of Lochnaw, and 500 at three points in the SW. The Tor of Craigoch, or Monument Hill, is surmounted by a conspicuous tower, 60 feet high and 20 square at the base, erected in 1850 to the memory of Sir Andrew Agnew (1793-1849), and commanding a wide view. Greywacke is the predominant rock, red sandstone also occurs, and both are quarried. The soil is very various—kindly and fertile in the eastern district; greatly improved and enriched by culture in the central district; and sandy, gravelly, and otherwise thin and poor in the western and the southern districts. Galdenoch's haunted Castle, built towards the middle of the 16th century, is represented only by its keep, with one little pepper-box turret. LOCHNAW CASTLE, noticed separately, is the principal feature of the parish; and Sir Andrew Agnew is chief proprietor, one other holding an annual value of more than £500, and one of from £50 to £100. Giving off Sheuchan *quoad sacra* parish and taking in a portion of Kirkcolm, Leswalt is in the presbytery of Stranraer and synod of Galloway; the living is worth £200. The plain parish church, built in 1828, contains 550 sittings. At the village, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the W, is its ruined ivy-clad predecessor, whose graveyard has been the Agnews' burying-place from the 14th century onward. There is a Free church of Leswalt; and Larbrex and Leswalt public schools, with respective accommodation for 55 and 200 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 33 and 86, and grants of £34, 18s. and £81, 15s. Valuation (1860) £6942, (1883) £9483, 14s. 4d. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 1329, (1841) 2712, (1861) 2701, (1871) 2496, (1881) 2635; of ecclesiastical parish (1881) 1292, of whom 190 belonged to Kirkcolm.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 3, 1856.

Letham, a village in Monimail parish, Fife, 5 miles W of Cupar and $3\frac{1}{2}$ N of Ladybank. It has a post office under Ladybank, a public school, and a fair on the second Friday in May.

Letham, a village of Forfarshire, mainly in Dunnichen but partly in Kirkden parish, on the rivulet Vinney, 6 miles ESE of Forfar and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by W of Auldbar station. Founded about the beginning of this century by 'honest' George Dempster of Dunnichen, who dreamed of making it a city, it has never been much more than a small agricultural village. Its handlooms and spinning-mill belong to the past; but it has a post office under Forfar, a police station, gasworks, two public schools, a Free church, a Congregational church, and fairs on 26 May and 23 Nov. Pop. (1841) 745, (1861) 1231, (1871) 953, (1881) 885, of whom 19 were in Kirkden.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Lethame House, a mansion in Avondale parish, Lanarkshire, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile W of Strathaven. Its owner, John Struthers Napier, Esq. (b. 1844; suc. 1865), holds 700 acres in the shire, valued at £646 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Letham Grange, a modern mansion in St Vigeans parish, Forfarshire, 4 miles NNW of Arbroath. With the estate around it, it was sold in 1876 for £121,800 to James Fletcher, Esq. of Roschaugh.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Letham House, a mansion in Haddington parish, East Lothian, 2 miles WSW of the town. It is a seat of Sir T. B. Hepburn, Bart. of SMEATON.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Letham House, a mansion in Strathmiglo parish, Fife, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of the town.

Lethangie, a modern mansion in Kinross parish, Kinross-shire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by E of the town.

Lethanhill. See DALMELLINGTON.

Lethendy, a parish in Stormont district, Perthshire, whose church stands $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of the post-town and station, Blairgowrie. Since 1806 united ecclesiastically to KINLOCH, it is bounded E by Kinloch and Blairgowrie, and on all other sides by Caputh and detached sections of Clunie. Its utmost length, from WNW to ESE, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; and its area is 1746 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres, of which $3\frac{2}{3}$ are water. Lunan Burn flows $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-eastward along all the Kinloch and Blairgowrie boundary; and the surface, with a gentle westward ascent, varies in altitude from 119 to 501 feet—the former at $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong S by E, the latter at $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs N, of the parish church. The soil of the western district is black mould, inclining to reddish clay, exceedingly rich, and adapted to every crop; but eastward grows bleaker, wetter, and less productive. About 135 acres are under wood, and nearly all the rest is in tillage. The Tower of Lethendy, 5 furlongs E by S of the church, is a very old building, earlier, it is supposed, than the introduction of artillery. Two proprietors hold each an annual value of more, and two of less, than £500. Lethendy and Kinloch is in the presbytery of Dunkeld and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £318. A Free church stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E, a U.P. church $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NNE, of the parish church. Kinloch public school, with accommodation for 95 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 55, and a grant of £66, 4s. 6d. Valuation (1865) £2352, 5s. 10d., (1883) £2732, 13s. 1d. Pop. (1801) 345, (1831) 306, (1871) 179, (1881) 149.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 48, 56, 1868-70.

Lethen House, an 18th century mansion in Auldearn parish, Nairnshire, near the left bank of the Muckle Burn, 5 miles SE of Nairn. Comprising a large three-story centre, with lower wings, and with beautifully wooded grounds, it is the seat of Alexander Brodie, Esq. (b. 1876; suc. 1880), who holds 22,378 acres in Nairn and 1304 in Elgin shires, valued at £4947 and £1121 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876.

Lethenty, a station on the Old Meldrum branch of the Great North of Scotland railway, at the western verge of Bourtie parish, Aberdeenshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Inverurie.

Lethington. See LENNOXLOVE.

Lethnot, a parish in the Grampian district of Forfarshire, whose church stands near the left bank of West Water, 5 miles W by S of Edzell and $7\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Brechin, under which there is a post office of Lethnot. Since 1723 comprising the ancient parishes of Lethnot and Navar, the former on the left and the latter on the right side of West Water, it is bounded N by Lochlee, NE by Edzell, SE by Stracathro and Menmuir, SW by Fearn and Tannadice, and W by Cortachy. Its utmost length, from WNW to ESE, is 12 miles; its utmost breadth is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 26,326 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres, of which 36 $\frac{2}{3}$ are water. The Water of Saughs or WEST WATER, rising at an altitude of 2650 feet, winds 15 miles east-south-eastward through the interior, then $3\frac{1}{2}$ east-north-eastward along or close to the Menmuir and Stracathro border, till it passes off from the parish on its way to the North Esk $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles lower down. In the SE, where West Water quits the parish, the surface declines to 295 feet above sea-level; and chief elevations to the left or N of the stream, as one goes up the valley, are the *Hill of Wirren (2220 feet), *West Knock (2273), *Cruys (2424), and *White Hill (2787); to the right or S, Berry Cairn (1433), Tannahilt (1759), the *Hill of Glansie (2383), and *Ben Tiran (2939)—where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. Clay slate and mica schist are the predominant rocks; blue roofing slate, of similar quality to that of Easdale, forms a vein from E to W, and was for a short time worked; and limestone occurs, but is of no practical utility. The

soil in the lower lands of the valley is partly sandy, partly clayey, and in some places pretty deep; but on the higher grounds is gravelly and much more shallow. Remains of two small ancient Caledonian stone circles are at Newbigging and Blairno: several small tumuli are on a tract where tradition asserts a skirmish to have been fought between Robert Bruce and the English; and near Newbigging are remains of the ancient fortalice of Dennyfern. The Earl of Dalhousie is much the largest proprietor, 1 other holding an annual value of more, and 1 of less, than £100. Lethnot and Navar is in the presbytery of Brechin and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £188. The parish church, rebuilt in 1827, contains 250 sittings; and a public and a girls' school, with respective accommodation for 52 and 46 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 37 and 17, and grants of £30, 11s. 6d. and £12, 16s. Valuation (1857) £2716, (1883) £4359, 4s. Pop. (1801) 459, (1841) 400, (1861) 446, (1871) 318, (1881) 288.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 57, 56, 66, 65, 1868-71.

Letterewe, an estate, with a shooting-lodge, in Gairloch parish, NW Ross-shire, on the north-eastern shore of Loch Maree, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Poolewe. Its late owner, Meyrick Bankes, Esq. (1811-51), held 69,800 acres in the shire, valued at £2463 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 92, 1881.

Letterfearn. See GLENSHILL.

Letterfinlay, an inn in Kilmornivaig parish, Inverness-shire, on the SE shore of Loch Lochy, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Spean Bridge.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 62, 1875.

Letterfourie, a modern mansion in Rathven parish, Banffshire, 3 miles SSE of Buckie. It is the seat of Sir Robert Glendonwyn Gordon, ninth Bart. since 1625 (b. 1824; suc. 1861), who holds 1720 acres in the shire, valued at £1982 per annum. The seventh descendant of the youngest son of the second Earl of Huntly, he is premier baronet of Nova Scotia, his father having assumed the baronetcy after the death (1795) of its sixth holder, Sir William Gordon of Gordonstoun, who was ninth in descent from the second son of the second Earl of Huntly.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 96, 1876.

Leuchar Burn, a rivulet of SE Aberdeenshire, issuing from Loch SKENE (276 feet), and flowing $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward through or along the borders of Skene, Echt, and Peterculter parishes, till, after a descent of 195 feet, it falls into the Dee at Peterculter church.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 76, 77, 1874-73.

Leuchars, an estate, with a mansion, in Urquhart parish, Elginshire, 4 miles NE of Elgin.

Leuchars, a village and a parish of NE Fife. The village stands 1 mile NNE of Leuchars Junction on the North British railway, this being $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Tayport, $4\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of St Andrews, $6\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Cupar, and 40 NNE of Edinburgh. It is lighted with gas, and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and railway telegraph departments. Pop. (1831) 614, (1861) 671, (1871) 523, (1881) 588.

The parish, containing also the villages of BALMULLO and GUARD BRIDGE, is bounded N by Forgan and Ferryport-on-Craig, E by the German Ocean, S by the Eden estuary and river, which separate it from St Andrews and Kemback, SW by Dairsie, and W by Logie. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from NW to SE, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 15,131 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 1658 $\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore and 116 water. The shore, extending $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the German Ocean and St Andrews Bay, is flat and sandy, at no point exceeding 16 feet above sea-level. The EDEN flows $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward along the Kemback and St Andrews boundary and through St Andrews Bay, till at Eden Mouth it falls into the German Ocean; and Motray Water traces $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs of the Logie boundary, and then flows $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward through the interior, till it falls into the Eden at the head of St Andrews Bay. In the SW, beyond Balmullo village, the surface rises to 515 feet at Airdit Hill; but most of the parish is almost a dead level, no point to the E of the railway exceeding 53 feet. Tents Moor here is an extensive tract of land, covered up with sand,

and all but useless for agricultural purposes. Trap rocks prevail on the higher grounds, and have been largely quarried; whilst sandstone, of the New Red formation, occurs near the Eden, but is little suited for building. The soil of the higher grounds is gravel, soft loam, or clay; and that of the low flat lands comprises every variety, from the poorest sand to the richest argillaceous loam. Nearly seven-elevenths of the entire area are regularly in tillage; plantations cover some 400 acres; and the rest is mostly pastoral or waste. The Rev. Alexander Henderson (1583-1646), of Covenanting fame, was minister for more than thirty years; and Henry Scougal (1650-78), from 1669 professor of philosophy at King's College, Aberdeen, has been claimed for a native. No vestige remains of the ancient Castle of Leuchars, 3 furlongs N of the village. It crowned a circular eminence, the Castle Knowe, the moat round which enclosed 3 acres of ground, and was crossed by a draw bridge. It was the residence of the Celtic chief, Ness, the son of William, whose daughter was married to Robert de Quinci; and it seems to have been the principal residence of their son, Seyer de Quinci, Earl of Winchester, where he held his baronial court, as many of his charters are dated thence; and in a dispute with Duncan, the son of Hamelin, about the lands of Duglyn, in the Ochils, he brought Duncan to acknowledge a release of his claims, in his court, 'in plenâ curiâ meâ apud Locres.' In 1327 it was taken and demolished by the English, under the Earl of Pembroke, but was no doubt subsequently rebuilt. In 1808 an earthen vase, containing nearly a hundred well-preserved coins of Severus, Antoninus, and other Roman emperors, was found on Craigie Hill. Three pre-Reformation chapels were in the parish—one at Easter Tron, another near Airdit House, and the third on the site of the parish school. AIRDIT, EARLSHALL (1546-1617), PITCULLO, and PITLETHIE are noticed separately; and 11 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 13 of between £100 and £500, 3 of from £50 to £100, and 15 of from £20 to £50. Leuchars is in the presbytery of St Andrews and synod of Fife; the living is worth £385. The parish church, containing 850 sittings, is less 'complete than that of Dalmeny, but has originally been a nobler edifice. Indeed, there are few finer specimens of pure Norman work than the semicircular apse, with its two arcades, the upper one having the richness of its effect increased by square piers between the pillars. The windows have been filled up, but their outline is distinctly traceable. A band of corbels, carved into grotesque heads, running along above the higher arcade, will reward attention. Among the subjects which the fantastic stone-cutter has specially indulged in are a ram's head with its horns and a muzzled bear—a phenomenon but rarely seen, one would think, in Scotland in the 12th century. It is easy to notice on the wall traces of the original height of the apse. The ecclesiastical antiquary is not inclined to thank those who have built a somewhat imposing belfry above it—an ornament not entitled by old rule to occupy such a position. The next compartment still preserves its original Norman character, and is conspicuous for an interlaced arcade, of that kind which, according to the theories of some antiquaries, suggested the idea of the pointed arch. The Norman features die away, as it were, into the western compartment of the church, which is entirely bald and modern; and it is sometimes difficult to say whether the stones with zigzag and toothed mouldings retain their original position, or have been built, as so many old stones lying about, into new walls. In the interior there appear through the plaster traces of a large semicircular arch, which had perhaps divided the nave from the choir. Within the apse a great part of the original arching has been removed, but enough remains to show its character.' There is also a Free church; and two public schools, Balmullo and Leuchars, with respective accommodation for 132 and 251 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 67 and 184, and grants of £52, 8s. and £159, 15s. Valuation (1865) £18,217, 17s. 1d., (1883) £22,115, 2s. 9d. Pop. (1801)

1687, (1831) 1869, (1861) 1903, (1871) 1727, (1881) 2185.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865. See T. S. Muir's *Descriptive Notices of Ancient Parochial and Collegiate Churches of Scotland* (Lond. 1848), and vol. iii. of Billings' *Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities* (Edinb. 1852).

Leuchie House. See BERWICK, NORTH.

Leukopibia. See WHITHORN.

Leurbost, a village in Lochs parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire, on a small sea-loch of its own name, 8 miles SSW of Stornoway. Pop. (1861) 436, (1871) 537, (1881) 654.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 105, 1858.

Leven, the name of an old ruined castle and also of a modern mansion, the two standing close to one another, in Innerkip parish, Renfrewshire, on the sea-shore 2 miles SW of Kempeck Point, in Gourrock. The castle comprises two quadrangular towers about 30 feet high, and with very thick walls. Till 1547 it belonged to a branch of the Mortons, but at that date it passed into the hands of the Sempills, and is now the property of the Shaw-Stewarts.

Leven, a river issuing from the SE end of the loch just mentioned, and flowing eastward for 1½ mile in Kinross-shire, and 14¾ miles in Fifeshire, to the Firth of Forth at the town of LEVEN on the W side of LARGO Bay, passing through the interior or along the boundaries of Portmoak, Leslie, Kinglassie, Markinch, Kennoway, and Scoonie parishes, and with its tributaries draining a basin of 97,920 acres. From the N it receives Arnott Burn, Lotherie Burn, and Kennoway Burn; and from the S the river Ore with Lochty Burn. Where not checked by mill-dams, it has a rapid current, and is, in its upper reaches, pure and soft, and being particularly suitable for the purposes of bleaching and paper-making, many mills for these purposes have been long established on its banks. There are also a few along the Ore, and at Cameron Bridge, about a mile below the junction, there is a very large distillery. Prior to the establishment of the mills it was a good trouting stream, but that is now at an end. Along some parts of its course there is pretty scenery. The artificial nature of the first 3 miles of the channel has been noticed in the last article.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1877.

Leven, a town in Scoonie parish, Fife, on the NE side of the mouth of the river just described. It has a station on the Leven and East of Fife section of the North British Railway system, from Thornton Junction to Anstruther, and is by rail 26 miles NNE of Edinburgh, 17 NE of Burntisland, 10¾ NE of Kirkcaldy, 6 E by N of Thornton Junction, and 13¾ W by S of Anstruther. Originally a small weaving village of some antiquity, and a burgh of barony, it has since developed into a seaport and centre of manufactures of considerable importance. It includes the hamlet of Scoonieburn, and is separated by the Leven river from the village of Inverleven or Dubbleside in the parish of Markinch. It is a police burgh, having in the beginning of 1867 adopted the General Police Act of 1862. There are three principal streets with cross streets, but the town is irregularly built, though there are some good houses, particularly towards the links to the E, where there are a number of villas. The road to Inverleven crosses the river by a handsome stone bridge. The harbour ranks as a creek under Kirkcaldy port, and prior to 1876 was simply the natural inlet at the mouth of the river, difficult of access, but admitting vessels of 300 tons to a small quay built about 1833. Under the Leven Harbour Act, however, of 1876, a new wet dock, a river wall, a protection wall, and a railway siding, were constructed at a cost of £40,000, and opened in 1880. The dock is 500 feet long and 250 broad, and has 16 feet of water on the sill at ordinary tides. Vessels of 800 tons can now be loaded, but financially the scheme has not been successful, and the trust has disposed of the works to the proprietor. The new docks to be erected at Methil will probably still farther lessen the trade. The principal imports are flax and tow, barley, timber, pig-iron, and bones; and the principal exports—coal, linen, and linen-yarn, whisky, bone-dust, cast-iron, and potatoes.

The industries of the place are flax-spinning, linen-weaving, and seed-crushing, while in the neighbourhood there are extensive foundries, bone-dust and corn mills, bleach-fields, brick-works, and rope-works. The public halls are the town-hall, with accommodation for 600, and the Gardeners' hall, with accommodation for 400. There is also a drill-hall. The People's or Greig Institute is an institution akin to a mechanics' institute, and is due to a popular movement begun in 1871. The first building occupied was an old U.P. church, but in 1872-73 the present two-story structure, containing a library, a reading-room, a billiard-room, bath-rooms, and a classroom, etc., was erected by public subscription, at a cost of £2000. The name was given in honour of Mr Greig of Glencarse, who gave the site and subscribed £1000 to the building fund. The Established church—the parish church of Scoonie—in Durie Street, was erected in 1775, enlarged in 1822, and had a new porch added in 1883; it contains 1000 sittings. The Free church, in Durie Street, is a handsome building, erected in 1861 at a cost of £3100; the U.P. church, in Durie Street, is a good building, erected in 1870 at a cost of £2150, and containing over 600 sittings. There is also a U.P. church in Inverleven. The Episcopal church (St Margaret of Scotland), in Blackwood Place, is an Early English building of 1880, with 200 sittings. There is an organ, and the tower contains four bells. Under the school board, the Leven public school, with accommodation for 571 pupils, had in 1882 an attendance of 479, and a grant of £410, 2s. Leven has a head post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, offices of the Royal, National, and Commercial Banks, and agencies of 14 insurance companies, a hotel, a battery of artillery volunteers (8th Battery 1st Fife), a masonic lodge, two golf clubs, a bowling club, a curling club, a gas company, and a musical association. A water supply was introduced in 1867. There are fairs on the second Wednesday of April *o. s.*, and on the second Thursday of July, the latter and the two following days being the time of the annual holidays. The fast days are the Thursday before the second Sunday of June, and the Thursday before Sunday with full moon nearest 1 Dec. Burghal matters are managed by a senior magistrate, a junior magistrate, and six commissioners. Sheriff small debt circuit courts for the parishes of Largo, Scoonie, Kennoway, Wemyss (with the exception of the town and suburb of West Wemyss), the village of Inverleven, part of Markinch parish, and the *quoad sacra* parish of Milton in Markinch, are held on the Friday after the second Mondays of January, April, and July, and the Friday after the first Monday of October. The place gives the title of Earl of Leven in the peerage of Scotland, the first earl being General Alexander Leslie, in 1641. The title is now united with that of Melville. Pop., inclusive of Inverleven, (1841) 1827, (1871) 2501, (1881) 3067, of whom 1441 were males and 1626 females. Houses (1881) 672 inhabited, 37 vacant, 11 building.

Leven, a small stream and a sea-loch on the mutual border of Argyll and Inverness shires. Issuing as the Black Water from little Lochan a' Chlaidheimh (1145 feet) at the meeting-point of the counties of Argyll, Inverness, and Perth, the stream flows 16½ miles westward, through a chain of lochs—Loch a' Bhaillidh, Lochan na Sàlach Uidhre, and Loch Inbhir (992 feet)—and falls into the head of Loch Leven. The scenery along the basin is wild and romantic, particularly at the wild glen of the falls of Kinlochmore. There is excellent trout-fishing, which is, however, preserved. The loch extends 11½ miles westward from the mouth of the river to Loch Linnhe at its junction with Loch Eil, and varies in breadth from ⅔ furlong to 2½ miles, being very narrow in its upper half, but widening out at Invercoe, where Glencoe opens on it from E by S, and the river Coe enters it. The scenery, more particularly along the western part, is very wild. 'It is with justice,' says Dr Macculloch, 'that Glencoe is celebrated as one of the wildest and most romantic specimens of Scottish scenery;

but those who have written about Glencoe forget to write about Loch Leven, and those who occupy a day in wandering from the inns at Ballachulish through its strange and rocky valley, forget to open their eyes upon those beautiful landscapes which surround them on all sides, and which render Loch Leven a spot that Scotland does not often exceed, either in its interior lakes or its maritime inlets. From its mouth to its further extremity, this loch is one continued succession of landscapes on both sides, the northern shore being accessible by the ancient road which crosses the Devil's Staircase, but the northern one turning away from the water near the quarries [of Ballachulish]. The chief beauties, however, lie at the lower half, the interest of the scenes diminishing after passing the contraction which takes place near the entrance of Glencoe, and the furthest extremity being rather wild than beautiful.' The Devil's Staircase is the name given to the portion of the old road from Tyndrum to Fort William, which is at the E end of the loch.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 54, 53, 1873-77.

Leven, a river of DUMBARTONSHIRE, carrying the surplus water from Loch LOMOND to the Firth of Clyde. It leaves the loch at the extreme S end, immediately to the E of Balloch pier, and takes a very winding south-by-easterly course to the Clyde at DUMBARTON, passing through the parish of Bonhill and along the boundary between the parishes of Dumbarton and Cardross. Measured in a straight line, its length is 5¼ miles, but there are so many windings that the real course is 7¼. The fall from the loch to the mouth is only 23 feet, and the discharge is about 60,000 cubic feet per minute. The tide flows up for about 3 miles. The scenery along its whole course was formerly very soft and pretty, and in some reaches it is so still; while the valley, about 2 miles broad, is rich and fertile. Pennant described it as 'unspeakably beautiful, very fertile, and finely watered;' and its beauty has also been sung by Smollett, whose paternal estate of BONHILL is on its banks, in his *Ode to Leven Water*, where he addresses it as

'Pure stream, in whose transparent wave
My youthful limbs I went to lave;'

but the transparency is, alas, now gone. The purity and softness of the water fits it admirably for bleaching and dyeing purposes, and the banks of the river have accordingly become spotted with a continuous series of print-fields, bleach-fields, and dye-works, particularly in connection with turkey-red dyeing. After washing the villages or towns of Balloch, Jamestown, Alexandria, Bonhill, and Renton, which are on its banks, and in the neighbourhood of which these industries are carried on, the stream is no longer so pure as it might be, though it is to be hoped that at no distant date there will again be considerable improvement. The fishing used formerly to be good, and notwithstanding the pollution, salmon, sea-trout, river-trout, perch, pike, eels, and flounders are still occasionally to be got, though salmon and sea-trout die in the effort to ascend, unless the river be in flood. The half mile of the course below Dumbarton may be navigated by vessels of fair size, and a considerable amount of ship-building is carried on along the banks. The only tributary of any size is the Muroch Burn from the E, which enters half-way between Renton and Dumbarton.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Leven, Loch ('lake of the *leamhan*, or elm-tree), a lake in the SE of the county of KINROSS and lying wholly in the parish of Kinross, though the parishes of ORWELL and PORTMOAK skirt its N, NE, S, and SW parts. The general outline may be described as an irregular oval lying from NW to SE, and with a wide square-mouthed bay opening obliquely off on the SW side towards the burgh of Kinross, or it may be described as heart-shaped, with the broad end which has the right-hand lobe larger than the left-hand lobe to the NW, and the small end to the SE. The length from the extreme NW to the mouth of the river Leven is 3½ miles, and the width at the broadest part, midway between Castle Island and St Serf's Island, is 2 miles. The bay already mentioned on the SW side measures ⅔ mile

on a line across the mouth due N of the point E of the burgh of Kinross, and extends the same distance to the W of this line. It probably occupies a rock basin with its true margin obscured by drift. The depth, except close inshore, varies from 10 to 20 feet, but reaches, in some places, 90 feet; the mean height of the water above sea-level is 353 feet; and the area is 3406 acres. It was formerly considerably larger, the length being 4 miles, the width 3, and the extent about 4506 acres, but, in 1826, an Act of Parliament was obtained in order to allow a depth of 9 feet to be dealt with, 4½ feet being drained entirely, and benefiting the surrounding proprietors, though principally on the E side, to the extent of about 1100 acres, while other 4½ feet was to be given up to the mill-owners along the river to form a reservoir entirely under their own control, and compensating them for the supply that might be lost by the drainage operations. The land reclaimed is sandy and not very valuable, but the storage operations prevent the excess of winter-rain from flowing off in heavy and destructive floods as was formerly the case. The quantity of water stored up when the surface of the loch is at its full height is about 600,000,000 cubic feet, and this, with what is constantly added by inflowing streams, is sufficient, except in very dry seasons, to provide a regular supply of 5000 cubic feet per minute. The loch receives the drainage of almost the whole of Kinross-shire, the basin of which it receives the rainfall being, above the sluices at the opening of the river LEVEN, 39,204 acres, over which the average rainfall is about 36 inches. The principal streams that enter it are the North Queich, at the NW end; the Ury Burn, N of Kinross; the South Queich and Gelly Burn, S of Kinross; and Gairney Water, W of St Serf's Island; and the surplus water is carried off by the river Leven, which issues from the SE end. The drainage operations were carried out between 1826 and 1836 under the superintendence of the late Mr Jardine of Edinburgh, and the lowering of the level of the water was effected by cutting at a very low level a new course for the river Leven—this, known as the 'New Cut,' extends from the end of the loch for 3 miles down the river in a straight line to Auchinmoor bridge, and the regulation of the flow of the stored water is managed by powerful sluices erected at the point where the river leaves the loch. The total cost was about £40,000. There are seven islands, of which the largest is St Serf's Island, ⅔ mile from the SE end, which measures 5 by 4 furlongs at the widest part, and has an area of about 80 acres. The next largest is Castle Island, ¼ mile E of the projecting point on which the old church of Kinross stands, which measures 2 furlongs N by 1, and has an area of about 8 acres. Close to it are three small islands—Reed Bower to the S, Roy's Folly to the SW, and Alice's Bower NW, while about 3 furlongs N is Seart Island, and ⅔ mile N by E of the latter is a small nameless island near the NW end of the loch. The island of St Serf receives its name from the ruins of a priory, the church of which had been dedicated to St Serf or Servanus, who lived about the beginning of the 8th century. The first foundation must have been made either by himself or by some of his followers soon after his death, for, according to the *Register of St Andrews*, the island was given by Brude, king of the Picts, in the early part of the 9th century, to God, St Servan, and the Culdee hermits serving God there; and the possessions of the community were increased by various grants from different kings and from some of the bishops of St Andrews between 1039 and 1093. Other benefactors also aided them till the early part of the 12th century, but in the course of the quarrels as to rule and discipline that then raged, they, like all the other bodies of the older Scottish church, had the worst of the battle, seeing that their foes were backed by all the weight of the royal power. Prior to 961 the brethren had given up the island to the bishop of St Andrews, so long as he should provide them with food and raiment; and in 1144, or shortly after, Bishop Robert handed the island and all their other possessions over to the newly founded order of Canons

Regular of St Andrews. Some resistance was probably made to this arbitrary proceeding, since King David granted a charter conferring the island on the canons of St Andrews, that their order might be instituted in the old monastery. Any of the Culdees who chose to remain and live canonically were to be allowed to do so, but those who resisted were at once to be expelled from the place. Many of the brethren were probably driven out, and the canons of St Andrews held the place till the Reformation, and the lands passed into the possession of the Earl of Morton. A list of the books belonging to the Culdee community has been preserved in the *Register of St Andrews*. They were—a pastorage, a gradual, a missal, the works of Origen, the Sentences of St Bernard, a treatise on the sacraments, a portion of the Bible, a lectionary, the Acts of the Apostles, the Gospels, the works of Prosper, the Books of Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and Canticles, a Gloss on the Canticles, a book called Interpretationes Dictionum, a collection of sentences, a commentary on Genesis, and selections of ecclesiastical rules. The priory is also known as the priory of Loch Leven, or the priory of Portnoak, the latter still being the name of the adjacent parish, and said to be derived from the first abbot, St Moak. The prior at the beginning of the 15th century was Andrew Wyntoun, author of *The Orygynale Cronykil of Scotland*, and the work was written here. The ruins were explored and the foundations laid bare in the end of 1877, when the remains of two bodies, supposed to be those of St Roman and Graham (first bishop of St Andrews), were found within the area. The island is grassy, and affords pasture for a few sheep and cattle. The Castle Island was considerably increased in size by the drainage operations, and it was even feared that it would be joined to the mainland and lose its classic associations, more particularly as an ancient causeway extends from it under water to the shore. When or for what purpose this was formed is not known, but so continuous and high is it that in a dry season, when the lake is at its lowest, a man can wade along it from end to end. There is said to have been a stronghold here at a very early period, built by Congal, the son of Dongart, king of the Picts, and part of the present strength must be of considerable antiquity. During the minority of David II. it was held for him by Allan de Vipont and James Lamby, citizens of St Andrews, and was besieged by part of Baliol's forces under John de Strivilin. The English leader first erected a fort on the point where Kinross churchyard is, and tried thence to batter the castle; but, his efforts being in vain, he next tried by means of a bulwark of stones and trunks of trees to stop the narrow opening by which the Leven rushed out of the lake, so that the castle on the island might be laid under water. The water began slowly to rise, and success seemed certain, but, on 19 June 1335, while the English leader and the greater portion of his soldiers were at Dunfermline celebrating the festival of St Margaret, the defenders took advantage of the opportunity, attacked the barrier and broke part of it down, when the water rushed out with such force that it overwhelmed and whirled away a number of the English soldiers who were encamped on that side. The castle, however, derives its chief interest from its associations with Queen Mary, this being the place selected as her prison after the surrender to the confederate lords at Carberry. One of the Douglasses had obtained a grant of the lands and loch in 1353, and at this time the castle was held by Sir Robert Douglas, a near kinsman of the famous James, Earl of Morton, and stepfather of James, Earl of Murray, afterwards the regent. It was probably on account of this relationship that he was selected for such an important duty, and the Queen was consigned to his care on 17 June 1567. On 24 July following she was visited by Lord Ruthven, Lord Lindsay of the Byres, and Sir Robert Melville, in name of the Confederates, and was by them forced to sign a deed of abdication resigning the throne to her infant son, who was five days thereafter crowned at Stirling as James VI. The scene that then occurred, as well

as the subsequent escape of the Queen, are graphically described in Scott's *Abbot*. On 15 Aug. it was again the scene of a stormy meeting, when Regent Murray, in a conference that lasted 'until one of the clock after midnight . . . did plainly, without disguising, discover unto the queen all his opinion of her misgovernment, and laid before her all such disorders as either might touch her conscience, her honour, or surety,' and still farther 'behaved himself rather like a ghostly father unto her than like a councillor. Sometimes the queen wept bitterly, sometimes she acknowledged her unadvisedness and misgovernment; some things she did confess plainly, some things she did excuse, some things she did extenuate.' In conclusion, the Earl of Murray left her that night 'in hope of nothing but of God's mercy, willing her to seek *that* as her chiefest refuge.' Next morning she 'took him in her arms and kissed him, and showed herself very well satisfied, requiring him in any ways not to refuse the regency of the realm, but to accept it at her desire. "For by this means," said she, "my son shall be preserved, my realm well governed, and I in safety, and in towardness to enjoy more safety and liberty that way than I can any other;"' and after he had accepted the fatal post 'she embraced him very lovingly, kissed him, and sent her blessing unto the prince her son by him,' and they parted to meet again at Langside (see GLASGOW). On 2 May 1568 Mary effected her escape by the aid of a youth of eighteen, named Willy Douglas, and possibly a kinsman of the family. A previous attempt concerted by George Douglas, a son of Sir Robert, and made on 25 April, had been frustrated; but George, who had early fallen under the power of the queen's fascination, and had been sent away from the castle, continued to hang about the neighbourhood, till, at last, the younger Douglas, having stolen the castle keys while Sir Robert was at supper, a fresh effort was made and was successful. 'He let the queen and a waiting-woman out of the apartment where they were secured, and out of the door itself, embarked with them in a small skiff, and rowed them to the shore. To prevent instant pursuit he, for precaution's sake, locked the iron grated door of the tower, and threw the keys into the lake. They found George Douglas and the Queen's servant, Beaton, waiting for them, and Lord Seyton and James Hamilton of Orbieston in attendance, at the head of a party of faithful followers with whom they fled to Niddrie Castle, and from thence to Hamilton' (see GLASGOW and TERREGLES). The boat, according to tradition, landed on the lands of Coldon on the S side. The keys were recovered during the present century and presented to the Earl of Morton. The Earl of Northumberland also, after his rebellion in England and his capture in Scotland, was confined in Lochleven Castle from 1569 to 1572, when he was delivered up to Elizabeth and sentenced to death. The castle and courtyard occupied a considerable portion of the old area of the island; and the garden occupied most of the remainder. In 1840 the courtyard was cleared of weeds and most of the ruins of accumulated rubbish. The great tower or keep of the castle, dating probably from the beginning of the 16th century, stood at the NW corner of the courtyard, next Kinross, and was four stories high, with walls 6 feet thick. The entrance was on the second story, and had been gained by a temporary staircase that could be removed in time of danger. The door opened at once into the great hall which occupies the whole of this story, and within the doorway and at the entrance to the hall is a square opening leading to the dungeon below. The two upper stories seem to have been bed-chambers. The courtyard was surrounded by high walls, protected at the corners by towers. The turret on the SE is pointed out, though merely on vague tradition, as the place of Queen Mary's confinement. The chapel was on the W side to the W of the keep. The whole island is now prettily wooded. The scenery round the loch is very fine. Across the level ground to the NE rise the green Ochils, while on the E is Bishop Hill (1492 feet), and to

the S the well-wooded Benarty Hill (1167), both rising steeply from the edge of the loch with a dignity not always seen even in much loftier mountains; while to the W of Benarty are the woods of BLAIRADAM, where the idea of the *Abbot* occurred to Scott.

The loch has long been noted for trout of a delicate colour and very fine flavour, for even in the time of Charles I. in 1633 an Act of Parliament was passed for the protection of fish spawning in any of the inflowing streams within five miles of their mouth; and Defoe, in his *Journey through Scotland* (1723), declares that the 'lake is full of fish, particularly the finest trouts in the world.' Previous to 1856 the fishing was by nets, the trouts not generally rising to fly, while now they do so readily, and are particularly noted for their gameness and spirit. The season used to be from the beginning of January to the end of September, but since 1811 it has ceased at the end of August, and rod-fishing, now the only method of capture employed for trout, does not begin till 5 Feb., but the length of the season is fixed by the proprietor. The average take of trout with nets was about 11,000 lbs. a year, and since rod-fishing began it has varied considerably. In 1873 it was 13,394 lbs., in 1877 as low as 6352 lbs., in 1880, 19,383 lbs., in 1882, 9018 lbs., and in 1883, 14,062 lbs. Last season (1882) 60,000 fry and 4000 two-year old trout, from Sir James Gibson Maitland's breeding ponds (see HOWIETOWN), were placed in the inflowing streams. The trout average a little over 1 lb., but fish of 2, 3, 4, or 5 lbs. are not at all rare, and some years ago one of 10 lbs. was captured. Besides trout, the loch also contains perch and pike, the latter, some of which reach a weight of over 40 lbs., being destroyed by all means. The fishings are leased by the Loch Leven Angling Association (Limited), who keep twenty boats on the loch, the charge being 2s. 6d. per hour for a boat with one boatman. Curiously unlike most other places, fishing is best with an E wind, and almost blank when the wind is in the SW. From the Douglas family the property passed, in the time of Charles II., to Sir William Bruce, who erected Kinross House, and it is now in the possession of Sir Graham Montgomery.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1877.

Levenwick, a coast village in Dunrossness parish, Shetland, 4 miles SW of Sandwick.

Levera, an islet of North Uist parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. Pop. (1871) 8, (1881) 11.

Levern Water, a stream of Renfrewshire, issuing from Long Loch, on the boundary between the parishes of Neilston and Mearns, near the Ayrshire border, and running $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward through the parish of Neilston and along the boundary between Abbey-Paisley and Eastwood, to a junction with the White Cart, at a point $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Paisley. Its principal affluents are the Kirkton and the Brock Burns. It exhibits various scenes of sequestered and even romantic beauty. Before reaching the level ground, its velocity is very considerable, and there are several waterfalls. The cascades in Killoch Glen form a miniature resemblance of the three celebrated Falls of Clyde. The greater part of its valley is thickly inhabited by a manufacturing population, which centres at the villages of Neilston, Barrhead, and Hurlet. The *quoad sacra* parish of Levern is in the presbytery of Paisley and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Its church was built as a chapel of ease in 1835, and contains 670 sittings. Levern public, Househill endowed, and Nitshill Roman Catholic schools, with respective accommodation for 318, 100, and 123 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 160, 31, and 66, and grants of £110, 9s., £25, 2s. 6d., and £42, 16s. Pop. of *q. s.* parish (1871) 2413, (1881) 2847, of whom 2702 were in Abbey-Paisley and 145 in Eastwood.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 22, 30, 1865-66.

Lewis or Lews, the northern part of the Long Island or Outer Hebrides, comprising one large island and a great number of isles or islets. The Long Island consists of two parts, Lewis proper on the N and Harris on the S, which are united to each other by an isthmus

6½ miles broad. Harris and the isles connected with it belong to Inverness-shire, and have been fully described in our article HARRIS. Lewis proper and the islets connected with it belong to Ross-shire. The islets, excepting only the small group called the Shiant Isles, lie quite close to the coast, and are all very small, and for the most part uninhabited, so that they do not need to be separately noticed. The main body of Lewis proper, in all its statistics, and in many of its principal features, as well as in most of its minor ones, will be found described in our articles on its four parishes of BARRAS, LOCHS, STORNOWAY, and UIG. We require in the present article, therefore, to make only a few general statements.

Lewis proper has somewhat the outline of an equilateral triangle, its base 28 miles broad, each of its sides nearly 50 miles long, and its apex pointing to the NE. But the angles at the base are rounded off, and the apex makes a twist to the N, terminating there in a promontory called the BUTT OF LEWIS. The general surface of Lewis proper is not so mountainous and rugged as that of Harris, and has been aptly described as 'an immense peat, with notches of the moss cut away here and there, to afford a sure foundation for the inhabitants, and produce food for their bodily wants.' The total area is 437,221 acres, of which 417,416 are land; and of this only 14,362 acres are under cultivation, viz., 2842½ under bere or barley, 2639½ under oats, 3652½ under potatoes, 4676 in permanent pasture, etc. The rest is hill, moor, and moss, with here and there an undulating tract of blue clay upon a rocky bottom. On some parts of the coast the soil is of a sandy nature, tolerably fertile. The rocky cliffs which form the Butt rise to the height of 142 feet, and are broken into very rugged and picturesque forms. The loftiest summits are Mealasbhal and Beim Mhor, both which rise to a height of 1750 feet above sea-level. Gneiss is the predominant rock. Numerous sea-lochs or elongated bays project far into the interior on both sides of the southern district, and in some instances are so ramified that they and the freshwater lakes produce, in many parts, a watery labyrinth with the land. But these sea-lochs afford great quantities of shell-fish; and the whole coast is very favourable for the white fish and herring fisheries. The streams also abound with trout and salmon. Large roots of trees have been abundantly dug up in the bogs, indicating the ancient existence of an extensive forest; but in later times, excepting a small patch in the neighbourhood of Stornoway, the whole country became utterly destitute of wood, exhibiting as bleak and almost as hyperborean an appearance as the most desolate inhabited tract in the Arctic seas. Its agriculture and its arts also, till 1844, were in a very rude state. It belonged then to the Mackenzies of Seaforth, but it was purchased for £190,000 by the late Sir James Matheson, Bart. (1796-1878); and by him no less a sum than £329,409 was expended in a series of sweeping improvements, which have greatly changed its character. No instance of improvement, in recent times, within the United Kingdom, has been more striking to the eye of an observer, more compensating to the proprietor, or more beneficial to the population. Its details have comprised draining, planting, road-making, the reforming of husbandry, the improving of live stock, the introduction of manufactures, and the encouraging of fisheries, all on a great scale and with good results. The focus of the improvements has been Stornoway and its neighbourhood; so that a fuller account of them will fall to be given in our article on STORNOWAY. There are only 36 farms in the Lewis, and most of these are small, their total rental being only £4828; but, on the other hand, there are 2750 fishermen crofters, who together pay £7972, or, on an average, £2, 18s. a-piece. Valuation (1860) £16,944, (1881) £25,561. Pop. (1801) 9168, (1831) 14,541, (1861) 20,570, (1871) 23,483, (1881) 25,487, of whom 13,471 were females, and 23,747 Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 98, 99, 104, 105, 106, 111, 112, 1858.

The Established presbytery of Lewis, in the synod of Glenelg, meets at Stornoway on the last Wednesday of

March and November, and comprises the *quoad civilia* parishes of Barvas, Lochs, Stornoway, and Uig, with the *quoad sacra* parishes of Cross and Knock. Pop. (1881) 25,487, of whom 115 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1882.—The Free Church presbytery of Lewis has 2 churches at Stornoway, and 9 at Baek, Barvas, Carloway, Cross, Kinloch, Knock, Lochs, Park, and Uig, which 11 together had 8900 members and adherents in 1883. See W. A. Smith's *Lewisiana*; or, *Life in the Outer Hebrides* (Edinb. 1875), and an article by James Macdonald on 'The Agriculture of Ross and Cromarty' in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* (Edinb. 1877).

Ley of Hallyburton, a hamlet in Kettins parish, Forfarshire, 2¾ miles SE of Coupar-Angus.

Leys Castle, a fine modern mansion in the detached section of Croy and Dalcross parish, Inverness-shire, 3½ miles SSE of Inverness. Standing 520 feet above sea-level, it commands a beautiful view of mountain and valley, water and wood. Its owner, John Baillie Baillie, Esq. (b. 1835; suc. 1865), holds 2142 acres in the shire, valued at £1683 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876.

Leys, Loch. See BANCHORY-TERNAN.

Leysmill, a village in Inverkeilor parish, Forfarshire, with a station on the Arbroath and Forfar section of the Caledonian, 2¼ miles ESE of Guthrie Junction.

Libberton, a village and a parish in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire. The village, towards the NW corner of the parish, is 5 miles NW of Biggar and 2½ SSE of the post-town Carnwath.

The parish, containing also Quothquan village, 4 miles W by N of Biggar, since 1669 has comprehended the ancient parishes of Libberton and Quothquan. It is bounded N by Carnwath, E by Walston and Biggar, S by Symington and Covington, and W by Covington and Pettinain. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 5½ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between ¾ mile and 4¼ miles; and its area is 8320 acres, of which 88⅞ are water. The CLYDE, here a beautiful river, 100 to 120 feet in width, and 2 to 15 in depth, flows 8 miles west-north-westward and north-by-westward along or close to all the Symington, Covington, and Pettinain boundaries; and the South MEDWIN meanders 5½ miles westward along all the northern border till it falls into the Clyde at the NW corner of the parish. Sinking here to 620 feet above sea-level, the surface rises to 1006 feet at Bellsraigs, 1141 near Huntfield, and 1097 at pointed, green Quothquan Law, an outcropping rock on whose summit bears the name of Wallace's Chair. A large extent of haughland, with a strong clay soil, extends along the Clyde; the tract thence inward rises in some places gently, in other places suddenly, to the height of 50 or 60 feet above the level of the stream, and extends, with a fine, early, fertile soil, to the distance of ½ mile or more; and the land further back becomes more elevated, later, and less productive in its arable parts, till it includes a considerable extent of uncultivated surface. The banks of the Medwin comprise some early fertile spots, but, in general, are poor and moorish. About 1076 acres are under wood; 6158½ are in tillage; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. The largest landowner is Sir Simon Lockhart of LEE, Bart.; and the next is Chancellor of Quothquan and Shieldhill. This portion of the Lockhart estates was sold by the fourth Earl of Carnwath in 1676 to Sir George Lockhart, afterwards President of the Court of Session, who was assassinated in March 1689; and they have since remained in the family. The lands of Quothquan and Shieldhill have, however, been in possession of the Chancellor family for more than 400 years, a charter of 1432 being still extant, containing a grant of them by Lord Somerville to the ancestor of the Chancellor family. The proprietor of the estate in the time of Queen Mary took part with that princess, and was engaged at the battle of Langside; in consequence of which his mansion at Quothquan was burned down in 1568 by the adherents of the victorious Regent Murray. The family then removed to the old town of SHIELDHILL.

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