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MELROSE ABBEY.

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 III.

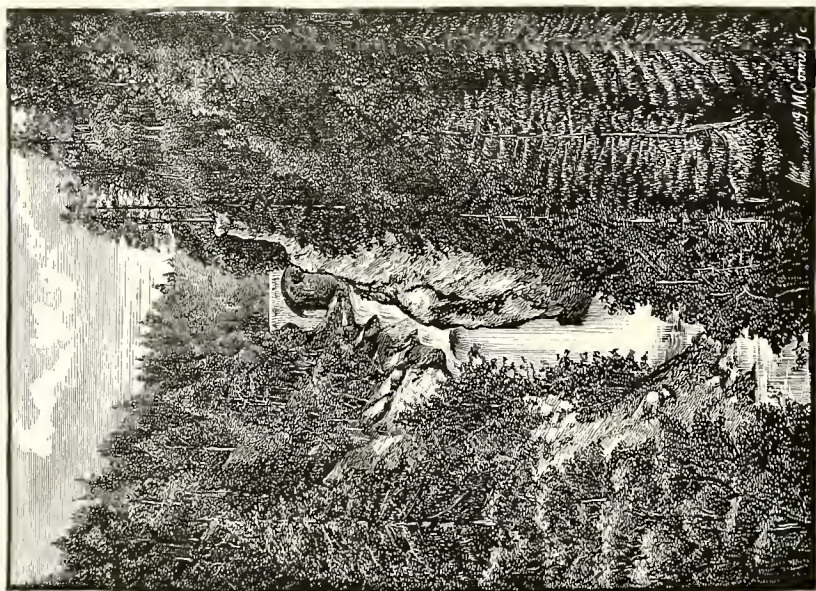
EDINBURGH:

THOMAS C. JACK, GRANGE PUBLISHING WORKS.

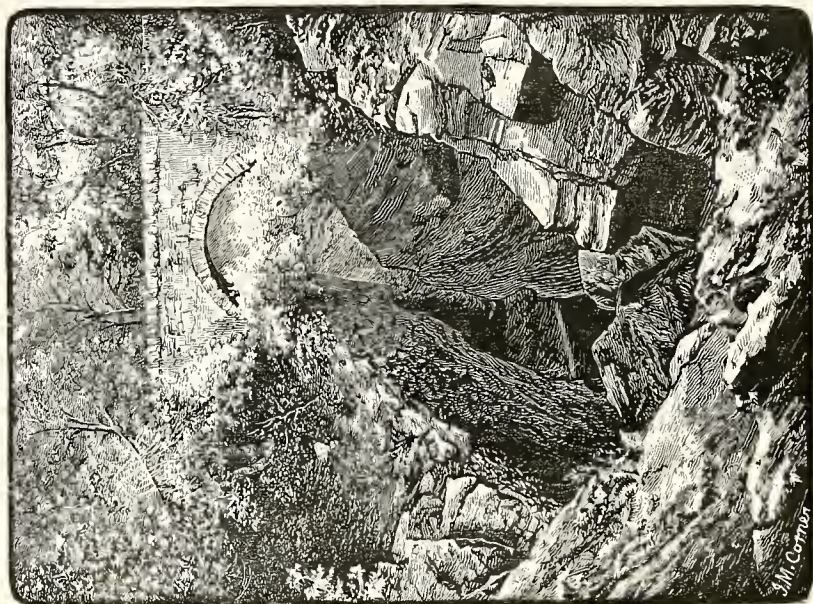
LONDON: 45 LUDGATE HILL.

GLASGOW: 48 GORDON STREET. ABERDEEN: 26 BROAD STREET.

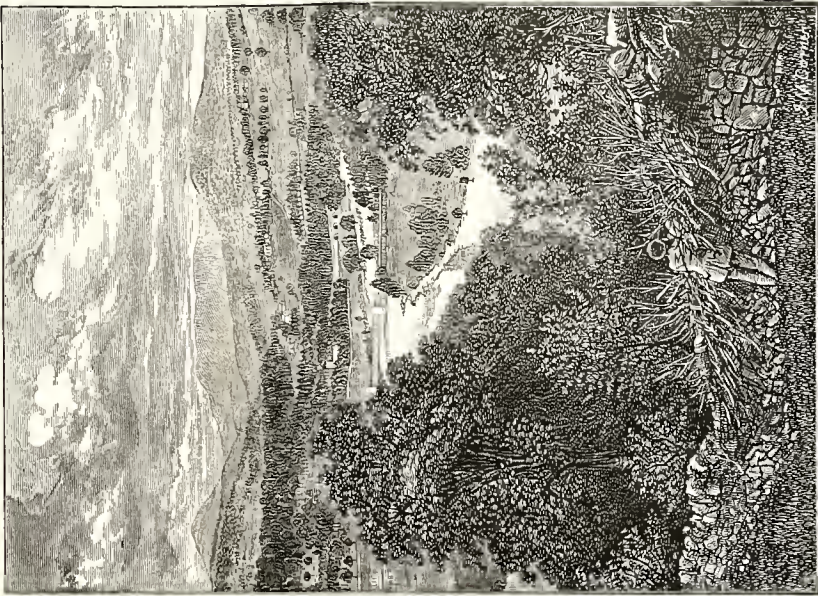
1883.



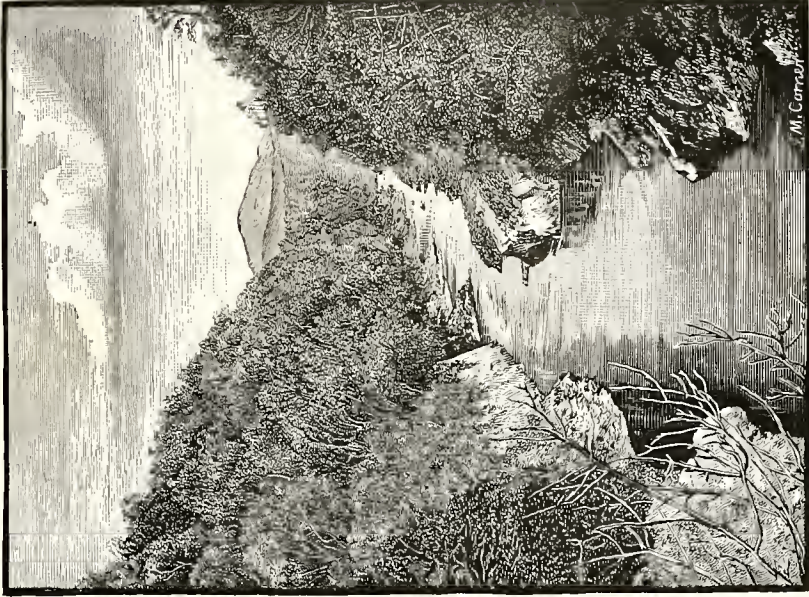
Upper Falls of Drur. From a photograph by
Valentine, Dundee.



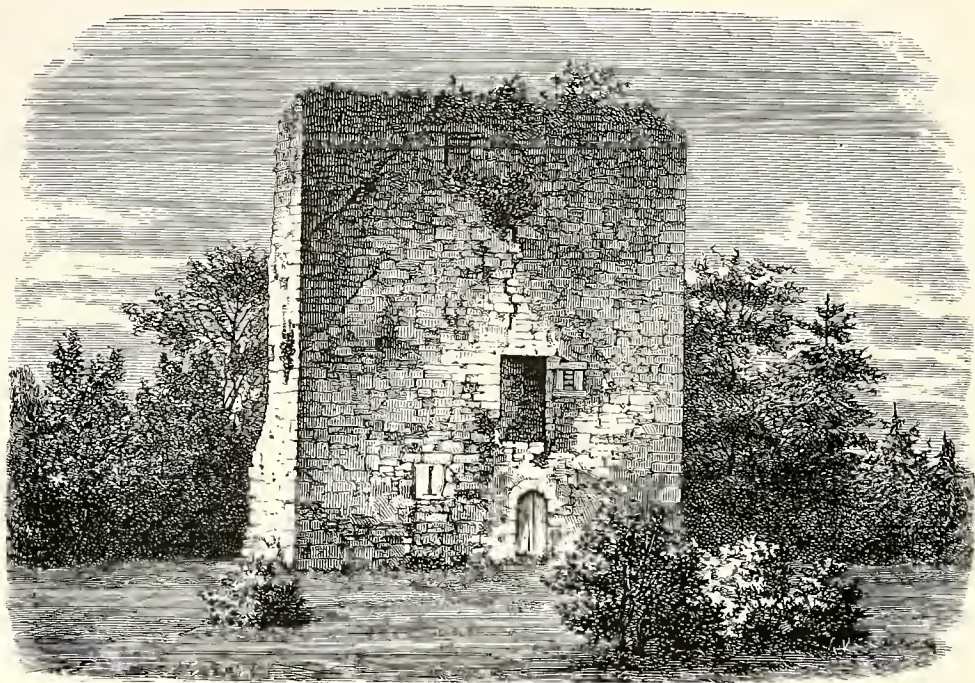
The Rumbling Bridge, Dunkeld, Perthshire. From a photograph
by Wilson, Aberdeen.



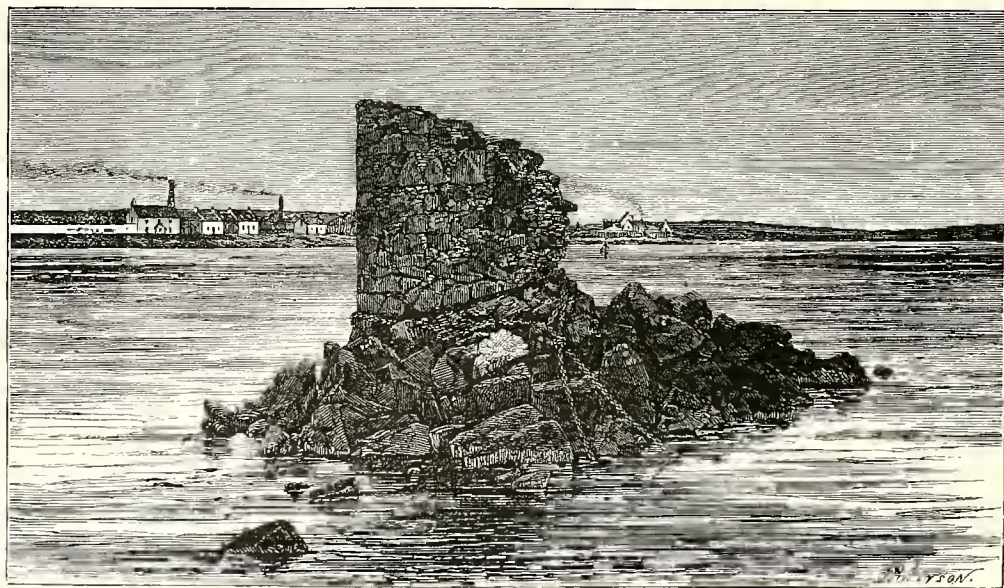
Glen Tilt, Fertishire. From a photograph by Valentine, Dundee.



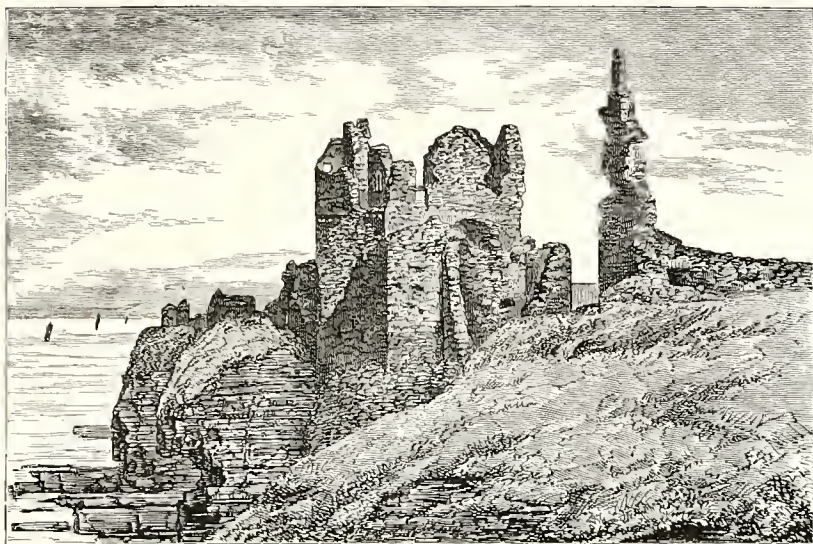
Pass of Killicrankie. From a photograph by Valentine, Dundee.



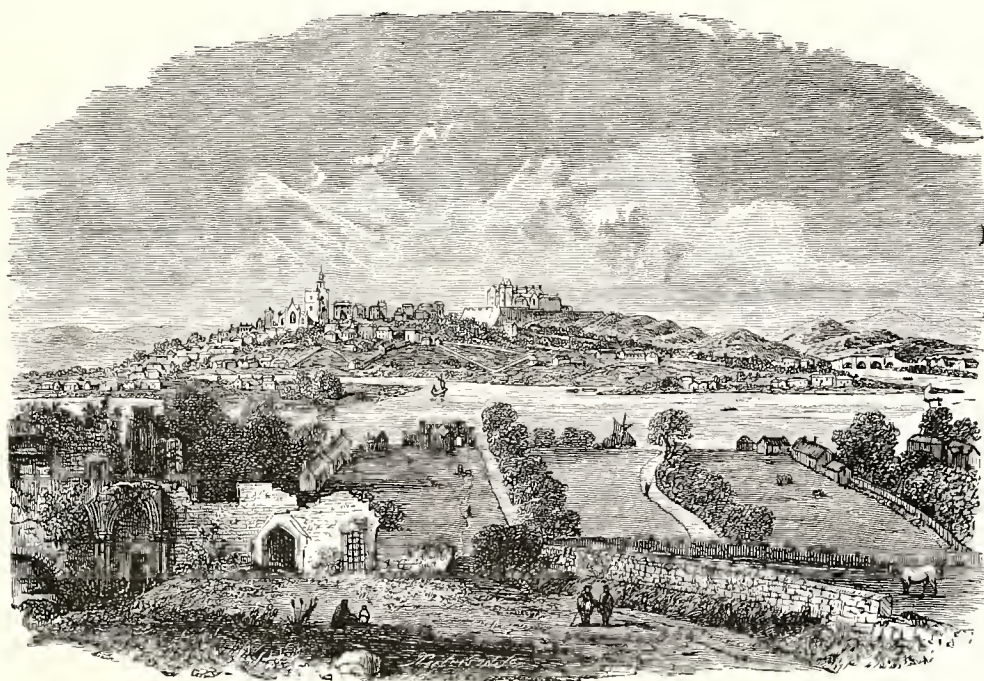
Old Rosdhu Castle, Dumbartonshire.



Stornoway Castle, Ross-shire.

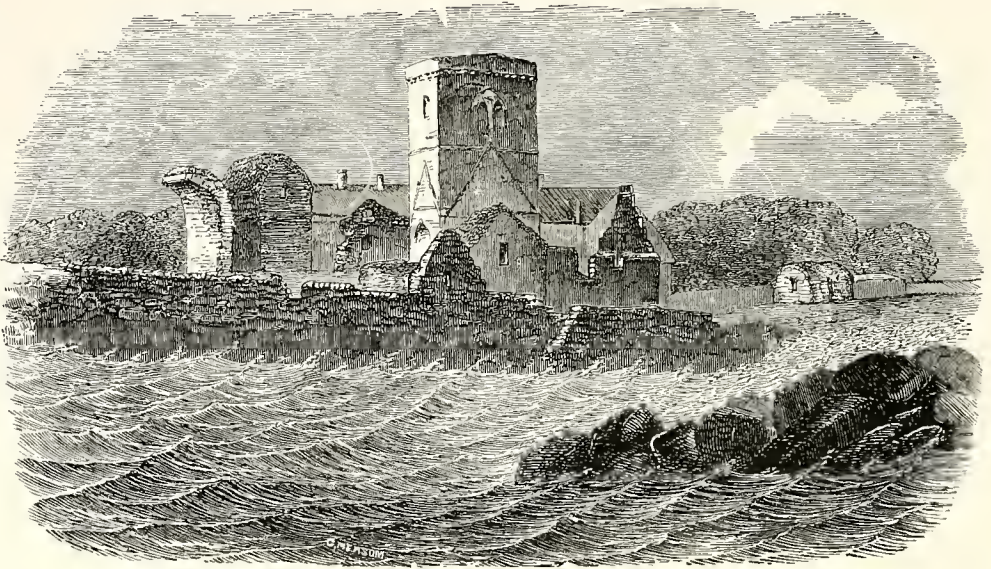


Castles Sinclair and Girnigoe, Wick.

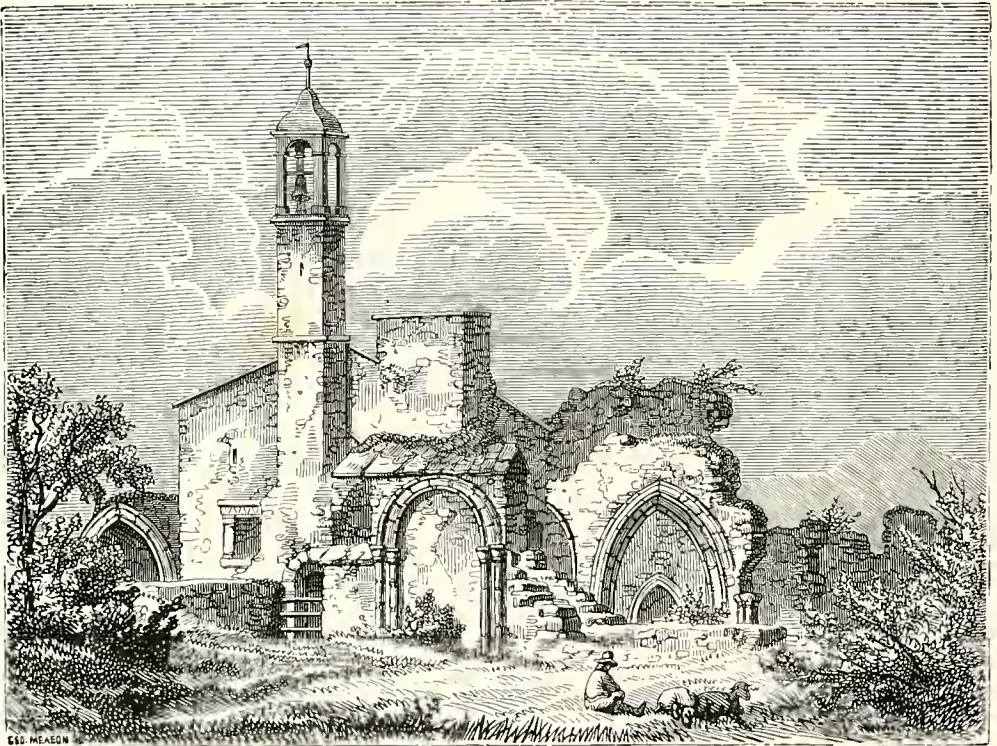


Stirling in the beginning of the 18th Century. From Slezer's *Theatrum Scotiae*.





Monastery of Inchcolm, Firth of Forth.

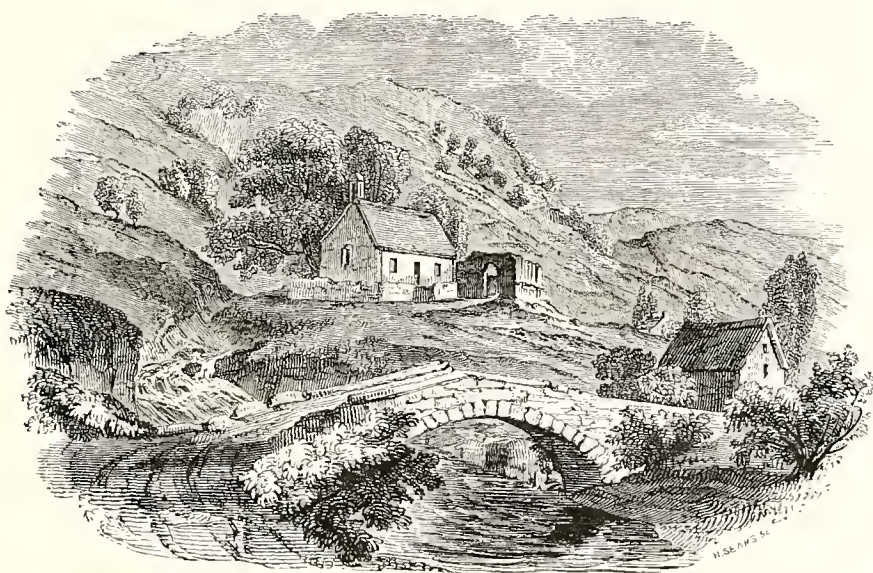


Coldingham Priory, Berwickshire, prior to restoration of 1854.

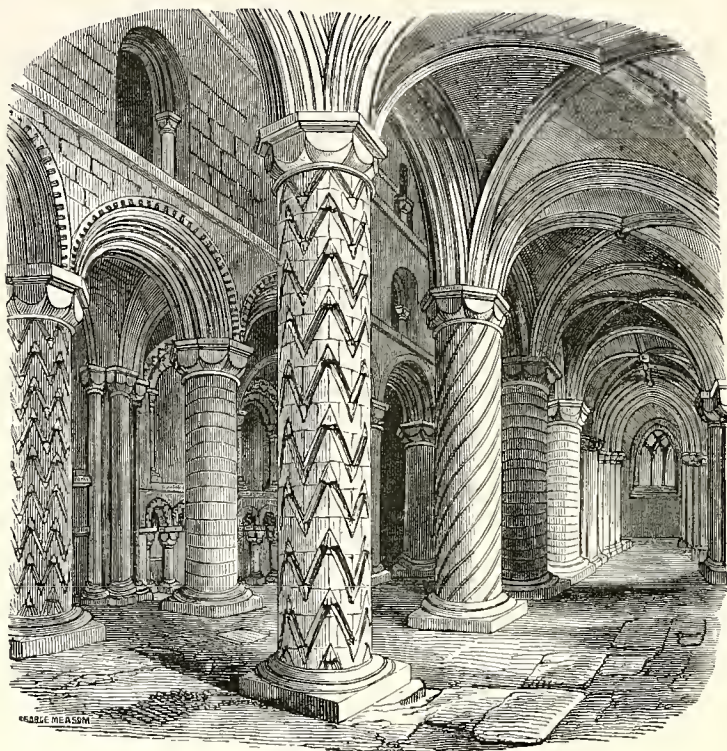


Coilsfield, Tarbolton, Ayrshire (now Montgomerie). The Mansion of Colonel Hugh Montgomery, afterwards Earl of Eglinton, where Burns's Highland Mary served as dairymaid.

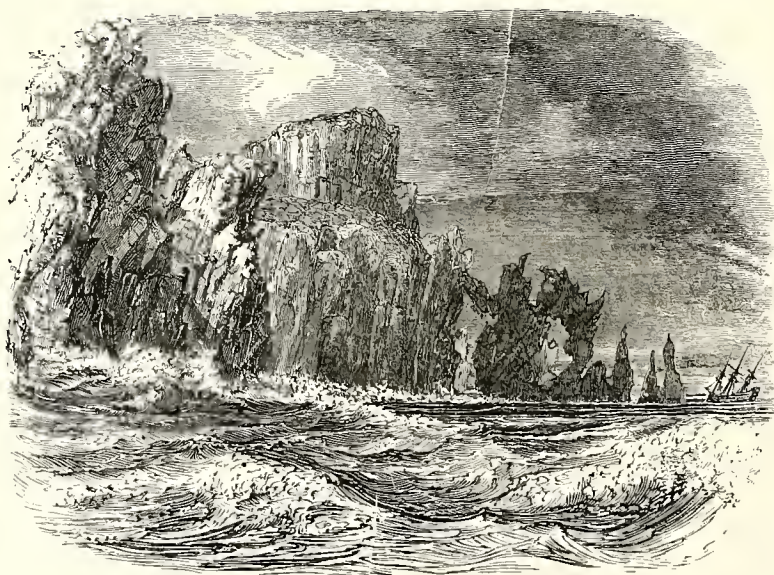
"Ye banks and braes, and streams around
The castle o' Montgomerie."



Churchyard of Balquhiddier, Perthshire The Burial-place of Rob Roy Macgregor.



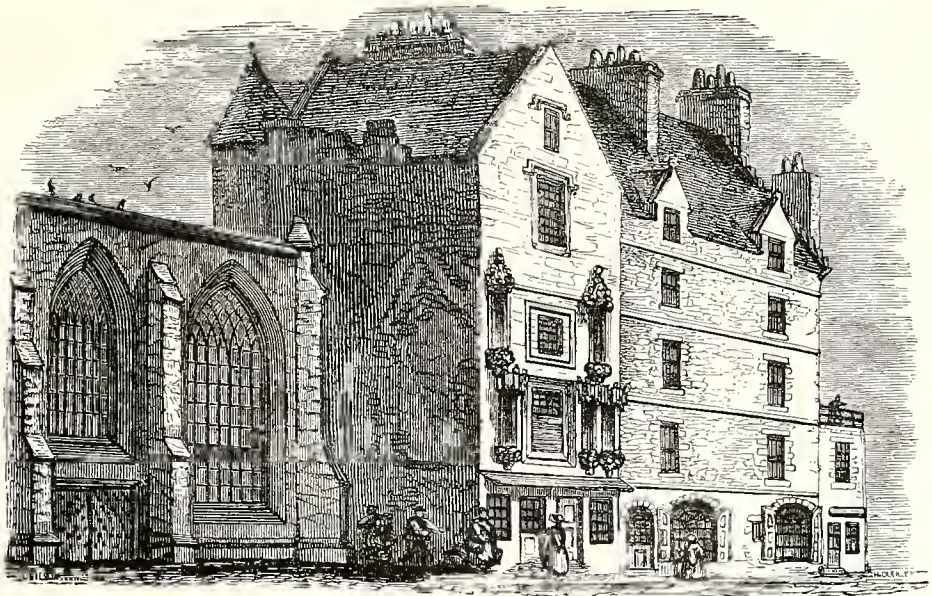
North Aisle of the Nave of Dunfermline Abbey.



Cape Wrath, Sutherlandshire.



Citadel, Leith.



The Old Tolbooth, Edinburgh—"The Heart of Midlothian"—Demolished in 1817.

PLAN OF ABERDEEN

Scale of $\frac{1}{2}$ a Mile

0 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$



Flc Range

Lifeboat House

94 ft
Broad
Hill

Epidemic
Hosp.

Club Ho.

QUEENS LINKS
Old Racecourse

Bathing
Station

Lifeboat Ho.

Battery

Low Water Mark

ABERDEEN BAY

FOOTDEE

Light Ho.

The Bar

Breakwater

Slate's
Nose

South Pier

North Pier

Footdee
Squares

Lifeboat Ho.

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STORIA DOCK

Y BLAIKIES QUAY

COMMERCIAL ROAD

Channel of River Dee

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Torry Hill
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TORRY

Lighthouse

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Lighthouse

Lighthouse

Lighthouse

Lighthouse

Lighthouse

Lighthouse

Lighthouse

Balnagask

South Kirkhill

East Kirkhill

S^t Finck's Church
(ruined)

North Middleton

CALEDONIAN RAILWAY

subsoil. In an early charter of Coldingham priory, Thor informs his lord, Earl David, that King Edgar had given him Ednam waste, that he had peopled it, and built from the foundation, and endowed with a plough-gate of land, a church in honour of St Cuthbert; and he prays his son to confirm his donation of the church to St Cuthbert and the monks of Durham. 'Here,' says Dr Skene, 'we have in fact the formation of a manor with its parish church, and in a subsequent document it is termed the mother church of Hedenham' (*Celt. Scotl.*, ii. 367, 1877). Hendersyde Park, which is separately noticed, is the only mansion; but five proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards. Ednam is in the presbytery of Kelso and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £208. The present church, built in 1800, contains 260 sittings; and a public school, with accommodation for 133 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 116, and a grant of £112, 17s. Valuation (1882) £9268, 15s. 2d. Pop. (1801) 598, (1831) 634, (1861) 599, (1871) 613, (1881) 613.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Edrachillis. See EDRACHILLIS.

Edradour, a burn and a hamlet in Moulin parish, Perthshire. The burn runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward to the Tummel, forming at one point a picturesque fall of 120 feet, called the Black Spout; and the hamlet, Milton of Edradour, lies on the burn, 2 miles E of Pitlochry.

Edradynate, an estate, with a mansion, in a detached portion of Logierait parish, Perthshire, near the left bank of the Tay, 3 miles NE of Aberfeldy. Its owner, James Stewart-Robertson, Esq. (b. 1823; suc. 1862), holds 1765 acres in the shire, valued at £688 per annum.

Edrington Castle, a ruined fortalice in Mordington parish, Berwickshire. Crowning a steep rock on the left bank of Whitadder Water, 5 miles W by N of Berwick, it seems to have been a solid substantial strength, well fitted to check incursions and depredations from the English side of the Tweed, on the W being totally inaccessible. It figures frequently in Border wars and treaties; and, having for some time been held by the English, was restored in 1534 by Henry VIII. to James V. Down to the close of last century it continued to be four stories high, but is now reduced to a small fragment. Modern Edrington Castle is in the immediate vicinity of the ruins; and Edrington House stands on the E bank of a small tributary of the Whitadder, 4 miles WNW of Berwick.

Edrom, a village and a parish in the E of central Berwickshire. The village stands near the right bank of Whitadder Water, 5 furlongs NNW of Edrom station, on the Reston and Dunse branch of the North British, this being $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles ENE of Dunse; at it is a post and railway telegraph office.

The parish, containing also the village of ALLANTON, is bounded N by Bunkle, NE by Chirnside, E by Hutton, SE by Whitsome, S by Swinton and Fogo, and W by Langton and Dunse. With a very irregular outline, it has an utmost length from ENE to WSW of $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles, a varying breadth of 1 mile and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an area of $9634\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $89\frac{3}{4}$ are water. WHITADDER Water roughly traces all the northern and north-eastern border; and BLACKADDER Water, coming in from the SW, traces for a short distance the boundary with Fogo, and then runs 5 miles east-north-eastward, through the interior, to the Whitadder at Allanton. A mineral spring, called Dunse Spa, is on the W border, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Dunse; and was long celebrated for its reputed medicinal qualities, but fell into disrepute and total neglect. The surface lies all within the Merse, is mostly low and flat, and rises nowhere higher than 286 feet above sea-level. The rocks are chiefly clay, marl, and sandstone. The clay occupies about two-thirds of the entire area; the marl is in thin beds, never more than 2 or 3 feet thick; and the sandstone is generally of a whitish hue, and has been quarried. The soils, to a small extent, are reclaimed moor; in general, are highly fertile; and, excepting over about one-eighth of the entire area, occupied by roads, buildings, and plantations, are all in tillage. Pools and lochlets formerly

generated marsh, but have all been completely drained. Ancient fortalices were at Broomhouse, Nisbet, and Blackadder, and keeps or bastles were at Kelloe and two or three other places. Edrom House stands in the western vicinity of Edrom village, and has beautiful grounds. Other mansions, separately noticed, are Broomhouse, Kelloe, Kimmerghame House, Nisbet House, Blackadder House, Allanbank, and Chirnside-Bridge House; and 6 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 3 of between £100 and £500, and 2 of from £20 to £50. Edrom is in the presbytery of Chirnside and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £424. The parish church, built in 1732, contains 600 sittings; and a Free church at Allanton contains 450. Edrom public, Sinclair's Hill public, and Allanton school, with respective accommodation for 172, 101, and 95 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 83, 50, and 37, and grants of £81, 13s. 6d., £44, 14s., and £18, 4s. Valuation (1865) £18,879, 12s. 1d.; (1882) £21,469, 11s. Pop. (1801) 1355, (1831) 1435, (1861) 1592, (1871) 1513, (1881) 1514.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 34, 26, 1864.

Edzell (13th century *Edale*), a village of Forfarshire and a parish partly also of Kincardineshire. The village, formerly called Slateford, stands, 185 feet above sea-level, towards the S of the parish, near the right bank of the river North Esk, and 6 miles N by W of Brechin, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. Dating from the 16th century, but greatly improved since 1839, it now is a pleasant little place, with its neat stone houses, flower-plots, and pretty environs; and has a branch of the Union Bank, a National Security savings' bank, an insurance agency, 2 inns, a gas-light company, 2 libraries and reading-rooms, a curling club, and a Highland games association. Fairs are held here on the third Thursday of February, the first Mouday of May, 26 May, the Friday of July after Old Deer, the Wednesday after 26 August, the Thursday of October before Kirriemuir, and 22 November.

The parish is bounded NE by Strachan, E by Fettercairn, S and W by Stracathro, W by Lethnot, and NW by Lochlee. It has an utmost length of $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles from NNW to SSE, viz., from Mount Battock to Inchbare Bridge; its greatest breadth, from E to W, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $20,229\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $308\frac{3}{4}$ are water, and 1104 belong to the Kincardineshire or Neudos section, which till at least 1567 formed a distinct parish. The North Esk flows $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-eastward along the Lochlee boundary, then 6 miles south-south-eastward through the northern interior, and lastly 5 miles, still south-south-eastward, along the Kincardineshire border; at the SE corner of the parish it is joined by WEST WATER, which winds $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward along all the Stracathro boundary. The delta between these streams, to the S of the village, with extreme length and breadth of $2\frac{1}{4}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is low and flat, sinking to 120, whilst nowhere attaining 200, feet above sea-level. Northwards the surface rises rapidly to 748 feet at Colt Hill, 663 at the Blair, 1321 at the Hill of Corathro, 2220 at the *Hill of Wirren, 872 at Mappack Hill, 1986 at Bulg, 1686 at *Craigangowan, 968 at Whups Craig, and 2250 at the *southern slope of Mount BATTOCK (2555 feet), where asterisks mark those heights that rest upon the confines of the parish. The rocks are primary chiefly, and an iron mine was for a short time worked at Dalbog about the beginning of the 17th century. Much of the arable land consists of moderate black loam or stiffish clay, but hardly more than an eighth of the entire area is in tillage, the rest being all either pastoral or waste, with the exception of some 200 acres under wood. Edzell Castle lies in a hollow, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by N of the village, and 3 furlongs from the left bank of West Water; its ruins, for size and magnificence, are matched in Angus and Mearns only by those of Dunnottar. Its oldest portion, the great square donjon or Stirling Tower, to the S, has walls 4 to 5 feet thick, and is 60 feet high; and, till the havoc wrought by the great storm of 12 Oct. 1838, its battlements were easily

accessible. The extensive pile to the N, though much more ruinous than the keep, dates only from the 16th century, having been built by David, ninth Earl of Crawford, and his son. 'The garden wall is ornamented by a number of elaborate carvings in stone. On the E wall are the celestial deities, on the S the sciences, and on the W the theological and cardinal virtues, forming one of the most interesting memorials of the kind in Scotland.' The Edzell estate belonged in 1296 to the Glenesks, after them to a branch of the Stirlings which failed about the middle of the 14th century in two co-heiresses, one of whom, Catherine, by Alexander, third son of Sir David Lindsay of Crawford, was mother of the first Earl of Crawford. The lordship of Glenesk was sold in 1715 to the Earl of Panmure; and, sharing the fortunes of the BRECHIN property, it now belongs to the Earl of Dalhousie. In 1562 Edzell Castle received a visit from Queen Mary, in 1651 from Cromwell's soldiery, and in 1746 from the Argyll Highlanders, to whom its ruinous state is in great measure due. Auchmull Castle, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of the village, was also built by the Lindsays early in the 16th century, and was demolished in 1773. At Colmeallie, 3 miles NNW of Auchmull, are two concentric 'Druidical circles,' the outermost measuring 45 by 36 feet, and its highest stone standing being 5½ feet above ground; another, whose last boulder was removed in 1840, was at Dalbog, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of the village; and at Dalbog stood also a pre-Reformation chapel. Of the old parish church of St Lawrence, on the bank of West Water, 3 furlongs SSW of Edzell Castle, only the Lindsays' slated burial vault remains, built by the ninth Earl of Crawford. George Low (1746-95), the Orkney naturalist, was a native. The Earl of Dalhousie owns nearly all the Forfarshire, and Gladstone of Fasque nearly all the Kincardineshire, portion. Edzell is in the presbytery of Brechin and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £205. The present church, built at the village in 1818, contains 650 sittings. There is also a Free church; and two public schools, Edzell and Waterside, with respective accommodation for 200 and 60 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 112 and 15, and grants of £90, 5s. and £19, 18s. 8d. Valuation (1857) £4842, (1882) £6875, 3s. 4d., of which £630, 14s. 6d. was for the Kincardineshire section. Pop. (1801) 1012, (1831) 974, (1841) 1064, (1871) 976, (1881) 823.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 57, 66, 1868-71. See the Earl of Crawford's *Lives of the Lindsays* (3 vols. 1849), and Andrew Jerwise's *Land of the Lindsays* (1853).

Effock Water, a mountain rivulet in Lochlee parish, Forfarshire, running $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward to the North Esk at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Lochlee church, and giving to its basin the name of Glen Effock. It bas, during this brief course, a total descent of 1550 feet.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 66, 1871.

Egg. See EIGG.

Eggersness. See EAGERNESS.

Eglshay. See EAGLESHAY.

Eglin Lane. See EAGTON LANE.

Eglington. See KILWINNING.

Eglington Castle, the chief seat of the Earl of Eglington, in Kilwinning parish, Ayrshire, on the left bank of Lugton Water, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Irvine. A castellated edifice of 1798, it comprises a large round keep and round corner turrets, connected by a curtain—to use the language of fortification. The whole is pierced with rows of modern sash-windows, which in some degree destroy the outward effect, but add to the internal comfort. The interior corresponds with the magnitude and grandeur of the exterior. A spacious entrance-hall leads to a saloon 36 feet in diameter, the whole height of the edifice, and lighted from above; and off this open the principal rooms. All are furnished and adorned in the most sumptuous manner; and one of them in the front is 52 feet long, 32 wide, and 24 high. Everything about the castle contributes to an imposing display of splendid elegance and refined taste. Nor are the lawns around it less admired for their fine woods, varied surfaces, and beautiful scenery. The park is

1200 acres in extent, and has one-third of its area in plantation.

The first of the Anglo-Norman family of Montgomerie that settled in Scotland was Robert (1103-78), who probably was a nephew of the third Earl of Shrewsbury, and who, soon after June 1157, obtained from his father-in-law, Walter the Steward, a grant of the lands of EAGLESHAM, in Renfrewshire. This was, for more than two centuries, the chief possession of the Scottish branch of the Montgomeries. Sir John de Montgomerie, ninth of Eaglesham, married Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Hugh de Eglinton, and through her acquired the baronies of Eglinton and Ardrossan, the former of which had been held by her ancestors from the 11th century. At the battle of Otterburn (1388) he had the command of part of the Scottish army under the brave Earl of Douglas, and, by his personal valour and military conduct, contributed not a little to that celebrated victory. The renowned Harry Percy, best known as Hotspur, who commanded the English, Sir John took prisoner with his own hands; and with the ransom he received for him, he built the castle of Polnoon in Eaglesham. His grandson, Sir Alexander Montgomerie, was raised by James II., before 1444, to the title of Lord Montgomerie; and his great-grandson, Hugh, third Lord Montgomerie (1460-1545), was created Earl of Eglinton in 1508, having previously entered upon a feud with the Earl of Glencairn, which long continued between their descendants, and occasionally broke forth in deeds of violence, such as the burning of Eglinton in 1528. Hugh, fourth earl, a youth of singular promise, had enjoyed his inheritance only ten months when he fell a victim to this hereditary feud. Riding from his own castle towards Stirling on 20 April 1586, he was, near the bridge of Annick, waylaid and shot by David Cunningham of Robertland and other Cunninghams, emissaries of the Earl of Glencairn. So late as twenty years after this event, on 1 July 1606, the old feud broke out in a violent tumult at Perth, under the very eyes of parliament and the privy council. In the 18th century, all the valuable improvements in gardening, planting, and agriculture, which, during half a century, were made in the parish of Kilwinning, and throughout a great part of Ayrshire, proceeded, in great measure, from the spirited exertions, combined with the fine taste, of Alexander, tenth earl, who was murdered near Ardrossan in 1769. Nor was Hugh, twelfth earl (1740-1819), less distinguished for his magnificent and costly schemes to enrich the district of Cunningham, and advance the public weal of Scotland, by improving the harbour of Ardrossan, and cutting a canal to it from the city of Glasgow. Under his successor was held, in August 1839, a gorgeous pageant, the Eglinton Tournament, one of the actors in which was Prince Louis Napoleon, afterwards Emperor of the French, whilst the Queen of Beauty was Lady Seymour, a grand-daughter of Sheridan. The present and fourteenth Earl, Archibald William Montgomerie (b. 1841; suc. 1861), holds 23,631 acres in Ayrshire, valued at £46,551 per annum, including £9520½ for minerals and £4525½ for harbour works. See ARDROSSAN, SKELMORLIE, SETON, and William Fraser's *Memorials of the Montgomeries* (2 vols., Edinb., 1859).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Eglis. See EAGLES.

Eglishay. See EAGLESHAY.

Eglismonichy, an ancient chapelry, now included in Monifieth parish, Forfarshire. The chapel stood on a crag above Dighty Water, nearly opposite Balmossie mill; and, having continued long in a state of ruin, was demolished for building material about 1760.

Eigg or Egg, an island in Small Isles parish, Inverness-shire. It lies 3 miles NE of Muck, 4 SE of Rum, 5 SW of Sleat Point, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ W of Arisaig. It measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length from NNE to SSW, 4 miles in extreme breadth, and 5590 acres in area. It is intersected in the middle, from sea to sea, by a glen; and it takes thence its name of Eigg, originally *Ec*, signifying a 'nick' or 'hollow.' It is partly low, flat, and

arable; partly hilly, rocky, and waste. A promontory, upwards of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, exhibits columnar cliffs almost equal in beauty to those of Staffa, and rises into a hill, called the Scur of Eigg, 1339 feet in altitude, of peculiar romantic contour, skirted with precipices, and crowned with a lofty columnar peak. The rocks, both in that promontory and in other parts, possess high interest for geologists, and are graphically and minutely described by Hugh Miller in his *Cruise of the Betsy*. Numerous caves, some of them wide and spacious, others low and narrow, are around the coast. An islet, called Eilan-Chastel or Castle Island, lies to the S, separated from Eigg by a sound which serves as a tolerable harbour for vessels not exceeding 70 tons in burden. About 900 acres are cultivated for cereal crops, and are fairly productive. Scandinavian forts, or remains of them, are in various parts; a barrow, alleged to mark the grave of St Donnan, is on Kildonnain farm; and a narrow-mouthed cavern in the S, expanding inward, and measuring nearly 213 feet in length, has yielded many skulls and scattered bones of human beings. In 617 St Donnan, one of the 'Family of Iona,' went, with his *muinntir*, or monastic family, 52 in number, to the Western Isles, and took up his abode in Eigg, 'where the sheep of the queen of the country were kept. This was told to the queen. Let them all be killed, said she. That would not be a religious act, said her people. But they were murderously assailed. At this time the cleric was at mass. Let us have respite till mass is ended, said Donnan. Thou shalt have it, said they. And when it was over, they were slain every one of them' (Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, ii. 152, 1877). Yet grimmer is the cavern's history. Towards the close of the 16th century, a band of the Macleods, chancing to land on the island, were hospitably welcomed by the inhabitants, till, having offered rudeness to the maidens, they were bound hand and foot, and sent adrift in a boat. Rescued by a party of their own clansmen, they were brought to Dunvegan, the stronghold of their chief, to whom they told their story, and who straightway manned his galleys and hastened to Eigg. On desecrating his approach, the Macdonalds, with their wives and children, to the number of 200, took refuge in a cave. Here for two days they remained undiscovered, but, having sent out a scout to see if the foe was departed, their retreat was detected. A waterfall partly concealed the mouth of the cave. This Macleod caused to be turned from its course, and, heaping up wood around the entrance, set fire to the pile, and suffocated all who were within (Skene's *Highlanders*, ii. 277, 1837). Eigg has a post office under Oban, Small Isles parish church and manse, a Roman Catholic church (1844), and a public school. Pop. (1831) 452, (1851) 546, (1861) 309, (1871) 282, (1881) 291.

Eil, a sea-loch, partly in Argyllshire, partly on the mutual border of Argyll and Inverness shires, and consisting of two distinct portions—Upper and Lower Loch Eil. Upper Loch Eil, commencing 4 miles E by S of the head of Loch Shiel, extends thence $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-by-southward, with a varying breadth of 4 and $7\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs. Then come the Narrows, 2 miles long, and 1 furlong wide at the narrowest; and then from Corpach, at the entrance to the Caledonian Canal, in the neighbourhood of Fort William, Lower Loch Eil strikes $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward, with varying width of 5 furlongs and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, to CORRAN Narrows, where it merges with Loch Linnhe, of which it is often treated as a part. It receives, near Fort William, the Lochy and the Nevis, and is overhung here by the mighty mass of Ben Nevis (4406 feet).—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 62, 53, 1875-77.

Eilan. See ELLAN.

Eildon Hills, The, are situated in the parishes of Melrose and Bowden, Roxburghshire, the town of Melrose lying in the Tweed valley on the N, and the village of Bowden, which overlooks Teviotdale being on the S. They rise from one base of N and S extension into three coneshaped summits, their length being $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and their breadth $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. The middle summit is the highest (1385 feet), that to the NE attaining 1327, and that to

the S 1216, feet. These summits stand apart, the northern 5 furlongs, and the southern 4, from the middle one. The appearance they present from all sides is very striking, especially from the wide rich country to the N, E, and S swept by the Tweed and the Teviot, and bounded in the latter direction by the blue Border Cheviots. Their weird aspect from this quarter, where these three summits stand out in bold relief, is enough to justify the popular tradition which represents them as originally one mass cleft into three by the demon familiar of Michael Scott. The view from these summits is of vast scope and great variety of interest. On the E the eye ranges over the curves of the silver Tweed as far as the rising-ground overlooking Berwick at its mouth, on the SE and S as far as the Cheviots and the long ridge of Carter Fell, on the SW to the hills of Liddesdale and Eskdale, on the W to the heights of Ettrick and Yarrow, while, as it sweeps by N, it takes in beyond Galashiels the pastoral uplands of the Gala and the darkening range of the lonely Lammermuirs. The panorama thus swept is rich in scenes of romantic and historic as well as physical interest. On the hills themselves are the remains of a strong Roman encampment as well as a tumulus which is supposed to be of Druidical origin, and the whole country to E and S swarms with legends of old Border valour, Border ballad, and Border foray. 'I can stand on the Eildon Hill,' said Sir Walter Scott, 'and point out forty-three places famous in war and verse.' There at our feet and to the E lie the rich lands of the Abbeys of Melrose, Dryburgh, Kelso, and Jedburgh, and on the horizon the classic battlefields of Chevy Chase and Flodden, while, over all breathes the magic genius of Sir Walter, whose honoured ashes rest down there among those of the Dryburgh monks. On these hills the imagination may still trace the figure of Thomas the Rhymer; and a spot is pointed out on the slope of the north-eastern hill, marked by a stone where stood the Eildon tree, under which he couched and delivered to superstitious ears the fortune he darkly foresaw in store for his native country. One of his prophecies that refers to this spot, forecasting what might seem miraculous at the time, though it has been often since fulfilled—

'At Eildon Tree, if you shall he,
A brig over Tweed you there may see;—'

shows him to have been a man of patriotic fervour as well as natural shrewdness. The Roman encampment here already referred to, appears to have been of considerable extent. It occupied chiefly the north-eastern hill, where it was $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in circuit, and where the remains of it, inclusive of two fosses, an earthen dyke, four gates, and the general's quarter, can still, it is said, be traced. To place, however, *Tremontium* on the Eildon Hills is to do great violence to Ptolemy's text, according to Dr Skene, by whom *Tremontium* is identified with BRUNSWARK. The supposed Druidical relic in the W is a mound, called the Bourjo, of evidently artificial construction, and here the Baal priests of the ancient Caledonians, it has been thought, were wont to offer sacrifices to the sun-god. It is an oak bower, surrounded by a deep trench, and is approached by a plain way made to it from E to W, called the Haxalgate. The hills are composed of porphyritic trap or whinstone, with a large proportion of felspar, which reflects a silvery gleam in the sunshine that has wrought itself into poetic description; while the soil is hard and mostly covered with grass. On the southern hill the opening of a quarry some years ago laid bare a perpendicular cliff of regular basaltic columns, about 20 feet elevation of which stands exposed, looking over Bowdenmoor to the W. On the sides of these hills, like the 'Parallel Roads of Glenroy,' sixteen terraces are traceable, which rise one above another like the steps of a stair. The Eildons lately became, by purchase, the property of the Duke of Buccleuch; and on their eastern slope, which is finely wooded, stands Eildon Hall, the residence of the Earl of Dalkeith, the eldest son of the Duke. Except on the Bowdenmoor side, and where, as on its E, there are

woods and enclosed grounds, cultivation extends a good way up from their base, though not so far as it once did, it would seem, under the monks, on the side of Melrose particularly.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865. See chap. xxxiv. of James Hunnewell's *Lands of Scott* (Edinb. 1871).

Eilean. See ELLAN.

Eilean-Aigas. See AIGAS.

Eileanmore. See ELLANMORE.

Eillan. See ELLAN.

Eire. See FINDHORN.

Eisdale. See EASDALE.

Eishart, a sea-loch in the S of the Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, separating the Strathaird peninsula from the upper part of the peninsula of Sleat. It opens at right angles to the mouth of Loch Slapin, and, striking $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward, diminishing gradually from a width of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to a near point, and terminates at an isthmus $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad from the head of Loch Indal. 'There is not,' says Alexander Smith, 'a prettier sheet of water in the whole world. Everything about is wild, beautiful, and lovely. You drink a strange unfamiliar air; you seem to be sailing out of the 19th century away back into the 9th.'

Elchaig, a stream of Kintail parish, SW Ross-shire, formed by two head-streams—the Allt na Doire Gairbhe, flowing $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward from Loch Muirichinn (1480 feet); and the Allt a Ghlomaich, which, winding $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-westward from Loch a Bhealaich (1242 feet), makes, by the way, the beautiful Falls of GLOMACH. From their confluence, at an altitude of 290 feet, the Elchaig itself flows $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-westward to the head of salt-water Loch Ling. It is a fine salmon and trout stream.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 72, 1880.

Elchies. See KNOCKANDO.

Elcho, a ruined castle in Rhynd parish, Perthshire, on the right bank of the Tay, 4 miles by river, $5\frac{1}{2}$ by road, ESE of Perth. Re-roofed about 1830, to preserve it from further dilapidation, it is of considerable extent, and remains entire in the walls, which are strong and massive, in very durable material. Its battlemented top, gained by several winding stairs, in good preservation, commands magnificent prospects up and down the river. Elcho belongs to the Earl of Wemyss, and gives to him, and through him to his eldest son, the title of Baron Elcho, dating from 1623.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Elderslie, a village in Abbey parish, Renfrewshire, with a station on the Glasgow and South-Western Railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Paisley, under which it has a post office. Consisting principally of two rows of houses along the road from Paisley to Johnstone, and inhabited chiefly by weavers and other operatives, it is notable as the reputed birthplace of Sir William Wallace, who hence is often styled the Knight of Elderslie. The estate on which it stands was granted in the latter half of the 13th century to Sir Malcolm Wallace, who is supposed to have been the Scottish hero's father, and with whose descendants it continued till, in 1729, it came to Helen, only child of John Wallace of Elderslie, and wife of Archibald Campbell of Succoth. By her it was sold, in 1769, to the family of Speirs. A plain old house in the village claims to be that in which Sir William Wallace was born; but, though partly of ancient structure, bears unmistakable marks of having been built long after his death; yet, very probably occupies the spot on which the house of Sir Malcolm Wallace stood. A venerable yew tree in its garden, known popularly as 'Wallace's Yew,' must likewise have got its name, not from any real connection with the patriot, but simply from the situation in which it stands. A still more famous oak tree—'Wallace's Oak'—standing a little distance to the E, was gravely asserted to have afforded shelter, from the pursuit of an English force, to Wallace and 300 of his followers; and continued in tolerable vigour till 1825, when its trunk girthed 21 feet at the base, $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet at 5 feet from the ground, and 67 feet in altitude, whilst the branches covered 495 square

yards. Time and relic-mongers, however, had reduced it to little more than a blackened torso, when by the gale of Feb. 1856 it was levelled with the dust (pp. 205, 206 of *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1881). At the village are a *quoad sacra* church (1840; 800 sittings) and the Wallace public school.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Elderslie, an estate, with a mansion, in Renfrew parish, Renfrewshire, named after Elderslie in Abbey parish. The mansion, on the left bank of the Clyde, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Renfrew town, was built in 1777-82, and enlarged and improved at subsequent periods. Engirt by a fine park, it presents a handsome frontage to the Clyde, and contains a number of interesting relics associated with the name of Sir William Wallace, and brought from Elderslie village. Its owner, Alexander Archibald Speirs, Esq. (b. and suc. 1869), holds 11,259 acres in the shire, valued at £14,954 per annum.

Eldrig or **Elrig**, a village in Mochrum parish, SE Wigtownshire, 3 miles NW of Port William. Eldrig Loch, 1 mile to the N, lies 260 feet above sea-level, has an utmost length and width of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and 1 furlong, and contains some fine trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 4, 1857.

Eldrig. See ELLRIG.

Elgar or **Elia.** See SHAPINSHAY.

Elgin, a parish containing a city and royal burgh of the same name in the N of the county of Elgin. It is bounded on the N by Spynie; on the NE and E by St Andrews-Lhanbryd; on the S by Rothes, Birnie, and Dallas; on the W by Rafford, and on the NW by Alves. Its shape is very irregular, but the greatest length from SW to NE is 11 miles, and its greatest breadth from N to S $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The area is 19,258 acres, of which nearly 12,000 are under cultivation, upwards of 2000 are under wood, and most of the remainder is pasture-land, very little of the surface being waste. The soil varies considerably, being in many places (especially on the alluvial flats lying along the banks of the river Lossie) a good black loam, rich and fertile; in other places, particularly towards the S of the parish, it is a light sandy loam passing in many parts into almost pure sand; elsewhere, again, it is clay. The subsoil is clay, sand, or gravel. In the W of the parish the underlying rock is a hard, whitish-grey sandstone, which is almost throughout of excellent quality for building purposes. In 1826 a considerable quantity of it from the ridge to the N of Pluscarden was sent to London, to be used in the construction of the new London Bridge. In the E the underlying rock is an impure silicious limestone, which was at one time, at several places, quarried and burned for lime, but this, which was of a dull brown colour, was so impure and inferior, whether for building or agricultural purposes, that the workings have been abandoned. The western part of the parish is occupied by the long valley of Pluscarden, which is bounded on the N by the steep slope of the Eildon or Heldun Hill (767 feet), separating the parish from Alves, and on the S by the gentler slope leading to the Hill of the Wangie (1020), which separates Elgin from Dallas. The surface of the rest of the parish is undulating, and rises gradually from N to S from the height of about 36 feet above sea-level at the extreme E end of the parish to a height of about 900 feet on the extreme S, on the slopes of the Brown Muir Hill. The main line of drainage is by the river Lossie, and the tributary streams that flow into it. The Lossie enters the parish near the middle of the S side, and forms the boundary between Elgin and Birnie for about 3 miles. It thereafter passes across to the northern side where it turns abruptly to the E and winds along, forming the boundary between Elgin and Spynie, and between Elgin and St Andrews-Lhanbryd. It has everywhere a very winding course, and is confined by artificial banks, against which (notwithstanding its quiet appearance and placid flow on ordinary occasions) it rushes furiously in times of flood. About 2 miles from the city of Elgin it is joined by the Black Burn or Black Water, a stream of fair size, which flows along and carries off the drainage of the whole valley of Pluscarden. About a quarter of a mile lower it receives the water from a small canal formed for the drainage of the

district of Mostowie in the NW corner of the parish. Other small streams in or passing partly through the parish are the Tyock and Muirton or Linkwood Burn. The parish contains the city of Elgin, the village of New Elgin, and the hamlets of Clackmarras and Muir of Milntoduff. There is a distillery at Milntoduff, a brewery W of the city near Bruceland, and a small woollen mill at Coleburns, near the entrance of the Glen of Rothes. The industries carried on in or about the city are noticed in the following article. In the landward part of the parish there are a number of meal and flour mills. The mansion-houses of Blackhills and Westerton are noticed separately, as also is the chief object of antiquarian interest in the landward district, Pluscarden Abbey. The parish is traversed by the Highland railway, by the Morayshire section of the Great North of Scotland railway system, by the main road from Aberdeen to Inverness, and by the road to Rothes and Speyside. Four proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 38 hold between £100 and £500, 59 hold between £50 and £100, and 134 hold each between £20 and £50. The parish is in the presbytery of Elgin (of which it is the seat) and the synod of Moray. The charge is collegiate, and the stipend of each of the ministers is £572. The senior minister has besides a manse and glebe worth respectively £40 and £43 a year, while the second minister has a glebe worth about £17 a year. The churches are noticed under the city of Elgin, in which they all stand, except a charge of the Free Church of Pluscarden, the congregation of which has accommodation in one of the rooms of Pluscarden Abbey. This was formerly a church of the royal bounty, but ceased to be connected with the Establishment at the Disruption in 1843. The parish is one of fifteen forming the Morayshire Poor Law Combination, with a poorhouse in a suburb of Elgin to the N, but in the parish of Spynie. The buildings, which were erected in 1865, rise to a height of two stories, and are surrounded by walled-in grounds of fair size. They are in the Elizabethan style, treated very plainly. The porter's lodge is at the entrance from the turnpike road to Lossiemouth, and from this a straight path leads to the chief entrance in the centre of the main building in which are the governor's and matron's rooms, and the board-room, dining-hall, and chapel. On either side of the central portion are the day-rooms, with the dormitories above. The public schools of Mostowie, New Elgin, and Pluscarden, and Clackmarras school, with respective accommodation for 139, 175, 120, and 64 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 77, 74, 63, and 35, and grants of £59, 3s., £58, 2s., £49, 9s. 6d., and £38, 4s. Valuation (1881) of lands, £11,354, 5s. Pop. (1801) 4345, (1831) 6130, (1841) 6083, (1851) 7277, (1861) 8726, (1871) 8604, (1881) 8741.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 95, 85, 1876.

The presbytery of Elgin comprises the parishes of Elgin, Alves, St Andrews-Lhanbryd, Birnie, Drainie, Duffus, Speymouth, Spynie, and Urquhart, the *quoad sacra* parish of Burghhead, and the mission of Lossiemouth. Pop. (1871) 22,966, (1881) 23,984, of whom 2638 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—The Free Church has also a presbytery of Elgin, with 2 churches in the city of Elgin, 1 in the glen of Pluscarden, and 7 at respectively Alves, Burghhead, Garmouth, Hopeman, Lossiemouth, and Urquhart, which 9 churches together had 3144 members in 1881.—The United Presbyterians have a presbytery of Elgin and Inverness, meeting generally at Forbes, and exercising supervision over 2 churches in Elgin and 10 at respectively Archiestown, Burghhead, Campbelton, Forbes, Inverness, Lossiemouth, Moyness, Nairn, Nigg, and Tain, which 12 churches together had 1875 members in 1880.

Elgin, a city and royal burgh, and the county town of Elginshire, is one of the brightest and most picturesque little towns in Scotland. It is situated on the right bank of the river Lossie in the NE end of the parish of Elgin, and includes within the municipal and parliamentary boundaries small portions of the parishes of Spynie and St Andrews-Lhanbryd. It has a station on the Highland railway, and is the terminus of the Craigellachie and Lossiemouth sections of the Great

North of Scotland railway system. It will also be the terminus of the new extension of that system westward from Portsoy by Cullen and Buckie to Elgin, the bill for the construction of which has recently (1882) passed through Parliament. It is by rail 5 miles SSW of its seaport, Lossiemouth, 12½ NNW of Craigellachie, 18 WNW of Keith, 37 ENE of Inverness, 12 ENE of Forbes, 71½ NW by W of Aberdeen, 178 N of Edinburgh *via* Dunkeld and Forbes (187½ *via* Aberdeen), and 194 NNE of Glasgow *via* Forbes (223½ *via* Aberdeen). The main part of the city lies along a low ridge running E and W, and sloping gently to the S; and this, as well as the adjacent lower land on which the rest of the town is built, is shut in and sheltered on all sides by well-wooded rising-grounds approaching close to the town, and by their protection greatly assisting the sandy and porous subsoil in producing the mild and healthy climate which the citizens enjoy. Much of the scenery in the neighbourhood is extremely beautiful, especially the wooded districts to the W and N, known as the Oakwood and Quarrywood, and along the banks of the Lossie; while the surrounding district is so fertile, that the inhabitants delight, and justly so, in claiming for the environs of their ancient city the distinguished appellation of 'the Garden of Scotland.'

The origin of the name is lost, and though many conjectures have been made, most of them are somewhat unsatisfactory. The derivation that finds most favour is one that takes its rise from the legend on the corporation seal (*Sigillum commune civitatis de Helgyn*), and from the spelling Helgyn it is argued that the place has received its name from Helgy, a general of the army of Sigurd, the Norwegian Earl of Orkney, who about 927 overran Caithness, Ross, Sutherland, and Moray, and who may possibly have formed a settlement here; but the town is noticed in 1190, in the Chartulary of Moray, with the name spelled Elgin as at present, which seems to be against this. Be that as it may, both name and town are very old, for we find that at an early period Elgin was a place of note, and a favourite and frequent royal residence, probably on account of the excellent hunting which was to be had in the neighbouring royal forests. Nor did the royal visits altogether cease till the middle of the 16th century. Edward I., in his progress through the North in 1296, turned back at Elgin, after staying for two days in its royal castle. He also passed through it in 1303, when he lived for some weeks at Kinloss Abbey, 10 miles to the W. Again, in 1457, James II., having resumed possession of the Earldom of Moray, which had been held by one of his foes the Douglasses, and being minded to bestow it on his infant son, came down to set things in order, and was so charmed by the country that he stayed for some time and hunted, and often dwelt at one of the cathedral mansees, which used to stand at what is now the NE corner of King Street. James IV. also paid it a visit in 1490, and Queen Mary is said to have also been in the neighbourhood. It was a royal burgh in the reign of David I., and received from Alexander II. a royal charter, which is still carefully preserved. About the same time that the city received this royal charter, it also became the cathedral seat of the great bishopric of Moray, for in 1224 Bishop Andrew de Moravia settled his episcopal see—which had hitherto been unfixed, and sometimes at Birnie, sometimes at Spynie, sometimes at Kinneddar—permanently at the Church of the Holy Trinity at Elgin; and to this it owes the peculiar character which it had almost unaltered down to the beginning of the present century, and which it still, though to a very slight degree, retains. It bore, and still bears, a strong resemblance to St Andrews—a likeness which is to be attributed to the circumstance of its having been, like that ecclesiastical metropolis, the seat of an important and wealthy see, and the residence of a numerous band of dignified ecclesiastics and affluent provincial gentry, drawn together here as to a common centre of attraction. Many of the quaint old houses remained till a recent period, and a few (not the most characteristic specimens) are

still standing, although, just as in Edinburgh and elsewhere, the ancient mansion-houses were long since 'handed down' to artisans and others in the lower ranks of life. Though a new town has sprung up, and the old has in a measure 'cast its skin,' and has thus become almost entirely renovated, yet the period is by no means remote when Elgin were the antiquated, still, and venerable aspect which so well befits the habits and harmonises with the repose of genuine ecclesiastics in the full enjoyment of an intellectual '*otium cum dignitate*.' Till little more than sixty years ago the town consisted of one main street running from E to W, with narrow streets, lanes, or closes striking off from each side at right angles, like ribs from a spine. The houses that lined the sides of the long main street, as it then existed, were of venerable age, with high-pitched roofs, overlaid with heavy slabs of priestly grey, presenting to the street the fore-stair and an open piazza, consisting of a series of pillared arches in the front wall over the entrance to a paved and sheltered court within, in which, as well as in his humbler small dark shop or cellar, was the ancient merchant wont at times, with a perfect sense of security, to leave his goods and walk unceremoniously off—his half-door on the bar—to breakfast, dinner, or his evening stroll. The piazzas are all long since gone, and only a very few of the houses in which they were now remain, though several of the pillars and arches are yet to be seen. The last house that had the piazza open was Elchies House, a most picturesque specimen of the old burgh architecture, which was removed in 1845 to make way for the buildings occupied by the Caledonian Banking Company, and quite recently the best of the remaining examples was removed to make way for the block of buildings on the N side of High Street immediately to the W of the Royal Bank. A fine stone mantelpiece, which was in the old house, has found a position of honour in the new building, and so also have the quaint gablets over the windows on the attic floor. The dates of their erection and the names of their proprietors were usually inscribed upon the lintels of these ancient domiciles, and here and there might be seen carved one of those religious quotations which the taste of the 16th century so much delighted in, and with which our Reformation forefathers saluted those who crossed their thresholds. The pavement was an ancient causeway, which tradition modestly reports to have been the work of Cromwell's soldiers, though most likely it was many ages older. It rose high in the middle, and the 'crown of the causeway,' where the higher-minded folks delighted to parade, was elevated, and distinguished by a row of huge stone blocks, while those of a more moderate size occupied the sloping sides. The drains, which ran along the street, were crossed rectangularly by the common gutter, which passed immediately to the E of the Commercial Bank, and carried all the surface sewage of the western part of the town to an open ditch at the Borough Brigs. In heavy rains it often swelled into a rapid stream of considerable size. There were no side pavements till the Earl of Fife, aided by the citizens and the road-trustees, introduced them in 1821. About the centre of the town the street then, as now, widened out at the point where stand the parish church and the water-fountain, and the centre of the wider space was occupied by the old church of St Giles and the Tolbooth.

St Giles, or 'the Muckle Kirk'—the old parish church—was pulled down in the end of 1826 to make way for the present parish church. It was a very old building, so old indeed that there is no record of its first erection, but it was older than the cathedral, and was very early mentioned as a parsonage. There is little doubt that the centre tower—a square heavy mass without a steeple—was as old as the 12th century. It was dedicated to St Giles, the patron saint of the city, said to be one of the early missionaries from Iona. In the palmy days of the cathedral's glory it was in the bishop's pastoral charge. The form of the church was that of a Greek cross, with nave, choir, and transepts. The nave had two rows of massive pillars, surmounted by arches; its roof outside was

covered with heavy slabs of hewn stone. The principal entrance was a large door in the W end, over which was a handsome three-light window. In the middle of the 16th century it had altars belonging to the different incorporated trades, who also maintained a chaplain, but at the Reformation these were all swept away, and there were lofts or galleries erected for the various incorporations, possibly above the sites of the old altars, and probably about the same time the nave and the choir were separated, and the former became what was known as 'the Muckle Kirk,' while the latter formed 'the Little Kirk.' The timber that supported the roof of heavy freestone slabs over the Muckle Kirk having become decayed, the whole of the roof fell—providentially between services—on Sunday, 22 June 1679, the same day on which the battle of Bothwell Bridge was fought, and the whole of the western part of the fabric was destroyed. The rebuilding began the following year, and was finished in 1684, when two long aisles, one on each side, were added, and the church was re-seated after the Presbyterian fashion. The massive oak pulpit, which cost at that time £244 Scots, is still to be seen in the church at Pluscarden. It has some curious carved work about it, and even yet bears the old iron rim for the baptismal basin, while the iron sandglass holder lies close by. Both are specimens of characteristic twisted iron work. Although the interior of the Muckle Kirk,—with its rows of massive sandstone pillars running along the aisles and topped by high-peaked arches; with its beams of wood, from which were hung by strong iron chains massive brass chandeliers; with its old pulpit and curious galleries, and with its walls hung from place to place with the coats of arms of the principal heritors, or with black boards setting forth the charity and brotherly kindness of those who had

'Mortified their cash,
To mortify their heirs,'

and bequeathed sums of money to be managed by the kirk-session for the benefit of the poor,—possessed a dignity and grandeur of no common order, its exterior was not at all rich in architectural display, but yet everything connected with it was held in such veneration by the citizens that its demolition caused a general feeling of deep regret, if not dismay, which the unequivocal symptoms of decay and the impending danger of a repetition of the accident of 1679 did not at all diminish. The original transepts were removed about 1740, and the Little Kirk was so ruinous that it had to be demolished in 1800.

The old Tolbooth stood to the W of St Giles, and down to 1716 must have been a very primitive sort of erection, for in 1600 the building had a thatched roof, as is testified by the entry in the town's records: 'Item, £3, 6s. 8d. for fog to theek the Tolbooth.' In 1605 a new one was erected, 'biggit wt stanes frae ye kirkyard dyke, and sclaited wt stanes frae Dolass;' but it was burned in 1701, and the new one, begun in 1709 and finished in 1716 or 1717, was used as court-house, council-room, and prison, and remained in use till 1843. It had a massive square tower, with a round corner turret and a clock and bell. The bell now hangs between the burgh and county buildings, and the works of the clock are in the museum. In the museum is also preserved the lintel of the doorway, with the very suggestive motto, '*Suum cuique tribue*.' The 'Muckle Cross' was near the E end of the old church of St Giles, but is now also numbered with the things that were, the site it occupied being marked by two rows of paving-stones, laid so as to form a cross. The cross itself was 'a hexagonal pillar of dressed ashlar, 12 feet high, and large enough to contain a spiral stair. Around its base was a stone seat. From the top of the pillar rose a shaft of stone, surmounted by the Scottish lion rampant, and the initials (C. R.) of King Charles II.' The 'Little Cross' still stands near the E end of the town, opposite the Museum, and not far from an old house, originally with a piazza, and at one time the place of business of Duff of Dipple, an ancestor of the Earl of Fife. It is supposed to mark the western limit of the chanonry or precincts of the cathedral, and to occupy the site of a cross erected with part

of the money paid in 1402 by Alexander, third son of the Lord of the Isles, in compensation for his having, when on a raid, attacked and plundered the chanonry of Elgin. The present shaft of the Little Cross is not, however, older than the 17th century. The cathedral precinct was surrounded by a wall about 12 feet in height and from 6 to 8 feet in thickness, of run lime work. A small part of it at the E gate or Pann's Port still exists, and a considerable portion, extending across the field to the SW of Panu's Port, was removed so late as 1866. Of the three gates, which were each defended by a portcullis, the Pann's Port is the only one remaining. The town itself seems also to have at one time had some defence, possibly a pallsade, for there was a gate near the W end, called the West Port, close to West Park; a second, about the middle of Lossie Wynd, called the Lossie Wynd Port; a third, at the S end of Commerce Street, called from the old name of the street the School Wynd Port; and a fourth, in South College Street, close to the Bied House, called the East Port. These gates were all removed in the latter part of last century, and were probably erected when the town and its approaches were restored after the destruction caused by the Wolf of Badenoch. They must certainly have been of later date than the 15th century, for there is a persistent tradition that previous to the Douglas troubles in the middle of the 15th century the old church of St Giles stood at the extreme E end of the town, and there were buildings extending westward along the ridge by Gray's Hospital and Fleurs, as far as the knoll (now $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the city), called the Gallow Hill. In 1452, in the struggle against the 'banded Earls,' the contest was carried on in the North between the Earl of Huntly and Archibald Douglas, Earl of Moray. After the battle of Brechin and the defeat of the Earl of Crawford, Huntly started in pursuit of the Earl of Moray, who had been raiding in Strathbogie, and pursued him beyond Elgin, till he took up a strong position on the heights above Pluscarden. Halting at Elgin,* and finding that part of the town was inhabited by those favourable to the Douglas cause, and the other part by those favourable to himself, he burned the whole of the former portion, and hence the proverb, 'Half done as Elgin was half burned.' Huntly's men having, however, scattered in search of plunder, Douglas attacked them, and drove them into the Bog of Dunkinty, to the NW of the cathedral, where some 400 or 500 of them perished, and this gave rise to the jeering rhyme:

'Oh where are your men,
Thou Gordon so gay?
In the Bog of Dunkinty,
Mowing the hay.'

It is said that the part then burned was the western half, and that it was never rebuilt, but that the new buildings were erected to the E beyond St Giles, and so the town was continued eastward in the direction of the cathedral. This Archibald Douglas seems—though Lady Hill still belongs to the Earl of Moray—to have been the last constable of the royal castle of Elgin, which stood on the flattened summit of the Lady Hill, a conical-shaped eminence near the W end of High Street. The ruins of the Castle are all that remain of the oldest building in connection with Elgin. From its isolated and commanding position Lady Hill no doubt attracted the attention of our rude ancestors at a very early period. It was a place of importance, and probably fortified with earthworks, in the time of the Celtic Mormaers of Moray. The ruins still existing are those of walls faced with rough ashlar (now, alas, nearly all gone), and backed with run lime work, and date from the time of David I., for Elgin is mentioned as a king's burgh in his reign, and must therefore have had a royal castle at that time. Malcolm IV. mentions it in a charter granted in 1160, and it is again referred to in a deed granted by William the Lyon. Both David and William held their courts here, as also did Alexan-

der II. and Alexander III.; and Wyntoun records numerous visits of the former to Elgin. Edward I. resided in the Castle during his two days' stay at Elgin in 1296; and in the journal of his proceeding, preserved in the Cottonian MSS., it is described as '*bon chastell et bonne ville*,' or 'a good castle and a good town.' It probably suffered, however, in the few following years, for some of the wooden apartments in the interior of the place were burned while it was held by the English governor (Henry de Rye), and, accordingly, when Edward returned in 1303, it was not seemingly considered a fitting residence for him. From this time it ceased to be a royal or even a baronial residence, but still continued to possess its keep, chapel, and probably its storehouses, and it no doubt was maintained as a fort, and perhaps used as a prison for at least a century and a half afterwards; but after the forfeiture of the Douglasses the buildings were neglected, and fell rapidly into decay. The works seem to have occupied the greater portion of the flat part on the top of the hill, which measures about 85 yards in length by 45 in breadth. It is difficult to form any idea of the plan of the buildings, but there seems to have been a strong outer wall and a massive keep. There seem also to have been an outer and an inner court, and a circular depression near the NW angle of the remains of the keep is said to mark the draw-well. There were gates to both the E and the W, the latter being the chief one. From some points of view Lady Hill looks as if a smaller hill had been set down on the top of a larger, and for this tradition has assigned a reason. An earlier castle stood at a lower level, but the 'pest' having appeared, hung over it for some time as a dark blue cloud, which was by some means induced to settle, and then the inhabitants gathering, covered the Castle and all its inmates deep under a fresh mound of earth, which now constitutes the upper part of the hill.

—'the Castle in a single night
With all its inmates sunk quite out of sight;
There at the midnight hour is heard the sound
Of various voices talking under ground;
The rock of cradles—wailing infants' cries,
And nurses singing soothing lullabies.'

In 1858 excavations were made on the top of the hill by the Elgin Literary and Scientific Association, but nothing of any importance was discovered. On the top of the hill now stands a Tuscan column erected by subscription by the inhabitants of the county in 1839 to the memory of the last Duke of Gordon. A stair leads up the shaft, and from the top a very extensive view may be obtained. The statue of the duke is 12 feet high, and was placed on the top in 1855. The cannon close by is one of those captured at Sebastopol, and was presented to the city of Elgin by the War Office in 1858. The hill takes its name—Lady Hill—from the chapel in the Castle, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and a spring in the neighbourhood to the westward—deep-seated, and very cool in summer—is still known as Mary Well, no doubt for the same reason. The flat ground immediately to the N of Lady Hill, and lying between it and the river Lossie, is known as Blackfriars Haugh. It was formerly the site of a monastery, of the Dominicans or Black Friars, which was founded by Alexander II., when the order was first introduced into Scotland in his reign. No account of the building nor of anything connected with it now remains, nor is any trace of it left, though some parts of the ruins were in existence up to the middle of last century. There was a monastery of the Franciscans or Greyfriars near the E end of the town. The original buildings founded also by Alexander II. stood on the ground now occupied by the garden of Dunfermline Cottage, on the S side of High Street, at the Little Cross, but this structure fell into decay in the beginning of the 15th century, between 1406 and 1414, and the new buildings which stand on the S side of Greyfriars Street, in the ground to the E of Abbey Street, were erected. A dovecot and some ruins of the older building remained till the beginning of the present century, when they were demolished, and

* Pittcottie (2d edit., Glasgow, 1749, p. 80) says it was Forbes, but the evidence seems conclusive in favour of Elgin, and the proverb puts the matter beyond dispute.

the stones used in the erection of the present garden walls of Dunfermline Cottage. Of the newer buildings extensive remains still exist. The walls of the church are pretty entire, though the roof fell about the middle of the last century, or perhaps earlier, for now an ash tree, which measures 4 feet in circumference, grows through one of the windows. Part of the monastery walls form part of the modern mansion-house of Greyfriars. The church was the meeting-place of the trades from 1676 till about 1691. Still further to the E, on a field now feued by the trustees of Anderson's Institution as a play-field, stood the *Maison Dieu*, or House of God, a foundation dating also from the time of Alexander II., and largely endowed by Bishop Andrew de Moravia for the reception of poor men and women. It was burned by the Wolf of Badenoch at the same time as the cathedral in 1390, and was never rebuilt. After the Reformation the revenues belonging to it, which had reverted to the Crown, were, by a charter dated 1620, granted to the 'Provost, Bailies, Councillors, and community of Elgin,' to support poor and needy persons, to maintain a teacher of music, and to increase the common revenue of the burgh. The support of the poor and needy persons is carried out by the Bied House, in South College Street, in which 4 poor men reside, each of whom has a small house, a strip of garden, and £12, 10s. a year. The original building was erected in 1624, but this structure having become ruinous was pulled down, and the present one erected in 1846. The tablet from the old house, with a representation of an old style Bied-man, and the inscription 'Hospitalium Burgi de Elgin per idem conditum, 1624,' and the text, 'Blessed is he that considereth the poor; the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble,' has been built into the gable over the doorway of the new building. There was a Leper House farther to the E, on the opposite side of the road, but the only trace of it remaining is the name given to the fields, viz., 'the Leper Lands.' Still farther to the E, close to the point where the Aberdeen road crosses the Lossiemouth railway, is a pool, till recently of considerable depth, known as 'the Order Pot,' a name corrupted most probably from the Ordeal Pot, and the place where presumptive witches underwent the ordeal by water. It may have also been the place where criminals sentenced to be put to death by drowning (as was sometimes the case) were executed, and was probably the only remaining specimen of such a 'pit.' In Rhind's *Sketches of Moray* there is a long account of the death of a supposed witch by drowning at this place. Traditionally it was supposed to be bottomless, but in the course of years the amount of rubbish thrown into it materially diminished its size, and within the last year it has been numbered with the things that were, and it will therefore no longer be possible that the old prophecy that

'The Order Pot and Lossie grey
Shall sweep the Chan'ry Kirk away,'

attributed to Thomas the Rhymer, can be fulfilled.

The crowning glory of old Elgin, as of the modern city, is the Cathedral, still grand, though but a ruin and a shadow of what once was, when the cathedral church of the diocese of Moray was not only 'the lantern of the north,' but also, as Bishop Bur states so plaintively in his letter to the King, complaining of the destruction caused by the Wolf of Badenoch, 'the ornament of the district, the glory of the kingdom, and the admiration of foreigners.' 'It is,' says Chambers in his *Picture of Scotland*, 'an allowed fact, which the ruins seem still to attest, that this was by far the most splendid specimen of ecclesiastical architecture in Scotland, the abbey church of Melrose not excepted. It must be acknowledged that the edifice last mentioned is a wonderful instance of symmetry and elaborate decoration; yet in extent, in loftiness, in impressive magnificence, and even in minute decoration, Elgin has been manifestly superior. Enough still remains to impress the solitary traveller with a sense of admiration mixed with astonishment.' Shaw in his description of it does not hesitate to say that 'the church when entire was a building of

Gothic architecture inferior to few in Europe.' 'At a period,' observes Mr Rhind, 'when the country was rude and uncultivated, when the dwellings of the mass of the people were mere temporary huts, and even the castles of the chiefs and nobles possessed no architectural beauty, and were devoid of taste and ornament, the solemn grandeur of such a pile, and the sacred purposes with which it was associated, must have inspired an awe and a reverence of which we can form but a faint conception. The prevailing impulse of the religion of the period led its zealous followers to concentrate their whole energies in the erection of such magnificent structures; and while there was little skill or industry manifested in the common arts of life, and no associations for promoting the temporal comforts of the people, the grand conceptions displayed in the architecture of the Middle Ages, the taste and persevering industry, and the amount of wealth and labour bestowed on these sacred edifices find no parallel in modern times. When entire, indeed, and in its pristine glory, the magnificent temple must have afforded a splendid spectacle. A vast dome, extending from the western entrance to the high altar, a length of 289 feet, with its richly ornamented arches crossing and recrossing each other to lean for support on the double rows of stately massive pillars—the mellowed light streaming through the richly stained windows, and flickering below amid the dark shadows of the pointed aisles, while the tapers of the altars twinkled through the rolling clouds of incense—the paintings on the walls—the solemn tones of the chanted mass, and the gorgeous dresses and imposing processions of a priesthood sedulous of every adjunct to dazzle and elevate the fancy, must have deeply impressed a people in a remote region with nothing around them, or even in their uninformed imaginations, in the slightest degree to compare with such splendour. No wonder that the people were proud of such a structure, or that the clergy became attached to it. It was a fit scene for a Latin author of the period, writing on the "tranquillity of the soul," to select for his Temple of Peace, and under its walls to lay the scene of his philosophical dialogues.' It has been already noted that the early cathedral of the diocese was at Birnie, Kinneddar, or Spynie. This practice seems to have answered for a time, for though the bishopric of Moray was founded by Alexander I. shortly after his accession (1107), it was not till 1203 that 'Bricius the sixth bishop made application to Pope Innocent III. to have a fixed cathedral, and the Pope ordered that the cathedral should be fixed at Spynie,' which probably led to the foundation of what afterwards developed into the Bishop's Palace at that place. [See SPYNE.] Bricius died in 1222, and his successor, Bishop Andrew de Moravia, coming in the reign of Elgin's great benefactor, Alexander II., and having obtained from him an extensive site on the banks of the Lossie, made in 1223 fresh application to Pope Honorius, representing the solitary unprotected site of the cathedral, and its distance from market, and praying that it might be translated to Elgin as a more suitable place, and there settled at the church of the Holy Trinity, a little to the NE of the town, adding as an additional reason that the change was desired, not only by the chapter, but also by the King. The Pope readily consented, and on 10 April 1224 issued a bull directed to the Bishop of Caithness, the Abbot of Kinloss, and the Dean of Ross, empowering them to make the desired change if they should see fit; and these dignitaries, having met at Elgin on 19 July 1224, 'appointed the said church of the Holy Trinity to be the cathedral church of the diocese of Moray, and so to remain in all time coming;' and on the same day the foundation-stone of the cathedral was laid with all due pomp and ceremony. Bishop Andrew de Moravia lived for eighteen years after, and therefore carried the building far towards completion, if he did not, as is most likely, actually finish it. Of this first building probably now little, if any, part is left, for it is recorded by Fordun under the year 1270, that the cathedral of Elgin and the houses of the canons were burned, whether by accident or design

he does not say. Part of the walls of the S transept seems somewhat different in structure and design from the rest of the building, and may possibly belong to the earlier building. The ruins now standing probably then date from a period immediately subsequent to this, and then arose that grand structure which the Chartulary of Moray describes as the 'mirror of the country and the glory of the kingdom;' which Bower in his continuation of Fordun calls 'the glory of the whole land;' which Buchanan terms 'the most beautiful of all which then existed in Scotland;' and of which, in still later times, Mr Billings has written that for size and ornament, as its lovely and majestic fragments still indicate, it must have been unmatched. Stately as it was, it was doomed to still farther misfortune, for in 1390 it was again destroyed and burned by the Earl of Badenoch, Alexander Stewart, son of Robert II., and best known as the Wolf of Badenoch. The Wolf having seized some of the church lands in Badenoch was excommunicated, and in his ire descended on the low country in 1390, and in May burned the town of Forres with the choir of the church and the manse of the archdeacon. In June he followed this up by coming to Elgin and burning a considerable part of the town of Elgin, the church of St Giles, the Hospital of Maison Dieu, the official residences of the clergy in the chanonry, and the cathedral itself. This sacrilegious outburst of the Earl of Badenoch and his 'wyld, wykked Heland-men,' as Wyntoun calls them, was too great to be overlooked, even though the aggressor was the King's son, and Bishop Bur sent a very plaintive appeal to the King for aid and reparation, and the Wolf was at last compelled to yield, when 'on condition that he should make satisfaction to the bishop and church of Moray, and obtain absolution from the Pope,' he was absolved by the Bishop of St Andrews in the Blackfriars Church at Perth. In spite of the old age and feebleness of Bishop Bur, he pressed on the rebuilding of the church energetically, and this was continued by his successors, Bishops Spynie and Innes, and even at the death of the latter the structure was not finished, for at the meeting of chapter held to elect his successor, the canons agreed that whichever of them was elected bishop, should appropriate a third of the revenues of the See for building purposes, until the cathedral was completed. Mr Billings thinks that the amount of destruction caused by the Wolf of Badenoch was very much overrated; 'the pointed arches,' he says, 'and their decorations are a living testimony that he had not so ruthlessly carried out the work of destruction; and there is every reason to believe that the portions which have since gradually crumbled away are the inferior workmanship of the 15th and 16th centuries, while the solid and solemn masonry of the 13th still remains.' The immense amount of destruction accomplished, however, may be best estimated when we consider the long period during which the reconstruction had to be carried on—for the Wolf's raid was in 1390, and Bishop Innes died in 1414, and the rebuilding was not then completed; and this notwithstanding the fact that the See was a wealthy one, and that no doubt a considerable portion of the revenue was devoted to the building. Even as it was some of the work does not seem to have been very good, for in 1506 the great central tower which stood at the intersection of the nave, choir, and transepts, either fell or showed such signs of impending disaster that it had to be taken down. It reached to a height of 198 feet (including the spire), and must have been a stately structure, for the rebuilding, though begun in 1507, was not completed till 1538, and from that time till the Reformation the structure remained perfect. In 1563, however, the privy council, hard pressed by their necessities, appointed the Earl of Huntly Sheriff of Aberdeen and Elgin, with some others, 'to take the lead from the cathedral churches of Aberdeen and Elgin, and sell the same' for the maintenance of Regent Moray's soldiers. The vessel freighted with the metal had, however, scarcely left the harbour of Aberdeen on her way to Holland, where the plunder was to be sold,

when she sank with all her cargo. From that time onward the cathedral, on which so much care and thought had been spent, was long left exposed to the ravages of wind and weather. In 1637 the rafters of the choir, which had been standing without cover, were blown down, and in 1640 Gilbert Ross, minister of Elgin, 'with the assistance of the young laird of Innes, the laird of Brodie, and others, all ardent Covenanters,' broke down the carved screen and woodwork inside, and destroyed it. In the presbytery records it is minuted on 24 Nov. 1640 that 'that day Mr Gilbert Ross regretted in Presbyterie the imagerie in the rood loft of the Chanrie Kirk, yerfor the moderator and the said Mr Gilbert was appointed to speak to my Lord of Murray for demolishing yrof.' The 'demolishing' was carried out on 28 Dec., and Spalding, who records the circumstance, tells also that the minister was anxious to use the timber for firewood, but that every night the kindling log went out, and so the attempt was given up. The tracery of the W window is said to have been destroyed between 1650 and 1660 by a party of Cromwell's soldiers. The walls remained pretty entire down to 1711, when on Easter Sunday the foundations of the great central tower gave way, and the structure falling to the westward, destroyed the whole of the nave of the building and part of the transepts. The mass of rubbish became at once a 'prey to every needy adventurer in want of stones to build a dyke, a barn, or a byre,' till 1807, when, through the exertions of Mr Joseph King of Newmill, a wall was built round the churchyard, and a keeper's house was erected. In 1816 the attention of the Barons of the Exchequer, who claim the walls and all the area within as belonging to the Crown, was called to the ruinous state of the buildings, which have been from that time onwards most diligently cared for by the Crown authorities. Some idea of the former condition of things may be formed when it is remembered that John Shanks, the first keeper, who was appointed to superintend the ruins in 1825, cleared out and disposed of 3000 barrow-loads of rubbish.

Like all the churches of the time, the cathedral stood E and W, and had the form of a Jerusalem or Passion Cross. The principal entrance was at the W end, between two lofty square towers. On each side of the nave was a double aisle. The aisle on the S side of the chancel, which is known as St Mary's aisle, is still pretty entire, and so is the chapter-house, which stands near the angle between the N transept and the chancel. The great centre tower rose at the intersection of the nave, choir, and transepts. The western towers, which are still pretty entire, rise to the height of 84 feet. The communication between the different floors was by means of circular stairs in one of the angles in each tower. The great entrance is in the wall between, and consists of a finely carved pointed arch, 24 feet high, which again divides into two pointed doorways. The ornamented space between, at the top, is said to have contained a statue of the Virgin, and the other niches may have been for statues of some of the saints. Above this is the great pointed western window, 28 feet high, which must at one time have been filled with elaborate tracery, but so completely did Cromwell's men do their work, that of this now not a scrap remains. The great gateway is entered by a flight of steps, and leads to the nave, where the numerous and splendid processions used to take place, while the multitudes who witnessed them were present in the aisles at the sides, which were separated from the nave by rows of stately pillars rising up to support the roof. Pillars and roof are now alike gone, and only the bases of the former remain. Between the nave and the choir, where the rites were performed, stood the pillars that supported the walls of the great central tower, and on each side were the transepts. The choir extended eastward to the high altar, beyond which was the Lady Chapel. The S aisle and transept were dedicated to St Peter and St Paul, and the N aisle to St Thomas à Becket, the martyr. The crossing was separated from the choir by a screen, on the E side of which was a painting representing

the Day of Judgment, and on the W was a representation of the Crucifixion. This was destroyed in 1646, as has been already noticed, by some zealous Reformers. Spalding records it as very wonderful, that although the screen had been standing exposed to the weather from the time of the Reformation, 'and not a whole window to save the same from storm, snow, sleet, and wet,' yet the painting 'was so excellently done that the colours and stars had never faded, but kept whole and sound.' Some remains of painting may still be traced on the arch of the recess in St Mary's aisle, over the statue of Bishop John Winchester, who died in 1458. The high altar stood on the spot now occupied by the granite monument to the Rev. Lachlan Shaw, one of the ministers of the parish, and the first historian of the province of Moray. The altar was reached by an ascent of three steps, and must have been very strongly lighted, as the eastern gable immediately behind is pierced by two rows of slender lancet-headed windows, with five in each row, and these are again surmounted by the circular eastern window. The choir and the nave were also lighted by a double row of windows with pointed arches, the lower range being the largest, and both tiers ran along the whole extent of the church. The stonework intervening between the windows on both tiers was constructed so as to form a corridor round the whole building. The windows were filled with richly tinted glass, fragments of which have been found amongst the ruins. The chapter-house, attached to the northern cloister, is extremely elegant. It is later in style than the other parts of the building, and was probably built during the incumbency of one of the Bishop Stewarts, of whom there were three, in the latter part of the 15th century. At all events, there are on the roof three Stewart coats of arms. It is an octagon with an elaborately groined roof. The groins spring from the angles, meet at fine bosses, and again separate to reunite in the centre in the great 'Prentice' Pillar, which is 9 feet in circumference, and is a very beautiful specimen of the workmanship of the period. One side of the octagon is occupied by the door, and each of the other seven is pierced by a large window. In the interior, over the doorway, are five niches—a row of four and one by itself over. The four are said to have held statues of the four evangelists, while the solitary one above contained a figure of the Saviour, but this seems doubtful. Opposite the doorway is the niche reached by steps, where the throne of the bishop was placed, and the space on either side was occupied by the stalls of the dignitaries who sat in council with him. The chapter-house is richly ornamented with sculptured figures, and it now also contains grotesque heads and various other fragments of carving, which have been found in clearing out the ruins. It is like all the choice portions of the ecclesiastical buildings of the Middle Ages, known as the 'Apprentice Aisle,' having been built, according to the curious but hackneyed legend, by an apprentice in the absence of his master, who from envy of its excellence murdered him on his return—a legend so general (See ROSLIN) that probably it never applied to any cathedral in particular, but originated in the mysticisms of those incorporations of Freemasons who in the Middle Ages traversed Europe, furnished with papal bulls, and ample privileges to train proficient in the theory and practice of masonry and architecture. On the E side of the entrance to the chapter-house is a small dark chamber which was used as a lavatory. It has an interesting association with General Anderson, who left the fortune with which the institution at the E end of the town, now known as Anderson's Institution, was built, for the stone basin here was his cradle. The dimensions of the cathedral are as follows:—length from E to W, including towers, 289 feet; breadth of nave and side aisles, 87 feet; breadth of choir including walls and aisles, 79 feet; length across transepts including walls, 120 feet; height of W towers, 34 feet; height of E turrets, 60 feet; height of middle tower, including spire, 198 feet; height of grand entrance, 24 feet; height of chapter-

house, 34 feet; breadth of chapter-house, including walls, 37 feet; height of great western window, 27 feet; diameter of eastern circular window, 12 feet; height of side walls, 43 feet; breadth of side aisles, 18 feet.

The chapter consisted of 22 canons, who resided within the chanonry or college, to the boundary-wall of which reference has already been made, and memorials of which appear in the names of North College Street and South College Street, as well as in the modern mansion-houses of North College and South College, the former being the residence of the Dean—whose memory is embalmed in the adjoining flat along the river known as Deaushaugh, and the bend beyond known as Dean's Crook—and the latter of the Sub-Dean. Duffus Manse and Unthank Manse—residences of the canons who were ministers of Duffus and Unthank—which stood at the N end of King Street, remained till the early part of the present century; the other 18 had disappeared long before. The canons were chosen from the clergy of the diocese and officiated in the cathedral, each receiving for his services over and above the revenues of his vicarage in the country parish, whence he was chosen, a manse and garden in the college, and a portion of land called a prebendum. The dignified clergy were the Dean, who was minister of Auldearn; the Archdeacon, who was minister of Forres; the Chanter, who was minister of Alves; the Treasurer, who was minister of Kinnead; the Chancellor, who was minister of Inveraven; the Sub-Dean, who was minister of Dallas; and the Sub-Chanter, who was minister of Rafford. The Bishop had civil, criminal, and ecclesiastical courts and officers, and his power within his diocese—which comprehended the present counties of Moray and Nairn, and part of those of Aberdeen, Banff, and Inverness—was almost supreme. The first Bishop of Moray on record is Gregory, who held the See in the reign of Alexander I. and the beginning of that of David I. There were 28 Roman Catholic and 8 Protestant Bishops—the last of the former being Patrick Hepburn, an uncle of the notorious Earl of Bothwell. The Bishop's town residence, or the Bishop's Palace, as it is commonly called, stands close to the SW corner of the enclosing-wall of the cathedral. The northern part is supposed to have been erected by Bishop John Innes about 1406, but besides his initials it bears also the arms of one of the bishops of the name of Stewart, probably David. The S wing was built by Bishop Patrick Hepburn, and bears his arms and initials, with the date 1557. Soon after the Reformation it was granted by the Crown to Alexander Seton, Earl of Dunfermline, who lived a considerable time in it, and from whom it got the name of Dunfermline House. Probably the Bishops never lived much in it, as they had their principal residence at SPYNE Castle.

The revenues of the bishopric were no doubt at first very limited, but by the bounty of successive kings, nobles, and private individuals, they afterwards became very ample. King William the Lion was a liberal donor. At a very early period he granted to the See the tenth of all his returns from Moray. Grants of forests, lands, and fishings were also made by Alexander II., David II., and other sovereigns, besides the Earls of Moray, Fife, etc. The rental for the year 1563, as taken by the steward of the bishop, was £1649, 7s. 7d. (Scots), besides a variety of articles paid in kind. At this period, however, the revenue had been greatly dilapidated, particularly by Bishop Hepburn, and a large proportion of the church lands had been alienated, the full rents were not stated, and probably the rental then given did not amount to a third of the actual income in the flourishing period of the bishopric. The estates with the patronages belonging to the bishop remained vested in the Crown from the Reformation till 1590, when James VI. assigned them to Alexander Lindsay, a son of the Earl of Crawford, and grandson of Cardinal Beaton, for payment of 10,000 gold crowns which he had lent to his Majesty when in Denmark, Lindsay being at the same time created Baron Spynie. The King afterwards prevailed on Lord Spynie to resign the lands in order that they might be appropriated to the use of the Pro-

testant bishops of Moray, but the rights of patronage remained with the Spynie family till its extinction in 1671, when they were reassumed by the Crown as *ultimus hæres*. They were granted by charter in 1674 to James, Earl of Airlie, by whom they were disposed to the Marquis of Huntly in 1682.

The burying-ground about the cathedral contains many quaint and curious monuments, the inscriptions on some of the 17th and 18th century stones being particularly noteworthy. On one dated 1777 a husband records of his wife that—

'She was remarkable for
Exact, Prudent, Genteel Economy;
Ready, Equal Good Sense;
A Constant flow of cheerful Spirits;
An uncommon sweetness of natural temper;
A great warmth of Heart Affection,
And an early and continued piety.'

And he adds that 'strict justice demands this tribute to her memory.' On another, with the date 1687, are four very pointed lines—

'This world is a Citie full of streets,
And death is the mercat that all men meets,
If life were a thing that monie could buy,
The poor could not live and the rich would not die.'

The stone coffin near the S entrance is said to have contained the body of King Duncan, previous to its removal and re-interment at Iona. St Mary's aisle was the burial-place of the Gordon family, the tomb in the E end being that of the first Earl of Huntly (date 1470). The blue slab in the NW corner marks the burial-place of some of the bishops, and the great blue slab in the chancel, close by, marks the grave of Bishop Andrew de Moravia, the founder of the cathedral. The granite monument to the Rev. Lachlan Shaw has been already mentioned. In a line with the wall of the chancel and of the N transept is an old Celtic pillar which was found in 1823 about 2 feet below the surface of the High Street, near the site of old St Giles Church. It is 6 feet long, 2½ broad, and 1 thick, but is evidently incomplete. On the obverse is a hunting party with men, horses, and hawks, and, on the reverse, is a cross covered with so-called Runic knots, and figures in the attitude of



Arms of Elgin.

supplication. The arms of Elgin are Saint Giles in a pastoral habit holding a book in his right hand and a pastoral staff in his left. The motto is *Sic itur ad astra*.

The new parish church which stands in the centre of High Street is one of the most elegant structures in the north of Scotland. It was erected in 1828 at a cost of nearly £10,000. The length, including walls, is 96 feet, the breadth 60½, and the height from floor to ceiling is 31 feet. It has at the W end a spacious portico, composed of six massive Doric fluted columns, surmounted by a pediment. At the E end is a tower, with clock and bells. The lower part of the tower is square, the upper circular, with six fine Corinthian pillars, with a slightly dome-shaped roof, and a finial. The whole rises to

a height of 112 feet; and the upper part is a copy of the Choragic monument of Lysicrates. There is sitting accommodation for about 2000. There are two Free churches, two United Presbyterian churches, an Episcopal church, a Roman Catholic church, a Congregational church, a Baptist chapel, and a building in the occupation of the Plymouth Brethren. Each of the Free churches has a mission hall or children's church in connection with it. The Assembly Rooms, at the corner of High Street and North Street, were erected by the Trinity Lodge of Freemasons in 1821. They contain a large ball-room and supper-room. There is a public subscription reading-room on the ground-floor. The Elgin Club (1863) has a fine building in Commerce Street, with reading-room, billiard-room, and card-rooms. Near the 'Little Cross' is the Museum, belonging to the Elgin Literary and Scientific Association. It contains a number of interesting and curious objects, and among the fossils from the rocks of the neighbourhood are some specimens so rare that they are to be seen nowhere else. The Elgin Institution, at the E end of the town, was erected and endowed in 1832, from funds, amounting to £70,000, bequeathed for the maintenance of aged men and women, and the maintenance and education of poor or orphan boys or girls, by Lieut.-General Andrew Anderson (1746-1824), who was cradled in the stone basin in the lavatory of the cathedral, and who rose from the position of a private soldier to the rank of Major-General in the Honourable East India Company's service. The style of the building is Grecian, and there is a central circular bell-tower and dome. Over the principal entrance to the N is a sculptured group, representing the founder, with one hand bestowing bread on an aged woman, and with the other holding a book before a boy and girl. There is accommodation provided for 50 children and 10 aged persons. The management is carried on by a house governor, a female teacher, and a matron. On leaving the institution at the age of fourteen, the boys are apprenticed to any trade or occupation they may desire, and during their apprenticeship have a yearly allowance. Attached to the institution is a free school for the education of children whose parents, though in narrow circumstances, are still able to maintain and clothe them. Standing at the opposite end of the town, Gray's Hospital is another memorial of the munificence of Elgin's sons. It was built and endowed from a fund of £26,000, left by Dr Alexander Gray (1751-1808), a native of Elgin, who had acquired a large fortune while in the service of the East India Company. The hospital is intended for the relief of the sick poor of the town and county of Elgin. The building is a handsome erection, in the Grecian style, with a projecting portico of Doric columns on the eastern front, and a central dome which is seen for a long distance round. It forms a fine termination for High Street on the W. There is a resident physician, and two of the doctors in town visit the building daily. Immediately to the W of the hospital is the Elgin District Lunatic Asylum. It was originally built by voluntary assessment in 1834, but was greatly enlarged and improved in 1865, when it passed into the charge of the Lunacy Board. The Burgh Court-House (1841) and County Buildings (1866) stand on the S side of High Street a short distance W from the Little Cross. Both buildings are Italian in style, the former being very plain, while the latter has rusticated work along the lower part. The centre projects, and has eight Ionic columns, with frieze and cornice. The court-room is 30 feet by 40. There are offices for the procurator-fiscal, the county-clerk, the town-clerk, and the sheriff-clerk, as well as a room for Council meetings. There are two woollen manufactories close to the town—one at the E end—Newmill, and the other in Bishopmill. The chief textures made are plaids, tweeds, kerseys, and double-cloths. There is a brewery immediately to the E of the cathedral. There is a flour-mill at Kingsmills close by, and also a saw-mill; and there is a large saw-mill further to the S, near the Morayshire railway station. There are large nurseries at both ends of the town; and there is also a tan-work near the Lossie, on the N side. There is a gas supply and a water supply by gravitation, both

now under the charge of the corporation. There is a market company, established in 1850, with buildings comprising a fish, beef, and vegetable market, a corn market hall, and a concert hall, which is let for concerts, lectures, and theatrical entertainments. There are a branch of the Bible Society, a literary and scientific association, two mason lodges, several cricket clubs, a curling club, a bowling club owning a fine howling green, a boating club, a football club, and a horticultural society. There are six incorporated trades—the hammermen, the glovers, the tailors, the shoemakers, the weavers, and the square-wrights. Besides the Bied-House or Alms House already mentioned, there are a number of other charitable funds and mortifications. The Guildry divides an income of upwards of £400 a year for the benefit of decayed brethren, and of the widows and children of deceased members. The Guildry Society also manage the Braco and Laing's Mortifications. There is a charitable fund connected with the Incorporated Trades. There are a number of these trusts under the kirk-session, the chief being Petrie's; and a number under the management of the corporation, the chief being the Auchry Mortification. The Academy stands in Academy Street, near the centre of the town. There is a 'general school,' mentioned in the *Registrum Moraviense* as early as 1489; and this was no doubt the same as the grammar school which we find mentioned in 1535, and which was then under the jurisdiction of the magistrates. In 1594 part of the funds arising from *Maison Dieu* were granted by the Crown for the support of a master to teach music, and a 'sang school' was established. The old grammar school stood near the top of Commerce Street, which was long known as the School Wynd. The schools were united when the present buildings were erected in 1800. The Academy was one of the eleven high-class schools scheduled in the Education Act of 1872, and then passed from the management of the Town Council to that of the School-Board. There are four masters for respectively, classics, mathematics, English, and modern languages. Bishopmill public, Elgin girls' public, West End public, Anderston's Free, and a Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 178, 415, 200, 255, and 140 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 123, 298, 195, 195, and 77, and grants of £106, 4s. 6d., £252, 13s., £196, 3s. 6d., £170, 9s., and £58, 19s. 6d. There is also a private day school for boys and girls; and three ladies' boarding and day schools are well attended.

Elgin has a bead post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the British Linen Co., Caledonian, Commercial, North of Scotland, Royal, and Union Banks, a National Securities Savings' Bank, offices or agencies of 48 insurance companies, 5 hotels, and 1 newspaper—the *Elgin Courier and Courier* (1827), published every Tuesday and Friday. The chief courts for the county are held at Elgin. A weekly market is held on Friday. Cattle markets are held fortnightly on the second and last Friday of every month. Feeding markets are held on the last Friday of March for married farm servants, on the Friday before 26 May, on the last Friday of July for harvest hands, and the Friday before 22 November. There is a considerable trade in grain. Coaches run on Tuesday and Friday to Garmouth and Kingston-on-Spey.

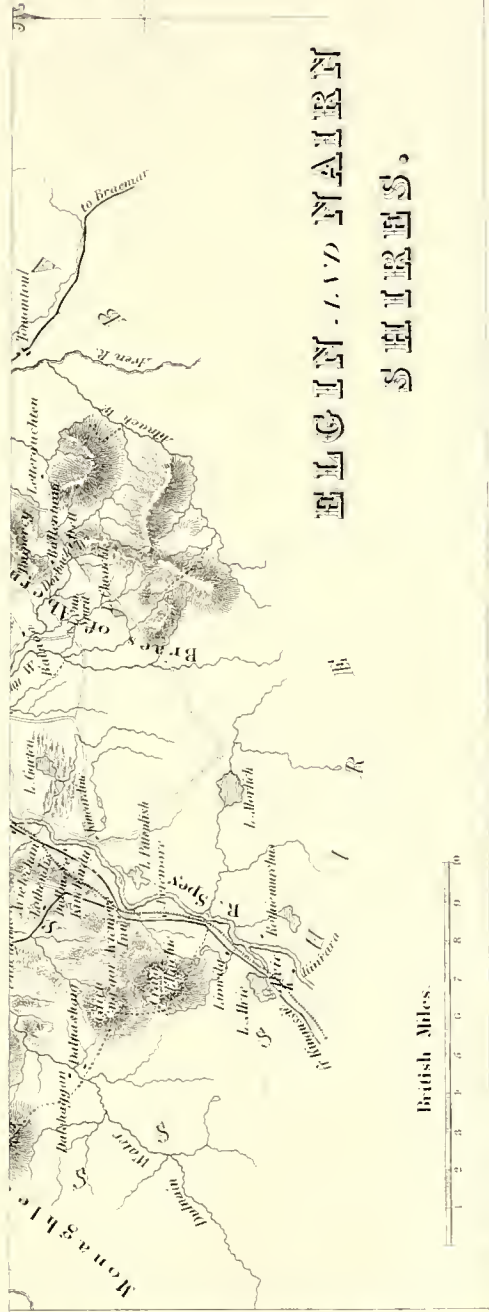
Elgin unites with Banff and Macduff, Cullen, Inverurie, Kintore, and Peterhead to form the Elgin Burghs, which district returns one member to Parliament (always a Liberal since 1837). The Corporation consists of a provost, 4 bailies, and 12 councillors. The revenue of the burgh was £715 in 1832, £835 in 1860, £303 in 1870, and £762 in 1881. Under the Lindsay Act, the Town Council act as Police Commissioners, and under a special Road Act for the county and burgh, they act as Road Trustees for the burgh. The police force is separate from the county, and consists of a superintendent, a sergeant, and 4 constables. The municipal constituency was 272 in 1854, 750 in 1875, and 921 in 1882; while the parliamentary constituency was 756 in 1875, and 930 in 1882. Annual value of real property

(1815) £2435, (1845) £9031, 17s., (1872) £22,433, (1881) £30,297, 18s. 6d., plus £781 for railways. Pop. of the royal burgh (1831) 4493, (1861) 6403, (1871) 6241, (1881) 6286; of the parliamentary burgh (1861) 7543, (1871) 7340, (1881) 7413, of whom 3257 were males and 4156 females. Houses (1881) 1396 inhabited, 44 vacant, 25 building.

See Shaw's *History of the Province of Moray* (Edinb. 1775; new ed., Elgin, 1827; 3d ed., Glasgow, 1882); Young's *Annals of Elgin* (Elgin, 1879); Sinclair's *Elgin* (Lond. 1866); Taylor's *Edward I. in the North of Scotland* (Elgin, 1858); Watson's *Morayshire Described* (Elgin, 1868); and the *Registrum Episcopatus Moraviensis* (edited for the Bannatyne Club by Cosmo Innes, Edinb. 1837).

Elgin, New, a village, with a public school, in Elgin parish, just beyond the municipal boundary of the city, 3 furlongs S by E of the station. Pop. (1861) 520, (1871) 559, (1881) 625.

Elginshire or Moray, a maritime county on the southern shore of the Moray Firth, forming the central division of the old Province of Moray. It used formerly to consist of two separate though not widely detached parts, a portion of Inverness-shire having, by one of those zig-zag arrangements that may be traced back to the days of feudal jurisdiction, got between the two portions. In 1870, however, 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 Elginshire gained somewhat in population by the change. The new arrangement has proved in many ways advantageous, and has rendered the county more compact. Elginshire is bounded on the N by the Moray Firth, on the E and SE by Banffshire, on the S and SW by Inverness-shire, and on the W by Nairnshire; and on the centre of the western border it surrounds two small detached portions of the latter county. Its greatest length from NE to SW, from Lossiemouth to Dulnan Bridge in Strathspey, is 34 miles; its greatest breadth from E to W, from Bridge of Haughs near Keith to Macbeth's Hillock on the Harlumuir to the W of Forres, is 29½ miles. The coast-line along the shore at high-water mark measures 30 miles, and a straight line from the mouth of the Spey on the E to the sea near Maviston sandhills on the W measures 26 miles. The total area, according to the Ordnance Survey, and inclusive of inland waters and foreshores, is 312,378·810 acres. Roughly speaking, the county forms a sort of triangle, with a sharp apex to the NW, and somewhat blunt corners to the S and NE, and in this triangle the northern and western sides measure 25 miles, and the south-eastern side somewhat more—all the measurements being in straight lines. Over 25 miles of the accurate boundary on the E is traced by the river Spey, and over 24 on the W by the watershed along the north-eastern prolongation of the Monadhliath Mountains; but everywhere else, except along the Moray Firth, the boundary is purely artificial. Starting from the NE corner the boundary-line follows the principal channel of the Spey for the time being for about 2 miles, and then strikes south-eastward through Gordon Castle—part of which is in Elginshire and part in Banffshire—till it reaches Bridge of Haughs about ¾ mile to the W of Keith. It then skirts the S side of the Highland railway to near Mulhen station, where it turns abruptly away to the S, and takes in a part of the long slope of Ben Aigan. Returning to the Highland railway, it skirts the N side of the line as far as the bridge over the Spey. From this point it follows the course of the Spey for many miles up as far as Inveraven church, when it leaves the river, and takes in a part of Inveraven parish, measuring about 2½ miles by 1 mile, passes back along the river Aven, and again up the Spey for a mile. It then strikes to the SW along the watershed of the



1st Longitude West from Greenwich

Cromdale Hills, but returns to the Spey about 2 miles due E of Grantown, and keeps to the river as far as Dulnan Bridge. It then turns up the Dulnan for about a mile, and from that point proceeds in a direction more or less northerly (not taking minor irregularities into account), until it reaches the Moray Firth about 5 miles W of the mouth of the river Findhorn. The lower part of the county is flat, and remarkable for its amenity of climate, high cultivation, and beauty of landscape, in which respects it holds the highest position in the northern lowlands. The only exception is a part between the mouth of the Findhorn and the western boundary, which is covered by a mass of sand constantly in motion in the slightest breeze of wind, and known as the Culbin Sands. Culbin was at one time almost the richest and most fertile part of the county, but now some 3600 acres are little better than an arid waste. In 1693 the rental was worth what might be represented by £6000 of our present money, but in 1694 or 1695 sand began to blow in from the shore, and rapidly overwhelmed the whole district. From the Findhorn eastward to Burghead, the tract along the coast is also barren and sandy, and from Lossiemouth eastward to the mouth of the Spey there are a series of great gravel ridges formed from the boulders brought down by the Spey, which have been in the course of ages carried westward by the inshore current, and thrown up by the sea. The district adjoining the coast along the parishes of Urquhart, St Andrews-Lhanbryd, Drainie, Duffus, Spynie, Alves, Kinloss and Dyke, and Moy is rich and fertile with heavy loam and strong clay soils, and is so flat that it might be mistaken for a portion of England set down there by accident. High wooded ridges running through Alves, Elgin, and St Andrews-Lhanbryd separate this from another flat district, not, however, of so great extent as the last, nor so level, extending through Speymouth, Elgin, and Forbes, and sweeping up to the S to the beginning of the hill country, which occupies the S part of the county, where the land is mostly covered with heather and given over to grouse and the red deer, and where cultivation, when carried on at all, is under much harder conditions of soil and climate than in the rich and fertile 'Laigh of Moray.' There are, however, along the courses of all the streams numerous, though small, flats or haughs of great fertility. The soil of the arable lands of the county may be classified under the general names of sand, clay, loam, and reclaimed moss. Sand, or a light soil in which sand predominates, extends, with inconsiderable exceptions, over the eastern half of the lowlands, or most of Speymouth, Urquhart, St Andrews-Lhanbryd, and Drainie, the eastern part of Spynie, part of Elgin, and the lower lands of Birnie and Dallas. A clay soil prevails throughout Duffus and Alves, part of Spynie, and small strips in the sandy district. A loamy soil covers extensive tracts in Duffus, Alves, and Spynie, and nearly the whole of Kinloss, Forbes, Dyke, the lower lands of Rafford and Edenkillie, and the alluvial grounds of the highland straths. A clay loam covers a considerable part of Knockando. Moss, worked into a condition of tillage, occurs to a considerable extent in Knockando, and in strips in the flat districts in the low situations. It is superincumbent on sand, and is so peculiar in quality as to emit, on a hot day, a sulphureous smell, and to strongly affect the colour and formation of of rising grain: it occurs also on the flats and slopes of the lower hills of the uplands, peaty in quality, but corrected by the admixture of sand. The far extending upland regions are prevailing moss and heath.

Though the low district has a northern exposure, the climate is so mild that the harder kinds of fruit—all the varieties of the apple, and most of the varieties of the pear and the plum—may, with very little attention, be grown abundantly; and fruits of greater delicacy—the apricot, the nectarine, and the peach—ripen sufficiently on a wall in the open air. The wind blows from some point near the W during about 260 days in the year, and in summer it is for the most part a gentle breeze, coming oftener from the S than from the N side

of the W. Winds from the NW or N generally bring the heaviest and longest rains. The district has no hills sufficiently elevated to attract the clouds while they sail from the mass of mountains in the S towards the heights of Sutherland. The winter is singularly mild, and snow lies generally for only a very brief period. In the upland districts rain falls to the amount of 5 or 6 inches more than the mean depth in the low country, and there the seasons are often boisterous and severe, and unpropitious weather delays and, by no means seldom altogether, defies the efforts of the former.

Rather more than half the county is drained by the Spey and its tributaries. Of the latter the most important are the Aven and the Dulnan, neither of which have, however, more than a very small portion of their course within the county. The middle part of the county is drained by the river Lossie. It rises near the centre of the upper part of the shire, and has a very sinuous course in a general north-easterly direction, till it enters the sea at Lossiemouth. Its principal tributaries are the Lochty or Black Burn, the Burn of Glen Latterich, and the Burn of Shogle. The western part is drained by the Findhorn and its tributaries. The whole course of the Findhorn is very beautiful and picturesque, till it expands, near the mouth, into the open sheet of Findhorn Loch or Findhorn Bay. There is at the mouth, between the village of Findhorn and the Culbin Sands, a dangerous and much-dreaded bar. The principal tributaries are the Divie and the Dorbock. The latter issues from Lochindorb, and flows parallel to the western boundary of the county, at a distance of about a mile, along a course of about 10 miles, when, after uniting with the Divie, the streams fall into the Findhorn near Relugas. The principal lochs are—Lochindorb, which lies among the mountains, near the point where Elgin, Nairn, and Inverness unite. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and 5 furlongs broad at the widest part. The Loch of Spynie, now only 5 furlongs long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong wide, was formerly an extensive lake 3 miles long and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide, but by the drainage operations carried on from time to time between 1779 and 1860, the whole of the loch was drained excepting a mere pool a little to the W of the old Castle of Spynie. The present sheet of water has been reformed by the proprietor of Pitgaveny. Loch-na-Bo ($4 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) lies 1 mile to the SE of the village of Lhanbryd. It contains a large number of excellent trout. The banks are prettily wooded, though up to 1773 the surrounding tract was merely a barren heathy moor. There are a number of chalybeate springs in the county, but none of them are at all distinguished for their medicinal properties. The surface of the county rises gradually from N to S, the ridges getting higher and higher till between Creag-an-Tarmachan and the Cromdale Hills, a height of 2328 feet is attained. The principal elevations going from E to W and from N to S are Findlay Seat (1116 feet), Eildon or Heldun Hill (767), Hill of the Wangie (1020), Knock of Braemroy (1493), James Roy's Cairn (1691), Cairn-an-Loin (1797), Craig Tiribeg (1586), Carn Sgriob (1590), Creag-an-Righ (1568).

Geology.—The geology of the Morayshire plain has given rise to considerable controversy. For a time indeed, the age of the reptiliferous sandstones N of the town of Elgin was one of the most keenly disputed points in Scottish geology. They had been classed for many years with the Old Red Sandstone formation; but when Professor Huxley announced in 1858 that the Elgin reptiles had marked affinities with certain Triassic forms, geologists began to waver in this belief. The subsequent discovery of the remains of *Hyperodapedon*—a typical Elgin reptile—in beds of undoubted Triassic age, in England and in India, caused some of the keenest supporters of the old classification to abandon it altogether. It must be admitted, however, that the stratigraphical evidence is far from being satisfactory, owing to the great accumulation of glacial and post-glacial deposits.

The oldest rocks in the county belong to the great

crystalline series composing the central Highlands, of which excellent sections are exposed in the Findhorn between Coulmony and the Sluie, in the Divie, the higher reaches of the Lossie, and in the streams draining the western slopes of the valley of the Spey. They consist mainly of alternations of grey micaceous gneiss, quartzites, and mica schists, the prevalent type being gneissose; and with these are associated, in the neighbourhood of Grantown, an important bed of crystalline limestone. In the Findhorn basin they form a well-marked syncline, extending in a SE direction from the bridge of Daltulich to the junction of the Dorbock with the Divie. This trend, however, is quite exceptional, for when we pass eastwards to the valleys of the Lossie and the Spey, they assume their normal NE and SW strike. As the prevalent dip of the strata is towards the SE, it is evident that there is a gradually ascending series in that direction. In the valley of the Spey they plunge underneath the quartzites, which are so well displayed at Boat of Bridge, on the slopes of Ben Aigan, and at Craigellachie; and these are overlaid by the grand series of schists containing actinolite, andalusite, and staurolite that cover wide areas in Banffshire.

The Old Red Sandstone strata, which come next in order, rest on a highly eroded platform of these crystalline rocks. From the manner in which they wind round the slopes of the hills formed by the metamorphic series, sweeping up the valleys and filling ancient hollows, it is evident that the old land surface must have undergone considerable denudation prior to Old Red Sandstone times. Within the limits of the county there are representatives both of the upper and lower divisions of this formation, which differ widely in lithological character and organic contents. The members of the lower division are displayed on the banks of the Spey N of Boat of Bridge. At the base there is a coarse brecciated conglomerate, which, though it attains a thickness of about 500 feet on the right bank of the river, thins away to a few feet when traced to the N. This massive conglomerate is overlaid by red sandstones, shales, and clays in the neighbourhood of Dipple, and from the limestone nodules embedded in the shales numerous ichthyolites have been obtained. This fossiliferous band, commonly known as the fish-bed, forms an important horizon in the Lower Old Red Sandstone of the Moray Firth basin. There can be little doubt that the outcrop at Dipple is on the same horizon as the well-known bed in the Tynet Burn, about 3 miles to the NE, which is one of the most celebrated localities in the North of Scotland for well-preserved ichthyolites. Amongst the species obtained from these localities are the following:—*Cheiracanthus Murchisoni*, *Diplacanthus striatus*, *Osteolepis major*, and *Glyptolepis leptopterus*. Like the succession in Tynet Burn, the Dipple fish-bed is overlaid by coarse conglomerate passing upwards into red pebbly sandstones, which are well seen at the bridge of Fochabers. The sandstones on the left bank of the Spey, above the fish-bed have yielded some large specimens, which are probably fragments of *Pterygotus*. This fossil, which is characteristic of the Upper Silurian and Lower Old Red Sandstone formations, has been found in the flagstones of Forfarshire, Caithness, and Orkney. N of the bridge of Fochabers the succession in the Spey is obscured by alluvial deposits; but in the Tynet and Gollachie sections there is an ascending series to certain contemporaneous volcanic rocks, which are of special importance, inasmuch as they are the only relics of volcanic activity during this period in the Moray Firth basin. From the persistent NNW inclination of the strata in the Spey and Tynet sections, we would naturally expect to find the members of the lower division extending westwards across the Morayshire plain. But with the exception of the great conglomerate filling the ancient hollow of the vale of Rothes, which may justly be regarded as the equivalent of the conglomerate in the Spey, there is no trace of the members of the lower division till we pass westwards to Lethen Bar in Nairnshire. They are overlapped by the Upper Old Red Sandstone strata, which sweep up the valleys of the

Lossie and the Findhorn till they rest directly on the metamorphic rocks. In other words, there is in this area a marked unconformity between the upper and lower divisions, which is equally apparent in the county of Nairn. The boundary line of the upper division extends from Glensheil on the Muckle Burn, eastwards by Sluie on the Findhorn, thence curving northwards round the slope of the Monaghty Hill, and winding up the Black Burn as far as Pluscarden Abbey. From this point it may be traced eastwards across the Lossie to Scaat Craig at the mouth of the Glen of Rothes. In the neighbourhood of Dallas there is a small outlier of thick-bedded sandstones, which, in virtue of the fish scales embedded in them, must be grouped with the upper division.

Lithologically the Upper Old Red strata are very different from the older series. The dominant feature of the division is the occurrence of massive grey and yellow sandstones, full of false bedding, with occasional layers of conglomerate. By far the finest section of these strata is exposed on the Findhorn, between Sluie and Cothall, where the river has cut a deep gorge through them, exposing magnificent cliffs of the massive sandstones. They are inclined to the NNW, at angles varying from 5° to 10°, and in the course of this section upwards of 1000 feet of strata are exposed. At Cothall they pass underneath a remarkable bed of cornstone, containing calcite, arragonite, iron pyrites, and chalcodony, which is overlaid on the right bank of the river by red marls. By means of small faults, which are well seen on the left bank, the cornstone is repeated towards the N. To the S of Elgin the members of this series are exposed on the Lossie and at Scaat Craig where they have a similar inclination; but, owing to the covering of superficial deposits, no continuous section is visible. At Glasgreen, near New Elgin, there is a band of cornstone closely resembling that at Cothall and apparently occupying the same horizon, which can be traced at intervals in a NE direction to the Boar's Head rock on the sea-coast. Again, to the N of Elgin, the younger series extends along the ridge from Bishopmill to Alves. They are admirably displayed in the quarries at the former locality, where they have been extensively worked for building purposes. The fossils obtained from the Upper Old Red strata consist of fish scales, bones, and teeth, and, though by no means plentiful, they have been found at various localities. They occur in the Whitemyre quarry on the Muckle Burn, in the Findhorn cliffs, at Alves, in the Bishopmill and Dallas quarries, and again at Scaat Craig. The last of these is most widely known. Here they are embedded in a conglomeratic matrix, and show signs of having been subjected to aqueous action. The characteristic fossils of the upper division are *Holoptichius nobilissimus*, *Dendrochius latus*, *D. strigatus*, and *Pterichthys major*.

In the tract of ground lying to the N of the Quarry Wood ridge, the strata are met with which have given rise to so much controversy. They consist of pale grey and yellow sandstones in which the reptilian remains have been found, and with these is associated a cherty and calcareous band, commonly known as 'the cherty rock of Stotfield.' This term was first applied to it by the Rev. George Gordou, LL.D., of Birnie, to whose valuable researches, extending over half a century, geologists are specially indebted for the information they possess regarding this district. Along with the calcareous portion of the Stotfield rock there are nodular masses of flint, and throughout the matrix, crystals of galena, iron pyrites, and blende are disseminated. Attempts have recently been made to work the galena at this locality, which have not been attended with success. This rock is also exposed at Inverugie and to the S of Loch Spynie, where, as at Stotfield, it rests on the reptiliferous sandstones. The latter are visible at Spynie, in the Findrassie quarry, and on the N slope of the Quarry Wood. They also extend along the ridge between Burghhead and Lossiemouth, being admirably displayed on the sea-cliffs between these localities. In this interesting section one may study to advantage the

lithological characters of the strata. Indeed the false-bedded character of the sandstones is so conspicuous that it is no easy matter to determine their true dip.

In endeavouring to solve the problem of the stratigraphical position of the beds now referred to, it is of the utmost importance to remember that the *reptiliferous sandstones are never seen in contact with the strata yielding Upper Old Red Sandstone fish-remains*. Though they occur near to each other in the neighbourhood of Bishopmill and the Quarry Wood, there is no continuous section showing their physical relations. Along the boundary line at these localities, the strata in both cases dip to the NNW, and to all appearance the angle of inclination is much the same. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the advocates of the old classification persistently maintained the existence of a perfectly conformable passage between the Upper Old Red beds and the reptiliferous sandstones. The two sets of strata have many points in common, and were it not for the remarkable palaeontological evidence, they might naturally be regarded as members of the same formation. The suggestion has been made by Professor Judd, whose contribution to the literature of the subject is by far the most valuable which has recently appeared, that the reptiliferous sandstones are thrown against the Upper Old Red beds by powerful faults. But no trace of these faults is to be seen on the surface along the lines indicated by him, save that on the shore at Lossiemouth, which brings the patch of oolitic strata against the cherty rock of Stotfield. Quite recently, however, Mr Linn of H.M. Geological Survey has discovered fish scales of Upper Old Red age in flagstones, on the raised beach W of Stotfield. These flagstones dip to the NNW at a gentle angle, and it is possible that they may form part of a small ridge of Upper Old Red sandstone protruding through the younger strata. In that case the reptiliferous sandstones may probably rest with a gentle unconformity on the older strata.

The fossils which have invested these beds with special importance belong to three species, viz.: *Stagonolepis Robertsoni*, *Telerpeton Elginense*, and *Hyperodapedon Gordonii*. The remains of these reptiles have been found in the sandstones at Lossiemouth, at Spynie, and in the Findrassie quarry, while in the Cummingston sandstones only footprints have been obtained. The *Stagonolepis*, which, according to recent discoveries, must have been about 18 feet long, was a crocodile allied to the modern Caiman in form. Its body was protected by dorsal and ventral scutes; and it possessed elongated jaws after the manner of existing Gavials. The *Telerpeton* and *Hyperodapedon* were species of lizards, the former measuring about 10 inches and the latter about 6 feet in length. It is interesting to observe that the terrestrial lizard, *Telerpeton*, differs but little from existing forms, thus furnishing a remarkable example of a persistent type of organisation. The *Hyperodapedon* bears a close resemblance to the existing *Sphenodon* of New Zealand. The important discovery of the remains of *Hyperodapedon* in undoubted Triassic strata in Warwickshire, Devonshire, and in Central India ultimately led geologists to regard the reptiliferous sandstones of Elgin as of the same age. The palaeontological evidence from the Elgin sandstones is quite in keeping with this conclusion, for in no single instance have reptilian remains been found in the same beds with Upper Old Red fishes, though the strata have long been extensively quarried, and though careful attention has been paid to any indications of organic remains. On the whole, then, the evidence bearing on this long disputed question seems to be in favour of grouping the reptiliferous sandstones with the Trias.

On the shore at Lossiemouth, to the N of the fault bounding the cherty rock of Stotfield, a small patch of greenish white sandstones occurs, which, from the series of fossils obtained by Mr Grant, must be classed with the Lower Oolite.

Throughout the plain of Moray there is a remarkable development of glacial and post-glacial deposits. Indeed, owing to the great accumulation of these deposits the

striae left by the ancient glaciers are not readily found. A beautiful example, however, occurs on the hill of Alves, where the direction of the markings is ESE, which is in keeping with the general trend over the plain along the S side of the Moray Firth. The boulder clay in the neighbourhood of Elgin, and in fact in the upland districts generally, presents the usual character of a tenacious clay with striated stones. It occasionally contains intercalated masses of sand and gravel of interglacial age, indicating considerable climatic changes during that period. A remarkable example occurs on the left bank of the Dornock opposite Glenernerney, where, in a drift section about 100 feet high by aneroid measurement, three boulder clays are exposed which are separated by rudely stratified sands and gravels, the whole series being capped by stratified sands and finely lamiated clays. An important feature connected with the history of the glacial deposits in the Elgin district is the occurrence of numerous blocks containing secondary fossils. They occur in the boulder clay, and they are likewise strewn over the surface of the ground. From an examination of the fossils it is evident that the boulders belong to the horizons of the Lower and Middle Lias, the Oxford clay, and the Upper chalk. The most remarkable example of a transported mass occurs at Linksfield, which demands special attention on account of its enormous size. Unfortunately the section is now covered up, but from the excellent descriptions of Mr Duff and Dr Malcolmson, there can be no doubt that the succession of limestones and shales yielding fish-remains, *Cyprides* and *Estheria*, rests on boulder clay and is covered by it. The fossils obtained from this transported mass do not fix the age of the beds with certainty, but they probably belong to the horizon of the Rhaetic or Lower Lias formations.

Throughout the district there are widespread sheets of sand and gravel, and along the banks of the Spey, the Lossie, and the Findhorn there are high-level terraces which are evidently of fluvial origin. They are gradually developed in the Findhorn basin along the borders of Elginshire and Nairnshire, and their characteristic features may be most conveniently described in connection with the post-glacial deposits of the latter county. The 100, 50, and 25 feet raised beaches are well represented within the limits of the county. The lowest of these forms a belt of flat land stretching from Lossiemouth westwards by Old Duffus Castle to the plain S of Burghead. It is evident, therefore, that the ridge between Lossiemouth and Inverurie must have formed an island in comparatively recent times. This sea-beach also forms a broad strip of low-lying ground between Burghead and the western limit of the county, and at various points it is obscured by great accumulations of blown sand, of which the most remarkable are the Culbin sandhills. As these deposits are continued into the adjoining county of Nairn their striking features and their mode of formation will be described in connection with that county. Between Lossiemouth and the Spey the present beach is bounded by a series of ridges which are evidently due to wave action. They consist of alternations of gravel and shingle, the stratification of which usually coincides with the external form of the mounds. They run parallel with the existing coast-line, and occur at no great distance from each other; indeed so rapidly do they succeed each other as we advance inland, that upwards of twenty of them may be counted in regular succession. An interesting example of a 'kitchen midden' occurs on the old margin of the Loch of Spynie on the farm of Brigzes. From the interesting description given by Dr Gordon, it is clear that the two mounds must have attained considerable dimensions; the latter measuring 80 by 60 yards, and the smaller 26 by 30 yards. Among the shells composing the refuse heap are the periwinkle, the oyster, the mussel, the cockle, the limpet, and of these the first is by far the most abundant. The occurrence of these mounds along the inner margin of the 25-feet beach furnishes interesting evidence of the elevation of the land since its occupation by man. On the other hand the submerged forest, which occurs to the W of Burghead,

clearly points to the depression which preceded the recent changes in the relative level of sea and land.

The cultivation of the county is, on the whole, in a highly advanced condition. In 1870 there were 552 farms not exceeding 5 acres each; 532 of from 5 to 20 acres; 378 of from 20 to 50 acres; 312 of from 50 to 100; and 285 above 100 acres. Most of the farms are held on lease of nineteen years. The farm steadings have of late years undergone great improvement, and on the majority of the large and middle sized farms there are comfortable and well-fitted dwelling-houses. Most of the farms, too, have acquired additional value by the enlargement of fields, the removal of dilapidated dykes, the covering-in of ditches, the reclamation of waste portions, drainage and the growth of hedge fences or the erection of wire paling, as well as by the extensive and marked improvements in farm implements, and by the introduction of the reaping machine. Some farms are cropped on the seven and some on the six shift course, but the majority of the farmers adhere to the five. The acreage under woods and plantations is 45,368, and according to the Board of Trade Agricultural Returns the total acreage 'under all kinds of crops, bare fallow, and grass' is 103,376, including 5165 acres under permanent pasture or grass not broken up in rotation.

The cattle in Elgin are fewer in proportion to the cultivated acreage than in any other county N of Forfarshire, but estimated by the excellence of individual animals, they have more than average merit. They are mostly a cross breed between the short horned and polled breeds, produced with great attention to the high character of the bulls. This cross breed is believed to be hardier, to grow more rapidly, and to take on flesh more readily than any other variety. There are also a number of well-known herds of shorthorns, and though pure polled cattle are not very numerous, the Morayshire herds are very celebrated, and can generally manage to hold their own at the leading shows in Scotland and England, and even in France. Morayshire sheep are also well known. Leicesters are the standard breed for the lower part of the county, and the blackfaced sheep for the higher ground, where the conditions of existence are too severe for the Leicesters. Some farmers keep crosses, and at Gordon Castle there are Southdowns.

The manufactures of the county are comparatively inconsiderable. Whisky is one of the chief products, there being seven distilleries in full operation within the county. Besides the wool manufactories at Elgin and Coleburn, in the Glen of Rothes, there are others at St Andrews-Lhanbryd, Forbes, and Milnorduff. Tan works have long existed in Elgin and Forbes. Shipbuilding on a small scale is carried on at Kingston, at the mouth of the Spey. There used to be a considerable herring fishing at Lossiemouth, Hopeman, and Burghead, but for a number of years the home fishing has been almost a complete failure, and most of the boats prefer to go to some of the larger ports at Aberdeen, Peterhead, or elsewhere. Each of the three seaports just mentioned has a tidal harbour, and there is a coasting trade, particularly in slates, coal, and pit props. There are chemical works at Forbes and Burghead. Black cattle and field produce are the principal articles of export, but in some years the cattle are in little or no demand, and the field produce is all required for home consumption. There are large quantities of salmon sent S from the valuable fisheries at the mouths of the Spey and Findhorn, and from the fixed net fishings along the intervening coast. Timber from the Strath-spey Forests has also long been exported. The principal ports are in order from E to W, Garmouth, Kingston, Lossiemouth, Burghead, and Findhorn, but they are all small, none of them being more than a sub-port. At Burghead, cargoes are discharged in connection with the chemical works at Burghead and Forbes. Numerous fairs for live stock are held at Elgin, Forbes, Findhorn, Lhanbryd, and Garmouth, but they are less valued by the farmers than the fairs of Banffshire.

The county is intersected by a number of railways. The Inverness and Keith portion of the Highland rail-

way enters the shire near Keith, and passes through it from E to W, by Lhanbryd, Elgin, and Forbes. There are branch lines to Burghead (from Alves station), and to Findhorn (from Kinloss); but the latter is not in the meantime being worked. At Forbes, the Forbes and Perth section branches off and passes through the county from N to S, till it leaves it about 4 miles S of Grantown, close to the point where the Dulan and Spey unite, and therefore almost at the most southerly point of the shire. Starting from Elgin, as its northern terminus, the Great North of Scotland railway system has a branch line from Elgin to Lossiemouth. The main line passes southward through the Glen of Rothes, passes Rothes, and leaves the county when it crosses the Spey at Craigellachie. At Craigellachie the line branches, one part passing on to Keith and Aberdeen, and the other turning up Spey-side. The Spey-side section runs for the first 6 miles on the Banffshire side of the river, but at Carron it crosses to Elginshire, and with the exception of about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile near Ballindalloch, remains in Elginshire till it passes into Inverness-shire, about 2 miles E of Grantown. It joins the Highland railway system at Boat of Garten. There was at one time a branch line connecting the Great North (Morayshire) system at Rothes with the Highland system at Orton, but it has not been worked for a number of years. A bill has now (1882) passed through Parliament, granting powers for the construction of a railway along the coast, from Elgin to Portsoy. This line will, when made, intersect the county from Elgin eastwards as far as Fochabers. The roads all over the county are numerous and excellent. A survey, made in 1866, gave the total length of roads within the county at 439 miles. In 1864 tolls were abolished all over the shire, except at the Findhorn Suspension Bridge, near Forbes, where there was at that time a special debt of £2000 still remaining.

The royal burghs are Elgin and Forbes; the other towns, with each more than 1000 inhabitants, are Branderburgh, Burghead, Fochabers, Grantown, Hope-man, Rothes, and Bishopmill; and the smaller towns and principal villages are Lossiemouth, Findhorn, Garmouth, New Elgin, Kingston, Archiestown, Lhanbryd, Mosstodlach, Urquhart, Stotfield, New Duffus, Cum- ington, Roseisle, Kinloss, Crook, Colfield, Rafford, Dallas, Edenkille, Dyke, Kintessack, and Whitemyre. The principal seats are Gordon Castle (partly in Banffshire), Darnaway Castle, Innes House, Castle-Grant, Duffus House, Ballindalloch Castle, Altyre, Roseisle, Roseislehaugh, Invergie, Muirton, Orton House, Springfield, Invergie, Dunkinty, Easter Elchies, Wester Elchies, Dumphail, Seapark, Kincorth, Dalvey, Westerton, Blackhills, Milton Brodie, Newton, Doune, Sanquhar House, Drumduan, Dallas Lodge, Relugas, Logie, Grange Hall, Brodie House, Orton, Auchinroath, and Burgie.

The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, 27 deputy-lieutenants, a sheriff, 3 assistant sheriff-substitutes, and 114 magistrates. The ordinary sheriff court is held at Elgin, on every Monday for proofs in civil causes, on every Thursday for ordinary business of civil causes, and on every or any Tuesday, as occasion requires, for criminal causes. The commissary court for Elginshire and Nairnshire is held at Elgin. Sheriff small debt courts are held at Elgin on every Wednesday; at Forbes, six times a year; at Grantown, four times a year; at Rothes, four times a year; at Fochabers, three times a year. The police force, in 1881, exclusive of that for Elgin burgh, comprised 16 men; and the salary of the chief constable was £230. The number of persons apprehended or cited by the police in 1880, exclusive of those in Elgin burgh, was 239; the number of these convicted, 224; the number committed for trial, 22; the number not dealt with, 124. The annual committals for crime, in the average of 1836-40, were 19; of 1841-45, 35; of 1846-50, 41; of 1851-55, 39; of 1856-60, 59; of 1861-65, 58; of 1865-69, 48; of 1871-75, 20; and of 1876-80, 22. The prison is in Elgin, and is one of those still retained under the new Prisons' Act. The annual value of real

property, in 1815, was £73,288; in 1845, £98,115; in 1875, £208,167; in 1882, £228,073. Elgin and Nairn shires return a member to parliament; and the Elginshire constituency, in 1882, was 1746. Pop. (1801) 27,760, (1821) 31,398, (1841) 35,012, (1861) 43,322, (1871) 43,128, (1881) 43,788, of whom 20,725 were males, and 23,063 females. Houses (1881) 8611 inhabited, 391 vacant, 71 building.

The registration county gives off part of Cromdale parish to Inverness-shire, and parts of Inveraven and Keith to Banffshire; takes in part of Dyke and Moy from Nairnshire, and parts of Bellie, Boharm, and Rothies from Banffshire. It comprehends nineteen entire *quoad civilia* parishes, and had in 1871 a population of 44,549, and in 1881 a population of 45,108. All the parishes are assessed for the poor. Fourteen of them, with one in Banffshire, form the Morayshire Combination, which has a poorhouse at Bishopmill. One is in the Nairn Combination. The number of registered poor, for the year ending 14 May 1881, was 1230; of dependants on these, 641; of casual poor, 283; of dependants on these, 221. The receipts for the poor were £12,736, 0s. 8½d., and the expenditure was £12,602, 19s. 9d. The percentage of illegitimate births was 13·6 in 1871, 17·1 in 1879, 13 in 1879, and 16·8 in 1880.

The county comprises the sixteen entire parishes of Alves, St Andrews-Lhaubryd, Birnie, Drainie, Duffus, Elgin, Speymouth, Spynie, and Urquhart, constituting the presbytery of Elgin; Dallas, Edenkillie, Forbes, Kinloss, and Rafford, in the presbytery of Forbes; Knockando, in the presbytery of Aberlour; and Cromdale, in the presbytery of Abernethy. It shares with Banffshire the parishes of Bellie and Keith, in the presbytery of Strathbogie and Boharm; Inveraven and Rothies, in the presbytery of Aberlour; and with Nairnshire the parish of Dyke, in the presbytery of Forbes. There are *quoad sacra* parishes at Burghhead and Lossiemouth, and mission churches at Advie and Knockando. The whole are within the jurisdiction of the synod of Moray. In the year ending 30 Sept. 1880, the county had 62 schools (51 of them public), with accommodation for 10,202 scholars, 7466 on the registers, and 5800 in average attendance. The certificated, assistant, and pupil teachers numbered respectively 91, 5, and 74.

The territory now forming Elginshire belonged to the ancient Caledonian Vacomagi, and was included in the Roman division or so-called province of Vespasiana. It formed part of the kingdom of Pictavia, and underwent many changes in connection with descents and settlements of the Scandinavians. In the Middle Ages it formed the middle part of the great province of Moray [see MORAY], although it early became a separate part of that province. It seems to have been disjoined from Inverness as early as 1263, for in that year Gilbert de Rule is mentioned in the *Registrum Moraviense* as sheriff of Elgin. The sheriff of Inverness still, however, at times exercised a jurisdiction within the county of Elgin; and the proper erection of the county and sheriffdom was not till the time of James II., the earlier sheriffs having probably had much narrower limits to their power. The principal antiquities are the so-called Roman well and bulls at Burghhead, standing stones at Urquhart and elsewhere, cup-marked stones near Burghhead and near Alves, the cathedral, etc., at Elgin, Spynie palace, Birnie church, the abbey of Kinloss, the priory of Pluscarden, the Michael kirk at Gordonstown, the old porch of Duffus church, Sueno's Stone at Forbes, remains of Caledonian encampments on the Culbin Sands, a sculptured cave near Hopemau, castles at Elgin, Forbes, Lochindorb, Rothies, and Duffus, and the towers at Coxton and Blervie. See Shaw's *History of the Province of Moray* (Edinb. 1775; 2d ed., Elgin, 1827; 3d ed., Glasgow, 1882); *A Walk Round Morayshire* (Banff, 1877); Watson's *Morayshire Described* (Elgin, 1868); Leslie and Grant's *Survey of the Province of Moray* (1798).

Elibank, an estate, with a mansion and a ruined castle, in Yarrow parish, Selkirkshire. The mansion, Elibank Cottage, stands on the right bank of the river Tweed, 5½

miles E of Innerleithen. In 1595 the estate was granted to the eminent lawyer, Sir Gideon Murray, a cadet of the Darnhall or Blackbarony line; and by him, doubtless, Elibank Tower was either wholly built or extended from the condition of an old Border peel. 'Now a shattered ruin,' says Dr Chambers, 'occupying a commanding situation on the S bank of the Tweed, Elibank still shows signs of having been a residence of a very imposing character, defensible according to the usages of the period at which it was inhabited.' Sir Gideon's daughter, Agnes, was the 'Muckle-mou'd Meg' of Border story, who really, in 1611, did wed young William Scott of HARDEN, though the story otherwise seems to have no foundation; and Sir Gideon's son, Patrick, was in 1643 raised to the peerage as Lord Elibank. Two younger sons of the fourth Lord Elibank, Alexander and James, are notable—the first as a violent Jacobite, and the second for his five months' defence of Fort St Philip, Minorca (1781-82), with less than 1000 men against 40,000 French and Spaniards. The Darnhall, Ballencriff, and Elibank estates were all united in the person of Alexander Murray (1747-1820), who succeeded as seventh Lord in 1785; and Elibank Tower has since been left to sink to decay. The present Lord Elibank holds 1168 acres in Selkirkshire, valued at £361 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865. See DARNHALL, and pp. 345-354 of Dr William Chambers' *History of Peeblesshire* (Edinb. 1864).

Elie or Ely, a small police burgh and a parish on the SE coast of Fife. The town stands close to the shore at the head of a bay of its own name, and has a station on the East of Fife section of the North British, 4½ miles WSW of Anstruther, 14 ENE of Thornton Junction, and 34 NE of Edinburgh. In bygone times a place of some importance, it retains a few antique mansions in a street near the beach, but mainly consists of modern well-built houses. It has for a long time been a place of considerable resort for summer sea-bathing, but carries on little trade, although it possesses an excellent natural harbour, much improved by quays and a pier, and affording safe and accessible shelter during gales from the W or SW. The bay is 7 furlongs wide across the entrance, and thence measures 3½ to its inmost recess; it is flanked on the E by Elie Ness, and by Chapel Ness on the W. Wadehaven, a little to the E of the harbour, has a depth of from 20 to 22 feet of water at ordinary tides, and is said to have been named after General Wade, who recommended it to Government as a suitable harbour for ships of the royal navy. Immediately to the W is the small old burgh of EARLSFERRY, on whose capital links an elegant golf club-house was lately erected; and Elie itself has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the National Bank, 2 hotels, gas-works, water-works (conjointly with Earlsferry and St Monance), a subscription library of 4000 volumes, the parish church (1726; 610 sittings), with a spire, a Free church, and a public school. Having in 1865 adopted the General Police and Improvement Act, it is governed by a chief magistrate, 2 junior magistrates, and 3 other police commissioners, with a town-clerk and a treasurer. Burgh assessable rental (1882) £3804. Pop. (1861) 706, (1871) 626, (1881) 625, of whom 79 were in Kilconquhar parish.

The parish down to about 1639 formed part of Kilconquhar, by a strip of which—5 furlongs broad at the narrowest—it now is divided into two unequal portions. The larger of these, containing the town, is bounded W and N by Kilconquhar, NE by St Monance, and SE and S by the Firth of Forth, which here has a minimum width of 8½ miles. The smaller or westerly portion is bounded NE and SE by Kilconquhar, and W by Newburn. It has an utmost length and breadth of 9 and 7½ furlongs, as the main body has of 2½ and 1½ miles; and the area of the whole is 2241½ acres, of which 650½ belong to the westerly section, and 210½ are foreshore. The surface is generally flat, and rises nowhere into a hill. Kilconquhar Loch (4 × 3 furl.) touches the northern boundary of the main body; and Cocklemill

Burn traces the south-eastern border of the detached portion. The rocks belong chiefly to the Carboniferous formation, but include, on the coast, greenstone, basalt, clinkstone, and trap-tufa. The carboniferous rocks, too, are traversed by trap-dykes; and they comprise sandstone, limestone, shale, coal, and clay-ironstone. Some 50 acres are under wood; and nearly all the rest of the land, excepting the links, is in tillage. Natives were Robert Traill (1642-1716), a divine of the Church of Scotland, and James Horsburgh, F.R.S. (1762-1836), the eminent hydrographer. Elie House, to the NNE of the town, was built towards the close of the 17th century, and is a large edifice in the Renaissance style, with beautiful grounds. Its owner, William Baird, Esq. (b. 1848; suc. 1864), holds 3120 acres in the shire, valued at £8223 per annum. Elie is in the presbytery of St Andrews and synod of Fife; the living is worth £200. The public school, with accommodation for 112 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 94, and a grant of £83, 10s. Valuation (1866) £6136, (1882) £7234, 9s. Pop. (1801) 730, (1831) 1029, (1861) 826, (1871) 775, (1881) 670.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 41, 1857.

Elieock. See ELLIOCK.

Eliston, an ancient baronial pile in Kirkliston parish, Linlithgowshire, on the left bank of the Almond, 1 mile ESE of Drumshoreland station. It is supposed to have been an ancient hunting-seat of the kings of Scotland, particularly of James II. and James IV.; and it now belongs to the Earl of Hopetoun.

Eliston, Renfrewshire. See ELLISTON.

Elizafeld, a village in Torthorwald parish, Dumfriesshire, near Collin, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Dumfries.

Elia. See ELGAR.

Ellag Loch, a lake of Kincardine parish, N Ross-shire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Oikell Bridge. Lying 500 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length of 2 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs; is notable for wild swans; and sends off a stream $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-north-eastward to the river Oikell.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 102, 1881.

Ellam or Ellem, an ancient parish in the N of Berwickshire, now incorporated with Longformacus. It lies along Whitadder Water, among the Lammermuir Hills; and it gives its name to Ellem inn and Ellemford on Whitadder Water, 6 miles NW of Duns. It belonged to the Earls of Dunbar, and, after their forfeiture, was given by the Crown to Thomas Erskine.

Ellan or An Eilein, a loch in the Rothiemurchus portion of Duthil parish, Inverness-shire, stretching along the base of Ordban Hill. Lying 840 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of $7\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs; contains an islet, with ruins of a stronghold of the Wolf of Badenoch; and is skirted by some noble remains of the ancient Caledonian forest.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 74, 1877.

Ellanabrieich, a village in Kilbraudon parish, Argyllshire, on the W coast of Seil island, opposite Easdale island, and forming practically one seat of population with Easdale village. See EASDALE.

Ellan-Aigas. See AIGAS.

Ellan-an-Tighe. See ELLAN-NA-KELLY.

Ellan-Chaistal. See CASTLE-ISLAND.

Ellan Collumkill, a small island in Portree Bay, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. It got its name in honour of St Columba; and the bay in which it lies was long called Loch Collumkill. See also ERISORT.

Ellan-Dheirrig. See DHEIRRIG.

Ellandonan, a small rocky island, crowned by a ruined, ivy-clad, ancient castle, in Kintail parish, Ross-shire, at the forking of Loch Alsh into Lochs Long and Duich, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Kyle Akin. The castle presents a picturesque appearance, backed by a noble range of hills. Occupying the site of a Caledonian vitrified fort, it is said to have been given in 1266 to Colin Fitzgerald, son of the Earl of Desmond, and to have been the scene in 1331 of a severe act of retributive justice by Randolph, Earl of Moray, then warden of Scotland, who executed in it fifty delinquents, and ranged their heads round its walls. Certain it is that it was long a stronghold of the Mackenzies of Kintail, and that it sustained in 1539 a

famous attack by Donald Gorm, a claimant to the lordship of the Isles, whose assault on it cost him his life, and is celebrated in a ballad by Colin Mackenzie in Scott's *Border Minstrelsy*. In 1719 it was garrisoned by a Spanish force under William Mackenzie, fifth Earl of Seaforth, with the Earl Marischal and the Marquis of Tullibardine; but three English ships-of-war soon battered its rude square tower to pieces, and its defenders retired to GLENSHIEL.

Ellan-Duirinnis, an islet ($3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) of Ardehatten parish, Argyllshire, in Loch Etive, opposite Bunawe. It lies in the line of the ferry over the loch, and is connected with the mainland by a raised road approach.

Ellan-Fada, an island of South Knapdale parish, Argyllshire, near the head of Loch Caolisport. It affords shelter from the heavy swells raised by the SW gales, and there is good anchorage for vessels on its lee side.

Ellan-Finnan, a small island of Ardnamurchan parish, Argyllshire, in Loch Shiel, at the boundary with Inverness-shire.

Ellan-Frech, an islet, with ruins of an ancient fortalice, in the Sound of Islay, Argyllshire.

Ellan-Gainvich. See SANDA, Small Isles, Argyllshire.

Ellan-Gheirrig. See DHEIRRIG.

Ellangowan. See CAERLAVEROCK.

Ellan-Issa. See ISSAY.

Ellan-Lochscar, the chief one of several islets off the SW side of Lismore island, Argyllshire, at the mouth of Portnamarloch.

Ellan-Maree, a wooded islet of Gairloch parish, Ross-shire, one of the smallest and most easterly of the island group towards the middle of Loch Maree. It seems to have been the site of a pre-Reformation chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and hence to have got its name, which some, however, derive from the Gael.

Ellan-mac-Righ, 'the island of the king's son,' a prince of Norway, according to tradition, having been buried here. It contains remains of an ancient burying-ground, and has also a deep well, consecrated in popular superstition to Saint Maree. Till not very long ago Ellan-Maree was supposed by the country folk round to possess a virtue for the cure of insanity—their method for obtaining the cure being to drag the lunatic to the shore of the lake, fasten him by a rope to a rowing boat, and tow him round the island, after which he had to drink some water from the holy well. The island was visited by Queen Victoria in Sept. 1877.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 92, 1881.

Ellan-More, a pastoral isle of Tiree and Coll parish, Argyllshire, adjacent to the NE coast of Coll island.

Ellan-More, a pastoral isle of South Knapdale parish, Argyllshire, in the Sound of Jura, near the mouth of Loch Swin. An ancient chapel, dedicated to St Cormac, stands nearly in the middle, and, measuring only 15 feet by 8, is an arched structure, covered with flags, and in a state of high preservation. It includes an upper chamber, accessible only by a ladder, and supposed to have been used for concealment; contains an admirably sculptured effigy of a priest, under a canopy; and is adjoined by an apartment, now roofless. The shaft of an ancient cross stands on the highest point of the island; and the disc of the cross, showing on one side a quaint representation of the Crucifixion, on the other side a scroll-work of foliage, was discovered in the vicinity in 1864.

Ellan Munde, an islet of Lismore and Appin parish, Argyllshire, in Loch Leven, opposite Ballachulish and the mouth of the rivulet Coe. It contains the ruins of a church, founded, on the site of a Culdee cell, about the middle of the 10th century by an abbot of the name of Mund; and around the ruins is an ancient cemetery still in use. A former parish, including the island, and taking name from it, comprehended Glencoe and the adjacent parts of Appin, and now is incorporated chiefly with Lismore and Appin, and partly with Kilmallie.

Ellan-na-Coomb or Ellan-na-Naoimh, a small island of Tongue parish, Sutherland, separated from the mainland by the strait of Caol Beau, 1 furlong wide at the

narrowest, a little W of Torrisdale Bay, and 9 furlongs E by S of Ellan-nan-Ron. With utmost length and breadth of $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, it rises to a height of 231 feet, contains traces of an ancient chapel and cemetery, and is so tunnelled and perforated on the S side that half-flood tide, during a north-westerly gale, throws up from it a *jet d'eau* 30 feet high, followed by a detonating sound like the report of cannon.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 114, 1880.

Ellan-na-Kelly or **Ellan-an-Tighe**, the southern one of the three Shiant isles, in the Outer Hebrides, in the Minch, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Ushenish Point in Lewis, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ S by E of Stornoway. It connects with Garv-Ellan by a neck of rolled pebbles, covered only at a concurrence of spring tide and tempestuous wind; and is 1 mile long, whilst varying in width from 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs. Its basaltic rock presents some columnar masses similar to those of Ulva and Staffa; and its tumulated but verdant surface affords rich sheep pasture. It appears to have anciently been the seat of a monastery or hermitage, whence it took its name, signifying the 'island of the cell'; and it still possesses some ruins which look to have been ecclesiastical.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 99, 1858.

Ellan-na-Naoimh. See ELLAN-NA-COOMB and GARVELOCH Isles.

Ellan-nan-Gobhar, an islet in Loch Aylort, Ardnarmurchan parish, Inverness-shire. It is an abrupt irregular mass of mica slate; and it contains two vitrified forts within a few yards of each other—the one of an oblong figure, and 140 paces in circumference, the other circular, and 90 paces in circumference.

Ellan-na-Ron (Gael. 'seal island'), an inhabited island of Tongue parish, N Sutherland, to the E of the entrance to the Kyle of Tongue, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Tongue church. Measuring 1 mile by $6\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, and rising to a height of 247 feet above the sea, it is parted on the NW by a narrow channel from Ellan-Iosal ($\frac{3}{4}$ mile \times $2\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 171 feet), and is girt with high precipitous rocks, deeply channelled on the N side by narrow fissures. On the N side, too, is a noble natural arch, 150 feet high and 70 wide; whilst towards the middle of the island is a large round hole, which is supposed to communicate with the sea by a natural tunnel. The fissures of its cliffs are swept, with great violence, by winds impregnated with saline matter, and leaving deposits of salt, so are used, without any artificial appliance of salt, for curing fish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 114, 1880.

Ellan-Rorymore, an island in Loch Maree, Gairloch parish, Ross-shire. It was planted with pines about the year 1815, and it contains vestiges of a subterranean circular structure, similar to a Scandinavian dun or burgh. John Roy, ancestor of the Mackenzies of Gairloch, held it as a place of security from the attacks of the Macleods; and it was afterwards occupied by his son Alexander or Allister, who figures in tradition as a man of great wisdom and valour.

Ellan-Subhainn, a wooded island of Gairloch parish, Ross-shire, the largest of the group towards the middle of Loch Maree, 5 furlongs N of Talladale. It measures 1 by $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, and to the NW contains a small loch.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 92, 1881.

Ellan-Vow, an islet of Arrochar parish, Dumbartonshire, towards the head of Loch Lomond, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Inversnaid. It is beautifully wooded, and some of its trees are very old, said to have been planted by King Robert Bruce. It also contains ruins of an ancient fortalice of the Macfarlanes; and a vault beneath the ruins was inhabited, early in the present century, by an ascetic of the Macfarlane clan, and bears the name of the Hermit's Cave.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Ellan-Wirrey or **Ellan-Mhuire**, the easternmost of the three Shiant isles, in the Outer Hebrides, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Garv-Ellan and 5 furlongs NE of Ellan-na-Kelly. With a crescent-like outline, it measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, and presents a basaltic and verdant appearance similar to that of Ellan-na-Kelly.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 99, 1858.

Ellar. See SHAPINSHAY.

Ellemford. See ELLAM.

Ellenabeich. See ELLANABIECH.

Ellen, Port. See PORT ELLON.

Ellen's Isle or **Eilean Molach**, an islet of Callander parish, Perthshire, towards the foot of Loch Katrine, immediately opposite Ben Venue. Highly romantic in appearance, craggy and wooded, it is the centre of the action of Sir Walter Scott's *Lady of the Lake*; and it contained, for some time, a modern sylvan lodge like that described in the poem, decorated with trophies of the chase and fray, but destroyed by accidental fire in 1837. Together with the surrounding shores, aided by the strong natural defences of the circumjacent ravines and mountains, it long served as a fastness of Highland caterans in their marauding expeditions against the Lowlanders.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Eller. See SHAPINSHAY.

Eller-Holm, a verdant isle of Shapinshay parish, Orkney, lying across the mouth of Ellwick Bay, on the SW side of Shapinshay island.

Ellim. See ELLAM.

Ellinor. See PORT ELLINOR.

Elliock, an estate, with a mansion, in Sanquhar parish, NW Dumfriesshire, on the left bank of Elliock Burn, 3 miles SE of Sanquhar. It belonged to Robert Crichton, lord advocate of Scotland in the reigns of Queen Mary and James VI., and father of James Crichton (1560-83), best known as 'the Admirable Crichton.' The room in which the latter was born is kept in nearly its original condition. (See CLUNIE, Perthshire.) By the lord advocate the estate was sold to the Dalzells, afterwards Earls of Carnwath, and from them it went to the Veitches, its present owner, the Rev. William Douglas Veitch (b. 1801; suc. 1873), holding 5163 acres in the shire, valued at £1693 per annum. Elliock Burn, rising on Wether Hill, at the Penpont border, runs 3 miles north-north-eastward to the Nith, and descends in this short course from 1400 to 400 feet above sea-level.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864. See Patrick Fraser Tytler's *Life of the Admirable Crichton* (1819; 2d ed. 1823).

Elliot Junction, a station in Arbirlot parish, Forfarshire, on the Dundee and Arbroath section of the Caledonian, at the junction of the branch to Carmyllie, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Arbroath station.

Elliotston Tower. See CASTLE-SEMPLE.

Elliot Water, a stream of SE Forfarshire, rising at an altitude of 550 feet above sea-level in the W of Carmyllie parish, and running 8 miles east-south-eastward through or along the borders of Carmyllie and Arbirlot, till it falls into the German Ocean, near Elliot Junction, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Arbroath. Its banks, at the mansion of Guynd, picturesque by nature, have been highly adorned by art; and its steep wooded dell below Arbirlot village has many memories of Dr Guthrie, and presents an interesting relic of the past in the grey old tower of Kelly Castle.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 57, 49, 1868-65.

Ellishill, an estate, with a mansion, in Peterhead parish, Aberdeenshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of the town.

Ellisland, a small farm in Dunscore parish, Dumfriesshire, on the right bank of the broad, wooded Nith, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNW of Dumfries and $2\frac{1}{2}$ SSE of Auldgrith station. Extending to 170 acres, it was rented for £50 a year by Robert Burns (1759-96) from Whitsunday 1788 to December 1791, his landlord being Mr Patrick Miller of DALSWINTON. A new five-roomed house was built; the farm has a kindly soil, its holmland portion loamy and rich; and its walks by the river-side command fair views of FRIARS CARSE, Dalswinton, and Cowhill Tower. So here Burns set himself to work the ground, till in the autumn of 1789 he was appointed a gauger, with a salary of £50, when Ellisland was made a dairy rather than an arable farm, 'with from nine to twelve cows, three to five horses ('Pegasus' or 'Peg Nicholson' among them), and several pet sheep. Things prospered not, and the close of the third year saw him forced to remove to DUMFRIES and bid farewell to pleasant Ellisland, 'leaving nothing there,' says Allan Cunningham, 'but a putting-stone, with which he loved to exercise his strength, a memory of his musings that can never die, and £300 of his money sunk beyond

redemption in a speculation from which all had augured happiness.' Yet was the Ellisland life a fruitful one, for the world, if not for the poet, since here were written *To Mary in Heaven* and *Tam o' Shanter*.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863. See William M'Dowall's *Burns in Dumfriesshire* (Edinb. 1870).

Ellon, a village and a parish of E Aberdeenshire. The village stands, 40 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of the Ythan, 5 furlongs ESE of Ellon station on the Formartine and Buchan section of the Great North of Scotland, this being 19½ miles N by E of Aberdeen, and 11½ S by E of Maud Junction. The ancient seat of jurisdiction for the earldom of Buchan, it belonged, in pre-Reformation times, to Kinloss Abbey in Elginshire, and thence was often called Kinloss-Ellon. It now is a thriving centre of local trade, under the superiority of Mr Gordon of Ellon, and retains the site of its ancient open-air courts in the Mote or Earl's Hill, a small mound which long was occupied by the stables of the New Inn, but which now is railed in and cleared of disfiguring buildings. The Ythan is spanned here by a handsome three-arch bridge; and the newer part of the village, to the W of this bridge, comprises a number of well-built houses, in rows or detached, with pretty gardens, fringing the water-side; the older portion, to the E, is much less regular. Its salubrious climate and the Ythan's good trout-fishing attract a fair number of summer visitors to Ellon, which possesses a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and railway telegraph departments, branches of the Aberdeen Town and County, North of Scotland, and Union Banks, a local savings' bank, 12 insurance agencies, 3 chief inns, gas-works (1827), a neat town-hall in connection with the New Inn, a brewery, and a horticultural society. Cattle and grain markets are held on the first and third Mondays of every month; hiring markets on the Tuesday after 11 April and the Wednesday after 12 November. The ancient cruciform church of St Mary, bestowed on Kiuloss in 1310, was superseded in 1777 by the present plain parish church, which, renovated and decorated in 1876, contains 1200 sittings. The Free church, built in 1825 as an Independent chapel, contains 350 sittings; a U.P. church of 1827 contains 340; and a fine Episcopal church, St Mary of the Rock, was rebuilt (1870) in the Early English style from designs by the late Mr G. E. Street, R.A., and consists of narthex, nave, antechoir, and apsidal chancel. Mass, too, is celebrated every alternate Sunday by a priest from Strichen. Pop. of village (1861) 823, (1871) 811, (1881) 964.

The parish is bounded N by Old Deer, NE by Cruden, E, SE, and S by Logie-Buchan, SW by Uduy, W by Tarves and the Invererie section of Methlick, and NW by New Deer. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 8½ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 3½ and 6½ miles; and its area is 22,339½ acres, of which 77 are water. The YTHAN has here an east-south-easterly course of 6½ miles, partly along the Methlick and Logie-Buchan borders, but mainly across the southern interior; in the W it is joined by EBBIE Burn, and in the W by the Burn of Auchmacoy. Coal lighters ascend to within a mile of the village, and spring-tides are perceptible as high as the Bridge of Ellon. S of the Ythan the surface attains its highest point above sea-level at Cairnhill (256 feet), whilst northwards it rises gently to 229 feet near Colehill, 317 near Mossnook, 403 at Hillhead of Argrain, 321 at Braehead, 496 at Ardarg, 572 at the Hill of Dudwick, and 530 at Whitestone Hill—petty enough hillocks, that yet command far-away views to Bennochie and the Grampians. Gneiss and granite are the prevailing rocks, and the soil of the valley is mainly fertile alluvium; elsewhere it is generally poor, either black and moorish or a very retentive clay. Thorough draining, however, and artificial manures have done much to increase its productiveness; and more than three-fourths of the entire area is now in tillage. Woods and plantations cover a small extent, the northern and eastern districts of the parish being bleak and bare. In the wall of the old church is a monument to the Annands of Auchterellon, with their

arms and the date 1601; of Waterton, a stately seat of Bannermans and Forbeses between 1560 and 1770, and a haunt of 'Jamie Fleeman's,' slight vestiges remain; but the girls' school stands on the site of the house in which the Rev. John Skinner wrote *Tullochgorum*—'the best Scotch song,' said Burns, 'that ever Scotland saw.' Of the Ellon Castle of 1780, built by the fourth Earl of Aberdeen, only one tower remains; its successor of 1851, with noble avenue and tasteful grounds, is the seat now of George John Robert Gordon, Esq. (b. 1812; suc. 1873), who holds 5556 acres in the shire, valued at £6195 per annum. Other mansions or estates, separately noticed, are Arnage, Dudwick, Esslemont, and Turnerhall; and, in all, 8 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 4 of between £100 and £500, 1 of from £50 to £100, and 23 of from £20 to £50. The seat of a presbytery in the synod of Aberdeen, Ellon gives off portions to the *quoad sacra* parishes of Ardallie and Saveloch; the living is worth £423. Barfold public, Drumwhindle public, Ellon public, and Ellon girls' schools, with respective accommodation for 120, 100, 350, and 47 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 61, 45, 270, and 50, and grants of £27, 8s., £14, 15s. 6d., £221, 3s. 6d., and £43, 12s. Valuation (1860) £15,183, (1881) £23,775, 18s. 9d. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 2022, (1831) 2304, (1861) 3913, (1871) 3698; of registration district (1871) 3036, (1881) 3057.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876. See Thomas Muir's *Records of the Parish of Ellon* (Aber. 1876).

The presbytery of Ellon comprises the parishes of Ellon, Cruden, Foveran, Logie-Buchan, Methlick, Slains, Tarves and Uduy, and the chapelry of Barthol. Pop. (1871) 15,516, (1881) 16,062, of whom 5282 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—The Free Church also has a presbytery of Ellon, with churches at Ellon, Cruden, Foveran, Methlick, New Machar, Old Meldrum, Slains, and Uduy, which together had 1971 communicants in 1881.

Ellon, Port. See PORT ELLON.

Ellridgehill or Elsrickle, a village near the southern border of Walston parish, E Lanarkshire, 4½ miles NNE of Biggar. It is a pleasant place, in a picturesque situation, and decidedly superior to most small Scottish villages. It has a Free church and a school. Some stone coffins, a number of years ago, were exhumed at the E end of the village.

Ellrigg, a lake in the NE of Slamannan parish, Stirlingshire, 3½ miles S of Falkirk. Measuring 5½ by 1½ furlongs, it sends off a small burn, of some water power, 9 furlongs south-westward to the Avon.

Ellrigg, the highest part of the ridge of upland on the mutual border of East Kilbride parish, Lanarkshire, and Eaglesham parish, Renfrewshire. It culminates, 4 miles SSE of Eaglesham village, at 1230 and 1215 feet above sea-level, and it cradles both the White Cart and head-streams of Calder Water.

Ellwand. See ALLEN.

Ellwick or Elswick, a fine bay in the SW of Shapinsay island, Orkney. It opens towards Kirkwall; is sheltered, across the entrance, by the green islet of Eller-Holm; has from 4 to 6 fathoms of water, over a bottom of hard clay covered with sand; is skirted, on the W side, by a fine beach, with abundance of excellent fresh water; forms almost as good a natural harbour as any in Orkney; and is overlooked by a pleasant modern village.

Elphine. See ASSYNT.

Elphinstone, a collier village in Tranent parish, W Haddingtonshire, 2 miles S by W of Tranent town. It has a public school and a Primitive Methodist chapel (1867). Elphinstone Tower, 5 furlongs WSW, is a square three-storied pile of the 14th or 15th century, a ruin, but well preserved, the two lower stories retaining their stone vaulting, and the uppermost having been re-roofed with slate. In the hall, on the second story, eight carved escutcheons are over the fireplace. A mansion, built on to the tower in 1600, was demolished in 1865. The lands of Elphinstone were held in the 13th and 14th centuries by Lord Elphinstone's ancestors, and

passed from them by marriage to the Johnstons. On a December night of vehement frost, 1545, George Wishart was brought from ORMISTON by the Earl of Bothwell to Elphinstone Tower, where was Cardinal Beaton; and thence he was taken to St Andrews for trial and execution. Pop. of village (1861) 388, (1871) 488, (1881) 597.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Elphinstone, a property in Airth parish, E Stirlingshire. Passing by marriage to the Traquent Elphinstones about the beginning of the 14th century, it has given them since 1509 the title of Baron, in the peerage of Scotland. See CARBERRY.

Elphinstone, Port. See PORT ELPHINSTONE.

Elrick, an estate, with a mansion, in New Machar parish, Aberdeenshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of New Machar station.

Elrick, a village in the E of Cabrach parish, W Aberdeenshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Rhynie.

Elrick or Elrig, Wigtownshire. See ELDRIG.

Elshields Tower, a mansion in Lochmaben parish, Dumfriesshire, on the right bank of the Water of Ae, 2 miles NNW of Lochmaben. Partly a modern edifice, partly a massive old tower, it is the seat of Theodore Edgar Dickson Byrne, Esq. (b. 1833; suc. 1876), who owns 823 acres in the shire, valued at £963 per annum.

Elsness, a promontory in Sanda island, Orkney. Projecting $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile southward from the main body of the parish, and flanking the W side of Stywick Bay, it commands an extensive sea-view, and is crowned by more than twenty vitrified cairns, supposed by Dr Hibbert to have been signal stations of the Norsemen for communicating with their fleets.

Elsriekle. See ELLRIDGEHILL.

Elswick. See ELLWICK.

Elvanfoot, an inn and a station in Crawford parish, SE Lanarkshire, on the Caledonian railway, adjacent to the confluence of Elvan Water and the Clyde, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Abington, and 12 NW of Moffat.

Elvan Water, a rivulet of Crawford parish, SE Lanarkshire, rising, as Shortcleuch Water, on Lowther Hill, close to the Dumfriesshire border. Thence it winds $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward till, just after passing beneath a viaduct of the Caledonian Railway, it falls into the Clyde at Elvanfoot. It descends during this course from 2000 to 885 feet above sea-level, and is famous for particles of gold which, from time to time, have been found in its sands.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864.

Elvingston, an estate, with a mansion, in Gladsmuir parish, Haddingtonshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Longniddry station.

Ely. See ELIE.

Elziotstown. See CASTLE-SEMPLÉ.

Emanuel. See MANUEL.

Embo, a fishing village, with a public school, in Dornoch parish, SE Sutherland, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Dornoch town.

Endrick Water, a stream of Stirlingshire chiefly, but partly of Dumbartonshire, formed, at a point $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Kippen village, by the confluence of Gourlays and Burnfoot Burns, which, rising among the Garguonock Hills at 1480 and 1450 feet above sea-level, have a southerly course of $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Thence it winds 29 miles (only $15\frac{1}{2}$ as the crow flies) westward, till it falls into Loch Lomond, towards the foot, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles WNW of Buchanan House. It bounds or traverses the parishes of Garguonock, Fintry, Balfon, Killearn, Kilmaronock, Drymen, and Buchanan, under which its chief features—waterfalls, villages, and mansions—are described; and it receives a number of affluents, the largest of them the BLANE. Many parts of STRATHENDRICK, or 'Sweet Innerdale,' are of great beauty; and Richard Franck, in his quaint *Northern Memoirs* (1694), speaks of 'the memorable Anderwick, a rapid river of strong and stiff streams, whose fertile banks refresh the borderer, and whose fords, if well examined, are arguments sufficient to convince the angler of trout, as are her deeps, when consulted, the noble race and treasure

of salmon, or remonstrate his ignorance in the art of angling.' The waters are mostly preserved, and the trout are still fairly plentiful, with a good many pike, sea-trout in autumn, and now and then a salmon.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 39, 30, 38, 1866-71.

Enghallow, an island of Rousay parish, Orkney, in the sound between the SW side of Rousay island and the Evie district of Pomona. It measures about a mile in circumference, has good soil, and is overlooked by the headlands and hills of Rousay and Pomona. The strait between it and Rousay is beset by a reef of rocks, covered at high water, and very dangerous to unwary mariners. That between it and Pomona bears the name of Euhallow Sound; offers but little width of fair way to vessels; is swept by a rapid tide; and ought never to be attempted except in moderate weather, and with a fair wind.

Ennerdale, the valley or basin of the river ENDRICK, in Stirling and Dumbarton shires.

Enneric. See ENRICK.

Ennerurie. See INVERURY.

Ennerwick. See INNERWICK.

Ennich or Eunach, a loch towards the head of Glen Eunach, in the S of the Rothiemurchus portion of Duthil parish, E Invernesshire. Lying 1700 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile and $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs; is overhung by Sgoran Dubh (3658 feet) on the W, and Braeriach (4248) on the E; and sends off the Allt na Beinne Moire, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward to the Spey at Craigellachie.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 73, 1878.

Ennoch, a hamlet of Kirkmichael parish, NE Perthshire, near the right bank of the Blackwater, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Blairgowrie.

Enoch, a hamlet in Portpatrick parish, Wigtownshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Portpatrick town.

Enoch, a desolate granite-bound loch of Minnigaff parish, NW Kirkcudbrightshire, on the Ayrshire border, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of the head of Loch Doon. With a very irregular outline, it is $6\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs long and from 2 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs wide, lies 1650 feet above sea-level, contains three islets, and communicates with Loch Doon by Eagton and Gala Lanes. Its waters teem with fine red-fleshed trout, averaging $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 'Loch Enoch,' says Mr Harper, 'is the most apparent rock-basin in the district, being situated on the highest part of the granite plateau, absolutely bare, grassless, treeless, and weirdly wild, every cape, peninsula, and island showing the severest ice-action' (*Ramblings in Galloway*, 1876, chap. xviii.).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 8, 1863.

Enoch, a lofty hill in the SW of New Cumnock parish, Ayrshire, near the source of the Nith, 6 miles SW by S of New Cumnock village. It has an altitude of 1865 feet above sea-level.

Enoch. See ENNOCH.

Enoch (Celt. *aeinach*, 'a place of popular assembly'), a barony in Durisdeer parish, NW Dumfriesshire, between the Nith and Carron Water, belonging to the family of Menzies from the beginning of the 14th century till 1703, when it was sold to James, second Duke of Queensberry, thus coming in 1810 to the Duke of Buccleuch. Enoch Castle stood on a peninsular spot between a deep ravine and the Carron, and bore, on the lintel of its gateway, the date 1281. See Dr Craufurd Tait Ramage's *Drumlanrig Castle and Durisdeer* (Dumfries, 1876).

Enochdhu, a hamlet of Moulin parish, NE Perthshire, at the head of Strath Ardlie, 10 miles ENE of Pitlochrie, under which it has a post office.

Enrick, a troutful stream of Urquhart parish, N Invernesshire, issuing from Lochan Eun (5×2 furl.; 1650 feet) in a detached portion of Kiltarlity. Thence it winds $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward and eastward to Loch MEIKLIE (9×3 furl.; 372 feet), and thence 6 miles eastward along wooded GLEN URQUHART, till at Urquhart Bay, near Drumnadrochit, it falls into Loch Ness (48 feet). In its upper course it makes a very picturesque cascade, called Moral Fall, near which is a large cave, where some leading Jacobites found tem-

porary concealment after the battle of Culloden.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 73, 1878.

Ensay, an islet of Harris parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. Lying 2 miles SW of the main body of Harris, it measures 5 miles in circumference, and is all verdant and partly cultivated.

Enterkin, a troutful burn in Durisdeer parish, NW Dumfriesshire, rising, close to the Lanarkshire border, on the western slope of LOWTHER HILL (2377 feet), at an altitude of 2000 feet above sea-level, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles S of Leadhills. Thence it runs $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-westward, till at Enterkinfoot (280 feet), midway between Sanquhar and Thornhill, it falls into the Nith. It is followed along all its course by the old Leadhill bridle-path from Clydesdale into Nithsdale, that famous Enterkin Pass, of which the author of *Rab and his Friends* has written: 'A few steps and you are on its edge, looking down giddy and amazed into its sudden and immense depths. We have seen many of our most remarkable glens and mountain gorges—Glencroe and Glencoe; Glen Nevis (the noblest of them all); the Sma' Glen, Wordsworth's Glen Alnain (Glenalmond), where Ossian sleeps; the lower part of Glen Lyon; and many others of all kinds of sublimity and beauty—but we know nothing more noticeable, more unlike any other place, more impressive, than this short, deep, narrow, and sudden glen. There is only room for its own stream at the bottom, and the sides rise in one smooth and all but perpendicular ascent to the height, on the left, of 1895 feet in Thirstane Hill, and, on the right, of 1875 feet in the exquisitely moulded Stay Gail, or Steep Gable, so steep that it is no easy matter keeping your feet, and if you slip you might just as well go over a *bona fide* mural precipice. "Commodore Rogers" would feel quite at home here; we all know his merits—

"Commodore Rogers was a man—exceedingly brave—particular; He climbed up very high rocks—exceedingly high—perpendicular;

And what made this more inexpressible,
These same rocks were quite inaccessible."

Defoe, in his *Memoirs of the Church of Scotland*, gives a vivid description of the rescue here by twelve countrymen of a minister and five other Covenanters whom a company of dragoons was taking prisoners to Edinburgh, July or August 1684. The fall of their commanding officer, shot through the head, so daunted the soldiers that without striking a blow—after firing one volley, however, according to Wodrow—they yielded their prisoners to the rescuing party, whose leaders were James and Thomas Harkness, of Locherben, in Closeburn.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864. See Dr Craufurd Tait Ramage's *Drumlanrig Castle and Durisdeer* (Dumf. 1876), and Dr John Brown's *John Leech and other Papers* (Edinb. 1882).

Enterkine, an estate, with a mansion, in Tarbolton parish, Ayrshire, near the right bank of the river Ayr, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles S by W of Tarbolton town.

Enterkinfoot, a hamlet in Durisdeer parish, Dumfriesshire, at the foot of Enterkin Burn, 6 miles NNW of Thornhill.

Enterkins-Yett, a place in Currie parish, Edinburghshire, traditionally said to have been the scene of a sanguinary battle between the ancient Caledonians and an invading force of Scandinavians.

Enzie, a hamlet, a *quoad sacra* parish, and a district in the NW of Banffshire. The hamlet lies $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Fochabers, under which it has a post office. The *quoad sacra* parish, containing also the village of Port Gordon, comprises the eastern part of Bellie parish and the western part of Rathven. It is in the presbytery of Fordyce and synod of Aberdeen; the minister's stipend is £120. The parochial church was built in 1785, and, as enlarged in 1815 and 1822, contains 400 sittings. There is also a Free church; and two public schools, Enzie and Port Gordon, with respective accommodation for 170 and 236 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 112 and 171, and grants of £100, 17s. and £115, 2s. The district extends from the river Spey

to Buckie Burn, but is popularly regarded as comprising all Bellie and Rathven parishes. Pop. of *quoad sacra* parish (1871) 2251, (1881) 2413.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 95, 1876.

Eorradail, a headland in Barvas parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of the Butt of Lewis.

Eorsa, a small island of Kilfinichen and Kilvecleon parish, Argyllshire, on the W side of Mull, in Loch-na-Keal, 2 miles NE of Inch Kenneth. It belonged anciently to the Abbey of Iona, and is now the property of the Duke of Argyll. It was described in 1549, by Dean Munro, as 'fertile and full of corn,' but now is used only for sheep pasture.

Eousmil, a rocky islet on the W side of North Uist, in the Outer Hebrides. It measures $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in circuit, and is notable as a place for capturing seals.

Eoy, an islet of the Outer Hebrides, between Barra and South Uist.

Erechless Castle, a mansion in Kiltarlity parish, Inverness-shire, near the left bank of the Beauly, 5 furlongs N of the confluence of the Glass and the Farrar, and 10 miles WSW of Beauly town. A modernised, yet still a stately old pile, lofty and narrow, it stands in a fine park, completely encircled by wooded hills. From the 15th century onwards it has been the seat of the Chisholms, one of whom vaunted that in all the world there were but three entitled to the designation 'The'—the Pope, the King, and the Chisholm. They were zealous Jacobites, garrisoning their castle after Killiecrankie, and fighting at Sheriffmuir and Culloden. The Chisholm of to-day, James Sutherland Chisholm (b. 1806; suc. 1859), holds 94,328 acres in the shire, valued at £5666 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 83, 1881.

Ercildoun. See EARLSTON.

Eredine, an estate, with a mansion, in Kilchrenan and Dalavich parish, Argyllshire, near the head of Loch Awe, 10 miles N by W of Lochgilphead.

Eriboll, a sea-loch in Durness parish, N Sutherland, opening from the sea between Whiten Head and Rispond Point, and penetrating $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward. Its breadth varies between 5 furlongs and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; it forms, over much of its expanse, particularly at Camas-an-Duin Bay, 7 miles from its entrance, one of the finest natural harbours in the world, with depth ranging from 15 to 60 fathoms; and just to the N of that bay it is crossed by Heilem ferry. Its eastern shore, for 4 miles southward from Whiten Head, presents a series of caves and arches, pronounced by Dr Macculloch 'the most extensive and extraordinary on any part of the Scottish coast;' and its upper part is overhung by magnificent alpine summits—Ben Hope (3040 feet) on the E, and Crann Stacach (2630) on the W.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 114, 1880.

Erichdie Water, a stream of Blair Athole parish, N Perthshire, formed, at a point $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Kinloch Rannoch, by the confluence of the Allt Sleibh and the Allt na Feith Reidhe, which, rising at altitudes of 1550 and 1600 feet above sea-level, have an east-south-easterly and an east-north-easterly course of $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 miles. The Erichdie itself runs $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-northward, past Trinafour and Auchleeks, along a wild glen, called from it Glen Erichdie; and falls into the Garry at Struan, 4 miles W of Blair Athole village. It is joined, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Trinafour inn, by the Allt Choin, running $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-eastward from Loch Choin ($7\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ furl.; 1360 feet), and sometimes regarded as its parent stream.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 55, 1869.

Ericht, a river of NE Perthshire, formed near Strone House by the confluence of the AIRDLE and the BLACK-WATER, and winding 10 miles south-eastward, mainly along the boundary between Blairgowrie and Rattray parishes, partly across Bendochoy, till it falls into the Isla, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Coupar-Angus. During this course the 'ireful' Erich descends from 490 to 115 feet above sea-level; its bed is rocky, its current rapid and turbulent; and the scenery on its banks in many parts, particularly at CRAIGHALL and in the neighbourhood of Blairgowrie town, is singularly romantic. A splendid

salmon stream before its waters were befouled by the works of Blairgowrie, it still contains a good abundance of trout, running from $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to 2 or even 3 lbs.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870.

Ericht, a loch on the mutual border of Perth and Inverness shires, and a stream of Forthingall parish, Perthshire. The loch, beginning 1 mile SW of Dalwhinniestation, extends $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward; forms, for 5 miles, the boundary between the two counties; has a varying width of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and 9 furlongs; and lies among the central Grampians at an elevation of 1153 feet above sea-level. Overhung on its W side by the precipitous mountain-range of BEN ALDER (3757 feet), on its E by BEN UDLAMAN (3306), it presents an aspect of wild desolation and solemn grandeur, having nowhere on its shores any other signs of human habitation than a couple of shooting lodges and a shepherd's hut. The fishing is capital, the salmo-ferox running up to 20 and 25 lbs., whilst the trout, though rather shy, are very plentiful. The stream, issuing from the foot of the loch, runs $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward to Loch Rannoch (668 feet), at a point 7 furlongs from that loch's head; flows, for the first mile or two, in slow, deep current; and is afterwards a sheer torrent, lashing and tearing its banks with wild fury.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 63, 54, 1873.

Erickstanebrae, a hill (1566 feet) contiguous to the meeting-point of Dumfries, Peebles, and Lanark shires, overhanging the high road from Dumfries to Edinburgh at a point 5 miles NNW of Moffat, and terminating at the road's side in an immense hollow, noticed in our article ANNANDALE'S BEEF STAND.

Erigmore. See BIRNAM.

Erins, an estate, with a mansion, in South Knapdale parish, Argyllshire, on the W shore of Loch Fyne, 5 miles N by W of Tarbert.

Erisa, a loch in the NW of Mull, Argyllshire, commencing at a point 4 miles WSW of Tobermory. It extends 5 miles south-eastward, has a width of $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, contains salmon, grilse, and trout in abundance, and sends off a streamlet 4 miles east-south-eastward to the Sound of Mull at Aros Castle.

Erisay, a small island of the Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, between North Uist and Harris.

Eriska, a small inhabited island of Ardehatten parish, Argyllshire, in the mouth of Loch Creran, 3 furlongs W of Shian ferry. With utmost length and breadth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile and 5 furlongs, it rises to a height of 155 feet, and is severed from the mainland by a strait little more than 100 yards wide at the narrowest, and dry at low tide. It presents a beautiful appearance, being variously wooded, pastoral, and arable; and forms a pleasant farm.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Eriska (Norse *Eiríksey*), an island of South Uist parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, separated by a channel 2 miles wide from the S end of South Uist island. It measures 3 miles in length from N to S, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in breadth; and it is notable for having been the place where Prince Charles Edward first set foot on the kingdom of his ancestors, 23 July 1745. He landed with his attendants from the *Doutelle*, and passed the night in the house of the tacksman, Angus Macdonald—an uncomfortable night enough, since the beds were few, and the Prince resigned his to Sir Thomas Sheridan, whilst the smoke from the chimneyless fire obliged him ever and anon to go out into the fresh air. 'What a plague is the matter with that fellow,' asked honest Angus, 'that he can neither sit nor stand still, and neither keep within nor without doors?' The channel between Eriska and South Uist is used as a boat harbour for the export of local produce. Pop. (1841) 80, (1861) 396, (1871) 429, (1881) 466.

Erisort, a long, narrow sea-loch in Lochs parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire. Opening from the Minch at a point 7 miles S of Stornoway, it penetrates 10 miles west-south-westward to within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the upper part of Loch Seaforth; is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide at the entrance, but only from 2 to 7 furlongs in its upper reaches; and contains, in its mouth, fifteen hilly islets (the Barkin Isles)

and many excellent anchorages for ships of any size. One of its islets, called Tanneray, contains a remarkable cave; on another, Ellan Collumkill ($1 \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile), the largest of the group, stood a chapel dedicated to St Columba.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 99, 1858.

Ermit. See ARMIT.

Ernan Water, a rivulet in the Edinglassie section of Tarland parish, W Aberdeenshire, rising close to the boundary with Banffshire, and running $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward, till it falls into the Don at Inverernan, after a total descent of 1300 feet.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 75, 1876.

Erncrogo, a small loch near the centre of Crossmichael parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. Lying 380 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 3 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, and contains two islets, which formerly were frequented by sea-gulls. A streamlet, flowing from it to the Dee, drives a meal mill that serves for nearly all the parish; otherwise the loch might be advantageously drained.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Erne. See EARN.

Erochd. See ERICHT.

Erriboll. See ERIBOLL.

Errickstanebrae. See ERICKSTANEBRAE.

Errol, a village and parish in the Carse of Gowrie, Perthshire. The village stands 5 furlongs from the Tay's N bank, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Errol station on the Dundee and Perth section of the Caledonian, which station is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Dundee and $11\frac{1}{2}$ E of Perth, and near which is Errol post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and railway telegraph departments. Crowning a gentle eminence that commands a delightful view, particularly towards the S and W, it is under the superiority of Mrs Molison; serves as a business centre for much of the Carse district; is inhabited mainly by weavers and operatives; and has a post office of its own under Errol, a branch of the Union Bank, 2 chief inns, gas-works, 2 schools, a reading-room and library, and fairs on the last Wednesday of July and the Saturday after the first Friday of October. The parish church, built in 1831 after designs by Gillespie Graham, is a cruciform Norman structure, with a conspicuous square tower, and contains 1450 sittings. There are also a Free church and a U.P. church, the latter containing 751 sittings. Pop. (1841) 1147, (1861) 1086, (1871) 918, (1881) 890.

The parish, containing also the village of Leetown, is bounded N by Kinnaird, NE by Inchture, SE and S by the Firth of Tay, W by St Madoes and Kinfauns, and NW by Kilspindie. Its utmost length, from ENE to WSW, is 6 miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 11,754 acres, of which 2229 are foreshore and 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ water. The shore is everywhere flat, nowhere exceeding 20 feet above high water mark; and the eastern interior, to the extent of half of the entire area, is all but a dead level—its highest point Middlebank (89 feet). The western district is more diversified, having several low ridges extending nearly parallel with the Tay, and attaining, near Mains of Errol, a summit altitude of 156 feet. Three or four very sluggish streamlets, locally called pows, rise near or beyond the northern and north-western boundaries, and, winding through the interior, carry the drainage to the Firth of Tay. Fossiliferous sandstone and limestone are the predominant rocks. The sandstone is a good building material, and has been largely quarried at Clashbennie; whilst the limestone, though coarse, was formerly worked at Murie. The soil throughout the flat tracts is carse clay or strong argillaceous loam, on the ridges is blackish earth, and, as a whole, is singularly fertile. Scarcely a rood of land is waste; little more than 200 acres are under wood, including hedgerows; and the rest of the land is so richly cultivated and so beautifully enclosed as well to compensate by its luxuriance of aspect for any absence of the picturesque. Two standing stones are at Clashbennie and near Inchmartin; an ancient artificial mound, the Law-Knoll, rises in Murie Park; and at West-town is a small ruined pre-Reformation chapel. Considerable commerce, both in export and in import, is done at the little harbour of Port Allen. The lands of Errol were

granted by William the Lyon (1166-1214) to his butler, William de Haya, whose descendants, the Hays, obtained the hereditary high constabship of Scotland in 1315, and the earldom of Errol in 1452. (See LUNCARTY and SLAINS.) By them the estate was sold in 1634, and, after passing through a number of hands, it was purchased in 1872 by the late Francis Molison, Esq., who, at great cost, had restored the old mansion, a three-storied quadrangular pile, 100 by 80 feet, with courtyard in the centre, when, upon 10 Oct. 1874, it was reduced by fire to a mere shell, the damage being estimated at £9000. Since then rebuilt, Errol House is now the seat of his widow, Mrs Molison, who holds 2135 acres in the shire, valued at £7039 per annum. Other mansions, separately noticed, are, Murie House, Megginch Castle, and Gourdiehill; and, in all, 10 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 8 of between £100 and £500, 7 of from £50 to £100, and 13 of from £20 to £50. Errol is in the presbytery of Perth and the synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £397. Pitrodie U.P. church, on the NW border, 2½ miles NW of the village, contains 320 sittings; and Errol public, Glen-dock public, and Errol female industrial schools, with respective accommodation for 224, 130, and 147 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 157, 130, and 147, and grants of £112, 4s., £66, 4s., and £70, 2s. Valuation (1860) £20,089, 5s. 6d., (1882) £22,570, 14s. 11d. Pop. (1801) 2653, (1831) 2992, (1861) 2759, (1871) 2504, (1881) 2421.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Erskine (13th century *Irschen*), a parish on the northern border of Renfrewshire, containing the post office, village, and railway station of BISHOPTON, 5 miles NNW of Paisley. It is bounded N and NE by the river Clyde, E by Inchinnan, S by Houston, and SW and W by Kilmaccolm. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 7 miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between 1½ and 3½ miles; and its area is 9092½ acres, of which 1189 are foreshore and 368 water. The CLYDE, a stately sea river, sweeping 6½ miles west-north-westward, here widens from 1 furlong to 1½ mile, and here is crossed by Erskine and West Ferries, the former just above Old Kilpatrick village, with quays so as to serve for horses and carriages as well as for foot passengers; the latter opposite Dumbarton Castle. The Renfrewshire shore is much of it low and flat, and throughout all the eastern interior the surface nowhere exceeds 150 feet above sea-level. The western division is hillier, attaining 317 feet near Netherston, 600 at Barscube, 583 at Gallahill, 626 near Bogside, and 611 near Langside—heights that command magnificent views along the Clyde, up Gare Loch and Loch Long, and away to the Grampians. Dargavel Burn traces most of the southern boundary, and several short burns rise in the interior, and run to the Clyde; whilst springs of excellent water are everywhere plentiful. The rocks of the E are chiefly carboniferous, and those of the W eruptive. Minerals of the zeolitic family abound in the latter; and fine specimens have been found of mesotype and amethystine quartz. Sandstone, for building purposes, has been worked in three quarries; and trap rock, for road metal, in several places. The soil is mainly either a light friable retentive earth, with tilly subsoil, or a sharp dry earth, incumbent upon trap. Nearly a twelfth of the entire area is under wood; about a fifth is pastoral, mossy, or waste; and all the rest is arable. In 1226 the barony of Erskine was held by one Henry de Erskine, of whose descendants the fifth had a grant of ALLOA, the twelfth was created Earl of MAR, and by the fourteenth this property was sold in 1638 to Sir John Hamilton of Orbiston. From the Hamiltons it was purchased in 1703 by the noble family of BLANTYRE, and it now belongs to Charles Stuart, twelfth Baron Blantyre (b. 1818; suc. 1830), who owns 4449 acres in the shire, valued at £9016 per annum. The present mansion stands on a rising-ground above the Clyde, ¾ mile WNW of Erskine ferry, and 2 miles NNE of Bishopton. Built in 1828 after designs by Sir Robert Smirke, it is a splendid Tudor edifice, and commands a view as varied as it is beautiful. One feature in the finely-wooded park is an

obelisk, 80 feet high, erected to the memory of Robert, eleventh Lord Blantyre (1777-1830), who, after serving through the Peninsular campaign, was killed by a stray bullet during the Brussels insurrection. Dargavel has been separately noticed, as also has Bargarran of witchcraft fame. The Rev. Walter Young, D.D., F.R.S., and the Rev. Andrew Stewart, M.D., the former famous as a musician, the latter distinguished for great skill in pulmonary complaints, were ministers of Erskine, the one till 1814, the other till 1839. Seven proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 5 of between £100 and £500, 9 of from £50 to £100, and 22 of from £20 to £50. Erskine is in the presbytery of Greenock and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £387. The parish church, 1½ mile NNE of Bishopton, was built in 1813, and is a handsome Gothic edifice, containing 500 sittings. At LANGBANK there is a *quoad sacra* church, at Bishopton a Free church; and two public schools, Erskine and Undercraig, with respective accommodation for 245 and 113 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 137 and 54, and grants of £108, 9s. 6d. and £53s. 6s. Valuation (1860) £12,048, (1882) £20,098, 19s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 847, (1831) 973, (1861) 1457, (1871) 1565, (1881) 1653.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Esk (Cymrie *wygy*, Gael. *uisge*, 'water'), a river of E. Dumfriesshire, formed by the confluence of the Black and White Esks, the former of which rises in the W of Eskdalemuir parish, on the NE slope of Jocks Shoulder, at an altitude of 1600 feet, and thence runs 12½ miles south-south-eastward, whilst the White Esk, springing from the NE acclivity (2000 feet) of Ettrick Pen, in the N of the same parish, runs 14½ miles south-by-eastward, on the way being joined by GARWALD Water, Moodlaw and Rae Burns, and a number of lesser tributaries. They unite, 490 feet above sea-level, at the SE corner of Eskdalemuir; and from this point the Esk winds 22½ miles south-eastward, and south-south-eastward through Westerkirk, Langholm, and Canonbie parishes, then for 5 furlongs flows south-south-westward along the English Border, and finally passes off into Cumberland on its way, past Longtown, to the head of the Solway Firth. Its principal affluents, during its Scottish course, are Megget Water, Wauchope Water, Ewes Water, Tarras Water, and Liddel Water, all under charge of the Esk and Liddel Fisheries Association, and all, like itself, affording capital sport. The salmon disease, however, has wrought great havoc here, for, according to a table prepared by the Chief Constable of Dumfriesshire, between 1 Jan. 1881 and 31 March 1882, 422 salmon, 3 sea-trout, 3 herling, 5 parr, and 1 yellow trout were found dead in the Esk and its tributaries, besides 196 salmon and 1 herling that were destroyed as being affected by disease. Its memories, its geology, and its scenery—heathery uplands in its higher reaches, and wooded luxuriant haughs after it passes Langholm—are noticed under ESKDALE, DUMFRIESSHIRE, and the parishes that it traverses.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 16, 10, 11, 1864-63.

Esk, a river flowing through Midlothian into the Firth of Forth at Musselburgh. It is composed of the North and South Esks, which unite 7 furlongs below Dalkeith Palace. The North Esk rises in the parish of Linton, Peeblesshire, at Boarstone and Easter Cairn-hill, and, after a brief course through barren moorland districts, touches the boundary of Midlothian. This boundary it follows for 2½ miles, and receives the Carlops Burn and some other small tributaries. It proceeds in a north-easterly direction through or along the borders of the parishes of Penicuik, Lasswade, Glencorse, Cockpen, and Dalkeith; and in its upper course, near Carlops, passes through 'HABIE'S HOWE,' the scene described in Allan Ramsay's *Gentle Shepherd*. The most notable portion of the valley of the North Esk is where it flows through ROSLIN Glen and HAWTHORNDEN, presenting here a scene of striking beauty, which is visited by thousands of strangers, attracted not less by the picturesque elements of the scene than by the literary and historic recollections of the spot. Below Lasswade the North Esk

traverses the magnificent pleasure-grounds of Melville Castle, and afterwards enters the policies of Dalkeith Palace, joining with the South Esk, after a north-easterly course of 17 miles, at a scene of great sylvan beauty. The basin of the North Esk abounds in valuable minerals of the Carboniferous formation, while from Penicuik to Lasswade the abundance of fine springs has made its banks the seat of prosperous paper manufactures. Mr Watson Lyall, in his *Sportman's Guide*, says:—'While in a scenic point of view the North Esk is famous, in a piscatorial sense it is, we are glad to say, a great deal better than it was, owing to the enterprise and judgment of the proprietors, which is all the more praiseworthy, as their exertions were attended with great expense. The refuse of all the paper-mills, etc., on its banks used to be thrown into it, making it utterly worthless, but a great improvement has been wrought.' The South Esk rises, at an altitude of 1700 feet, on the western slope of BLACKHOPE SCAR (2136 feet), in the southern extremity of Temple parish; and thence winds 19 miles north-by-eastward through or along the borders of Temple, Borthwick, Carrington, Cockpen, Newbattle, and Dalkeith. This stream receives a number of tributaries, including the Fullarton or Redside Burn, Gore Water, and Dalhousie Burn, all of which yield trout of a small size, which are eagerly sought for, the waters being mostly free. The village of Temple is quiet and remote, but is notable for its old church, once the seat of a body of Red Friars or Templars, established by David I., and at one time endowed with large possessions; lower down, the stream flows past Dalhousie Castle, surrounded by picturesque grounds, in which the river forms a pleasing feature, and the magnificent park of Newbattle Abbey, famous for its gigantic beeches, a short distance below which it joins the North Esk. The basin of the South Esk is also rich in coal measures, and in scenic attraction it is little inferior to the companion stream, although not associated with so much history or romance. Below the confluence of the two streams, the Esk winds $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-eastward through Dalkeith Park and along an alluvial valley, overhanging by the eminence on which the parish church of Inveresk is situated, passing the villages of Cowpitts, Mouktonhall, and Inveresk, and reaching the sea at MUSSELBURGH. Of the many bridges crossing these streams, the most interesting is the old bridge at Musselburgh, which is of great antiquity, and is popularly believed to be of Roman origin. At a time when few bridges existed, this passage of the Esk was of great strategic importance, and is notable as having been crossed by the Scottish army before the battle of Pinkie in 1547, and also in 1745 by the Highland army under Prince Charles Edward, previous to the battle of Prestonpans.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 24, 32, 1864-57.

Eskdale, a hamlet and a mansion in Kiltarlity parish, Inverness-shire, on the right bank of the river Beaully, 7 miles SW of Beaully town. The hamlet is small and rural, but contains a neat Roman Catholic church, St Mary's (1826; 600 sittings). The mansion, 1 mile nearer Beaully, is a handsome edifice, and commands an extensive view of Strathglass.

Eskbank. See DALKEITH.

Esk, Black. See ESK, Dumfriesshire.

Eskbridge, a station adjacent to the North Esk river, at the boundary between Penicuik and Lasswade parishes, Edinburghshire, on the Edinburgh and Penicuik railway, 1 mile NE of Penicuik.

Eskdale, the eastern and smallest one of the three districts of Dumfriesshire. It is loosely understood to be coterminous with all the Scottish territory within the basin of the Esk river; but it has sometimes been treated as excluding the basin of the tributary rivulet Ewes, which often is styled Ewesdale; and, on the other hand, it is commonly taken to include the parish of Half Morton, which lies beyond the basin of the Esk, and is drained into the Sark. The parishes undoubtedly comprised in it are Eskdalemuir, Westerkirk, Langholm, and Canonbie. The first and the second of these parishes, most of the third, and all Ewes, are hilly or mountainous, lying within the Southern Highlands, and

thinly peopled; but the southern part of Langholm and all Canonbie and Half Morton are a fine flat country. Eskdale, in the early part of the 12th century, was nearly all divided among the Anglo-Norman families of Avenel, Soulis, and Rosseal; in the times of Robert I. and David II., was mostly acquired by the Douglasses; continued to be held by them till their forfeiture in 1455; passed then to the Maxwells, and continued to be held by them throughout the 16th and 17th centuries. A regality over it was erected in favour of the Douglasses; passed, through the Maxwells, to the Scotts of Buccleuch; and, at the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions in 1747, was compensated by the payment of £1400 to the Duke of Buccleuch.

Eskdalemuir, a parish of E Dumfriesshire, whose church stands, 620 feet above sea-level, on the right bank of the White Esk, 14 miles NW of Langholm, under which there is a post office of Eskdalemuir. It is bounded N by Ettrick in Selkirkshire, NE by Robertson and Teviothead in Roxburghshire, E and SE by Westerkirk, S and SW by Hutton, and NW by Moffat. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $43,518\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $236\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The Black Esk, rising on Jocks Shoulder in the W, runs $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward, close to the western and south-western border, tracing, indeed, for the last mile of its course the southern boundary with Westerkirk; and the White Esk, from its source on Ettrick Pen, flows $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-eastward, cutting the parish into two pretty equal parts. By these two streams and their innumerable affluents, of which Fingland Burn and GARWALD Water form picturesque cascades, this parish has been channelled into mountain ridges, heathy moorland most of it—hence its name *Eskdalemuir*. At the confluence of the White and Black Esks to form the river ESK, the surface declines to 490 feet above the sea; and elevations, northwards thence, to the left or E of the White Esk, are the Pike (1001 feet), Blaeberry Hill (1376), *Stock Hill (1561), *Quickninnigair Hill (1601), and *Blue Cairn Hill (1715), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. Between the White and Black Esks, again, rise Castle Hill (1054), Ashy Bank (1394), *ETTRICK PEN (2269), and *Loch Fell (2256); and lastly, to the right or W of the Black Esk are *Hart Fell (1085), Haregrain Rig (1336), and *Jocks Shoulder (1754). The rocks are mainly Silurian, but include some Old Red sandstone and conglomerate. The soil in general of the pastoral tracts is deep but mossy, carpeted with carices or with coarse herbage at the best; but some of the slopes along the White Esk's banks are green and afford good grazing; and here, too, are some 500 acres of holm-land—naturally wet, but greatly improved by draining—that repay the trouble of cultivation. On every height almost are traces of ancient camps, circular, oval, or rectangular, the most curious of which, that of Castle O'er, has been noticed in a separate article. Of two stone circles upon Coatt farm, the more entire measured 90, and the other (partly destroyed by the White Esk) 340, feet. The Rev. William Brown, D.D. (1766-1835), author of *Antiquities of the Jews*, was minister for more than forty years. The Duke of Buccleuch owns two-thirds of the parish, 2 other proprietors holding each an annual value of more, and 2 of less, than £500. Disjoined from Westerkirk in 1703, Eskdalemuir is in the presbytery of Langholm and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £405. The church, built in 1826, is a neat edifice, containing 393 sittings. A Free church is at DAVINGTON; and two public schools, Eskdalemuir and Davington, with respective accommodation for 60 and 118 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 18 and 32, and grants of £28, 8s. and £42, 19s. Valuation (1860) £8899, (1882) £11,060, 13s. 5d. Pop. (1801) 537, (1831) 650, (1861) 590, (1871) 551, (1881) 543.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 16, 10, 1864.

Esk, North, a *quoad sacra* parish in Inveresk parish, Edinburghshire, adjacent to Musselburgh post office and

station, and including the Musselburgh suburb of Fisherrow. It is in the presbytery of Dalkeith and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the nominal stipend is £120. The church, in Fisherrow, was built in 1838 as a chapel of ease, and contains 1000 sittings. See INVERESK.

Esk, North (the *Leva* of Ptolemy), a river of Forfar and Kincardine shires, formed, at an altitude of 820 feet above sea-level, by the confluence of Lee and Mark Waters at Luvermark, near Lochlee church, 17 miles NW of Edzell. Thence it winds 29 miles south-eastward, till, at a point $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Montrose, it enters the North Sea. During the last 15 miles of its course it roughly traces the boundary between Kincardine and Forfar shires; and from head to mouth it traverses or bounds the parishes of Lochlee, Edzell, Fettercairn, Stracathro, Logiepert, Marykirk, Montrose, and St Cyrus. Its upper tributaries are, on the right, the Efloek, the Keeny, and the Mooran, the water of the last of which supplies the town of Brechin with 500,000 gallons a day. The works, constructed in 1874, cost over £15,000, and the supply is conveyed 10 miles. On the left bank the Esk receives the Tarf at Tarfside, the Turret at Millden, between Lochlee and Edzell, and lower down the Burns of Meallie and Auchmull. The course of the North Esk where it leaves the Grampians is rugged, wooded, and picturesque, and that part which forms the county boundary pierces for a number of miles through a red sandstone gorge. It is crossed by the 'Loups Bridge' and Gannochy Bridge, the latter erected in 1732 by James Black, a farmer in the district. Passing the village of Edzell, it receives West and Cruick Waters at Stracathro, and Luther Water at Balmakewan, all from the Howe of the Mearns; then after passing Craigo, Logie, Montrose Water-works, and Kinnaber Mills on the right, and Marykirk village on the left, it loses itself at length in the ocean. On 20 Sept. 1861 the Queen and the Prince Consort, with Princess Alice and Prince Louis of Hesse, drove down Glenesk from Invermark to The Burn, in the course of their Fettercairn or 'second great' expedition. The river gives a title to a branch of the Carnegie family. Sir John, younger brother to the first Earl of Southesk, was created Lord Lour in 1639, Earl of Ethie in 1647, and in 1662 received the titles of Earl of Northesk and Lord Rosehill, the latter from an emuence on the banks of the river. (See ETHIE.) The river offers good sport, containing as it does, salmon, sea trout, and common trout. The net fishings are valuable, 700 to 800 salmon having been taken on the opening day of the season below Marykirk Bridge.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 66, 57, 1871-68.

Eskside. See MUSSELBURGH.

Esk, South, a river of Forfarshire, $48\frac{3}{4}$ miles long, rising in the NW corner of the county, at an altitude of 3150 feet above sea-level, within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of feeders of the Callader and Muick, both of which flow to the Dee. It flows SE for 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Inverquhar, to which point it is a rugged Highland stream, and thence it flows due E to Montrose. In its upper reaches its waters are supplemented by Lochs Brandy and Wharal, Rottal and Glenmoy Burus, flowing in on the E bank, and on the W side by White Water from Glen DOLL, Drums Burn, and PROSEN Water, joining it at Cortachy. Carity Buru enters the Esk from the W, and Glenquiech Burn enters from the N. The South Esk then passes Tannadice and Finhaven Castle, and, at the last-named place, it receives the Lemno, and further down the NORAN, a beautiful and rapid stream. Leaving Aldbar Castle on the right, the South Esk passes Brechin with its castle and cathedral, then the grounds of Kinnaird Castle; and soon after receiving the Pow, a sluggish burn 7 miles long, expands into Montrose Basin, an inland lake at high tide $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and 7 miles in circumference. At low tide the basin is a melancholy expanse of mud with a narrow stream at the S side, and the Taycock Burn flowing in at the NE corner. The basin is joined to the sea by two channels which reunite and form Rossie Island or Inchbrayock. The

wider of the two outlets is crossed by a suspension bridge, built in 1828 at a cost of £20,000, and by the new railway viaduct. (See NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.) From this point seawards the South Esk presents a fine navigable channel. It traverses or bounds the parishes of Cortachy and Clova, Kirriemuir, Tannadice, Oathlaw, Aberlemno, Careston, Brechin, Farnell, Dun, Maryton, Montrose, and Craig. The South Esk with its tributaries has some capital fishing, but it is largely preserved. Trout-fishing, however, is plentiful in all the streams, and there are three varieties of this fish—one yellowish, another whitish, and a third very dark, with small red spots deeply imbedded, and like a pike. The title Earl of Southesk was bestowed in 1633 on Lord Carnegie, formerly Sir David Carnegie of Kinnaird. The peerage was forfeited in 1716 on account of the participation of the fifth Earl in the rising of the Fifteen, but was restored in the person of the present Earl in 1855. See KINNAIRD.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 65, 56, 57, 1870-68.

Esk, White. See ESK, Dumfriesshire.

Eslemont. See ESSELMONT.

Eslin. See GLENESSLAND.

Esragan, a burn of Ardochattan parish, Argyllshire, rising at an altitude of 2100 feet above sea-level, and running $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles southward to Loch Etive at Inveresragan, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles NW of Bunawe.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Esseforse, a cataract in Ulva island, Argyllshire, on a tiny hill stream falling into Ulva North Loch. Above it are two lesser waterfalls; and its own is an unbroken and precipitous descent of 90 feet.

Essenside, a loch near the centre of Ashkirk parish, W Roxburghshire. Lying 680 feet above sea-level, it measures $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{3}$ mile, abounds in fine trout and perch, and sends off a streamlet to the Ale.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Esset, a troutful burn of Tullynessle parish, Aberdeenshire, rising among the Correen Hills, at an altitude of 1300 feet above sea-level, and running $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward across the middle of the parish, till it falls into the Don 9 furlongs below the Bridge of Alford. It has a total descent of nearly 900 feet; drives nine or ten mills during the last $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of its course; is subject to great freshets; and in the years 1829 and 1835 became for some hours a devastating and overwhelming torrent.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Essich, an estate in Inverness parish, Inverness-shire, 4 miles S by W of the town.

Essie, an ancient parish of NW Aberdeenshire, united at a remote period to Rhynie. Its church, however, standing $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Rhynie village, was not discontinued till about 1760. At Essie, Lulach, Macbeth's successor, was slain on 17 March 1058, after a nominal reign of seven months.

Essie, Forfarshire. See EASSIE.

Essiemore. See AUCHINCHEW.

Essil, an ancient parish in the NE of Elginshire, united to Dipple in 1731 to form Speymouth parish.

Esslemont, an estate, with a station and a mansion, in the S of Ellon parish, Aberdeenshire. The station is on the Formartine and Buchan section of the Great North of Scotland railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Ellon station. The mansion, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile N by W of the station, on the right bank of the Ythan, is a plain building, with a finely-wooded park; its owner, Henry Wolrige Gordon (b. 1831; suc. 1874), holds 4962 acres in the shire, valued at £4503 per annum. A ruined fortalice, called Mains of Esslemont Castle, is nearer the station.

Essmore. See AUCHINCHEW.

Ethie. See EATHIE.

Ethiebeaton. See MONIFIETH.

Ethie Castle, the seat of the Earl of Northesk, in Inverkeilor parish, Forfarshire, 5 furlongs from the coast, and 5 miles NNE of Arbroath. Built and inhabited by Cardinal Beaton, it was, with neighbouring lands, conferred by his father, in 1596, on Sir John Carnegie, who in 1639 was created Lord Lour, and in 1647 Earl of Ethie—a title which he exchanged in 1662 for that of Earl of Northesk. William, seventh Earl,

G.C.B. (1756-1831), was third in command at Trafalgar. His grandson, George John Carnegie, prescut and ninth Earl (b. 1843; suc. 1878), holds 4844 acres in the shire, valued at £7762 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Etive, a river and a sea-loch in the Lorn district of Argyllshire. The river issues from Lochan Mathair Etive ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$ mile; 970 feet) on desolate Rannoch Muir, at the mutual border of Lismore and Glenorchy parishes, 2 miles E of Kingshouse inn. Thence, past KINGSHOUSE and Dalness, it runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-westward and south-westward, mainly through the parish of Archhatten, till it falls into the head of the loch. It is fed by rivulets innumerable; near Dalness and Coileitir it forms two fine cascades; and the fishing is good for salmon and sea trout from Dalness downwards, for river trout higher up. Glen Etive is gradually alpine, flanked on the right by BUACHAILLE-ETIVE (3345 feet) and BEN VEEDAN (3766), which part it from Glencoe; on the left by Clach Leathad (3602) and BEN STARAV (3541). 'Several houses or huts,' says Professor Wilson, 'become visible no long way up the glen; and though that long hollow—half a day's journey—till you reach the wild road between Inveroran and Kingshouse—lies in gloom, yet the hillsides are cheerful, and you delight in the greensward, wide and rock-broken, should you ascend the passes that lead into Glencerran or Glencoe. But to feel the full power of Glen Etive, you must walk up it till it ceases to be a glen. When in the middle of the moor, you see far off a solitary dwelling—perhaps the loneliest house in all the Highlands—and the solitude is made profound, as you pass by, by the voice of a cataract, hidden in an awful chasm, bridged by two or three stems of trees, along which the red deer might fear to venture; but we have seen them and the deer-hounds glide over it, followed by other fearless feet, when far and wide the Forest of Dalness was echoing to the hunter's horn.'

Loch Etive extends first $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward to Bunawe, and then winds $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles westward, till at Dunstaffnage Castle it merges in the Firth of Lorn. Its width—from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile over the upper loch—is $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong at BUNAWA ferry, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile at Airds Bay, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong at CONNELL ferry. Prof. Geikie sees in Loch Etive a good example of an ancient submerged glen, belonging to the secondary stage of submergence, higher than Loch Fyne and lower than Loch Maree. 'It narrows,' he remarks, 'at Connell ferry, and across the straitened part runs a reef of rocks, covered at high water, but partly exposed at ebb. Over this barrier the flowing tide rushes into the loch, and the ebbing tide rushes out, with a rapidity which, during part of the time, breaks into a roar of angry foam like that of a cataract. The greatest depth of the loch above these falls is 420 feet; at the falls themselves there is a depth of only 6 feet at low water; and outside this barrier the soundings reach, at a distance of 2 miles, 168 feet. Loch Etive is thus a characteristic rock-basin, and an elevation of the land to the extent of only 20 feet would isolate the loch from the sea, and turn it into a long, winding, deep, fresh-water lake.' Many have described the beauties of Loch Etive, none better than Dorothy Wordsworth. 'The loch,' she writes, 'is of a considerable width; but the mountains are so very high that, whether we were close under them or looked from one shore to the other, they maintained their dignity. I speak of the higher parts of the loch, above Bunawe and the river AWE, for downwards they are but hills, and the water spreads out wide towards undetermined shores. On our right was BEN CRUACHAN (3611 feet), rising directly from the lake, and on the opposite side another mountain, called Ben Duirinnis (1821), craggy, and exceedingly steep, with wild wood growing among the rocks and stones. We crossed the water, which was very rough in the middle, but calmer near the shores; and some of the rocky basins and little creeks among the rocks were as still as a mirror, and they were so beautiful with the reflection of the orange-coloured sea-weed growing on the stones or rocks, that a child, with a child's delight in gay colours, might have danced with joy at the sight of them. It never ceased raining, and the tops of the mountains were con-

cealed by mists, but as long as we could see across the water we were contented; for though little could be seen of the true shapes and permanent appearances of the mountains, we saw enough to give us the most exquisite delight: the powerful lake which filled the large vale, roaring torrents, clouds floating on the mountain sides, sheep that pastured there, sea birds and land birds. . . . Cruachan, on the other side of the lake, was exceedingly grand, and appeared of an enormous height, spreading out two large arms that made a cove down which fell many streams swollen by the rain, and in the hollow of the cove were some huts which looked like a village. The top of the mountain was concealed from us by clouds, and the mists floated high and low upon the sides of it. . . . *Friday, Sept. 2, 1803.*—Departed from Tainuill about seven o'clock this morning, having to travel 8 miles down Loch Etive and then to cross Connell ferry. Our road was at first at a considerable distance from the lake, and out of sight of it, among undulating hills covered with coppice woods, resembling the country between Coniston and Windermere; but it afterwards carried us close to the water's edge, and in this part of our ride we were disappointed. We knew that the high mountains were all at the head of the lake, therefore had not expected the same awful grandeur which we beheld the day before, and perceived by glimpses; but the gentleman whom we met with at Dalnally had told us that there were many fine situations for gentlemen's seats on this part of the lake, which had made us expect greater loveliness near the shores, and better cultivation. It is true there are pleasant bays, with grounds prettily sloping to the water, and coppice woods, where houses would stand in shelter and sun, looking on the lake; but much is yet wanting—waste lands to be ploughed, peat-mosses drained, hedgerows reared; and the woods demand a grant of longer life than is now their privilege. But after we had journeyed about 6 miles, a beautiful scene opened upon us. The morning had been gloomy, and at this time the sun shone out, scattering the clouds. We looked right down the lake, that was covered with streams of dazzling sunshine, which revealed the indentings of the dark shores. On a bold promontory, on the same side of the loch where we were, stood DUNSTAFFNAGE Castle, an irregular tall building, not without majesty; and beyond, with leagues of water between, our eyes settled upon the island of Mull, a high mountain, green in the sunshine, and overcast with clouds,—an object as inviting to the fancy as the evening sky in the west, and, though of a terrestrial green, almost as visionary. We saw that it was an island of the sea, but were unacquainted with its name; it was of a gem-like colour, and as soft as the sky. The shores of Loch Etive, in their moorish, rocky wildness, their earthly bareness, as they lay in length before us, produced a contrast which, with the pure sea, the brilliant sunshine, the long distance, contributed to the aerial and romantic power with which the island was invested.' In 1871, Dr R. Angus Smith discovered, in a large moss on the shores of Loch Etive, an ancient lake-dwelling, 50 feet long and 28 broad, on a platform 60 feet in diameter; whilst a large cairn disclosed two megalithic chambers, connected by a narrow passage, and each of them 20 feet long. Relics these, possibly, of that dim, far-away Pictish age, whose memories linger round 'BEREGONIUM,' Dunstaffnage, and other spots on or near to the shores of Loch Etive.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 54, 53, 45, 1873-77. See pp. 143-153 of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland* (ed. by Princ. Shairp, 1874); Professor Archibald Geikie's *Scenery and Geology of Scotland* (Lond. 1865); and *Loch Etive and the Sons of Uisnach* (Lond. 1879).

Etterick, a bay on the W side of the Isle of Bute, opening near the extremity of the Kyles of Bute, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Ardlamont Point. It measures 1 mile across its entrance, and 5 furlongs thence to its inmost recess; a dingle extends from it, 2 miles east-north-eastward across the island, to the head of Kames Bay; and Glen More descends southward to its N side, and brings down to it a burn from a point within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the

northern extremity of the island.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Ettleton, an ancient parish of Liddesdale, S Roxburghshire, since 1604 incorporated with Castleton parish. Its church stood near the W bank of Liddel Water, 9 furlongs SSW of Newcastleton.

Ettrick, a parish of Selkirkshire, whose tree-girt church and manse nestle, 800 feet above sea-level, in a sunny corner of the high green hills, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the left bank of Ettrick Water, but with their own little Kirk Burn— $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSE of 'Tibby Shiels,' $8\frac{3}{4}$ SW of Tushielaw Inn, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ SW of the post-town, Selkirk. It is bounded N by Yarrow, NE by Kirkhope, SE by the Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire portions of Robertson, S by Eskdalemuir in Dumfriesshire, W by Moffat in Dumfriesshire, and NW by Lyne in Peeblesshire. From NE to SW its utmost length is $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from NW to SE, varies between $7\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and 10 miles, being greatest at the middle; and its area is $42,682\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 296 are water. The Loch of the LOWES ($6\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) lies nearly all within the NW corner of Ettrick parish, to which also belongs the western half of the upper $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of ST MARY'S LOCH; whilst on the eastern and south-eastern border are CLEARBURN LOCH ($2\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ furl.), Crooked Loch (2×1 furl.), and KINGSIDE LOCH ($2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.). From its source upon Capel Fell, at the SW extremity of the parish, ETTRICK WATER winds $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward through the interior, and then 9 furlongs along the Kirkhope border, descending during this course from 1900 to 745 feet above sea-level, and being joined by TIMA WATER, RANKLE BURN, TUSHIELAW BURN, and thirty-four lesser tributaries. From NE to SW, the chief elevations to the left or NW of the Ettrick are the Kip (1293 feet), *Turner Cleuch Law (1809), Tushie Law (1431), Coom Law (1619), Thirlestane Hill (1475), Ward Law (1951) and Craig Hill (1597) behind the church, Penniestone Kuowe (1807), *Muckle Knees (1929), *Herman Law (2014), *Andrewhinney (2220), Black Kuowe Head (1938), *BODESBECK LAW (2173), and *Capel Fell (2223); to the right or SE of the stream rise Caera Hill (1546), Gamescleuch Hill (1490), Law Kneis (1634), *Quicknigair Hill (1601), Hope Head (1697), Cauld Face (1756), Black Kuowe (1804), and ETTRICK PEN (2269)—where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. The rocks are Silurian, greywacke chiefly and clay slate. The soil of the haughs is fine alluvium, of the skirts of the hills is either sandy or gravelly or else a cold stiff clay, and on their shoulders and summits is mostly a deep moss. Barely 400 acres are arable, barely 300 are under wood, though a start was made in 1865 to break up the hill-sides at Ramsaycleuch for tillage, and though Lord Napier's plantations round Thirlestane Castle have thriven exceedingly. Nor of permanent pasture are there more than 120 acres, although from the point where the Ettrick's defile broadens into valley, a mile above the church, meadows begin to appear, where cattle graze—Ayrshires and shorthorns, with a few of the Highland breed. The rest of the parish is all one mighty sheep-walk, wave upon wave of long, green, rounded hills, whose rich grass feeds enormous flocks of Cheviots. Fitting that Ettrick should be for ever associated with the 'Ettrick Shepherd,' James Hogg (1770-1835). The cottage in which he was born, by Ettrick Hall, 3 furlongs ESE of the church, fell down about 1830; but his grave in the churchyard remains for a shrine of pilgrimage. (See ALTRIVE and ST MARY'S LOCH.) There, too, are buried William John, eighth Lord Napier (1786-1834), who died in China, and the Rev. Thomas Boston (1676-1732), minister of Ettrick from 1707, and author of *The Fourfold State*. Many are the memories of this well-cherished divine, who tells us of his last communion how 'there were nearly 800 communicants, great numbers of them from a considerable distance. The hospitality of the farmers, and all those who had it in their power to accommodate and support them, during the preaching days, was beyond all praise. At one

farm place they accommodated nine score, at another they had half a boll of meal baken, besides a quantity of loaf bread; they killed three lambs, and made up thirty beds.' But, indeed, to enumerate all of interest that attaches to Ettrick were to write a volume which still remains to be written, and to trench on our articles BUCCLEUCH, TUSHIELAW, GAMESCLEUCH, CHAPELHOPE, KIRKHOPE, and THIRLESTANE CASTLE. Mansions other than the last are Caera Bank and Rodouo; and besides the 2 chief proprietors, the Duke of Buccleuch and Lord Napier, there are 2 holding each an annual value of more, and 6 of less, than £100. Ettrick is in the presbytery of Selkirk and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £342. The church, built in 1824, is a neat edifice, with a square tower and 310 sittings; and a public school, 3 furlongs to the E, with accommodation for 62 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 25, and a grant of £31, 14s. 6d. Valuation (1865) £9852, 19s. 7d., (1880) £12,356, 12s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 445, (1831) 530, (1861) 434, (1871) 434, (1881) 397.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

Ettrick-Bank, an estate, with a mansion, in Selkirk parish, Selkirkshire, on the left bank of Ettrick Water, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Selkirk town. It belongs to the same proprietor as SUNDERLAND HALL.

Ettrick-Bridge, a village in Kirkhope parish, Selkirkshire, on Ettrick Water, 7 miles WSW of Selkirk. It has a post office under Selkirk, an inn, and Kirkhope manse; and it serves as an angling centre for the lower reaches of Ettrick Water.

Ettrick Forest, a popular, poetic, and historic name for the whole or chief part of Selkirkshire, together with contiguous parts of Peebles and Edinburgh shires. All the country drained by the Ettrick and the Yarrow, with part of that drained by other affluents of the Tweed, as also the country now forming the upper ward of Clydesdale, was clothed with wood once, a remnant of the ancient Caledonian Forest. Oak was the commonest tree, mingled with birch and hazel. Great numbers of oaks have been dug up in mosses which evidently owed their formation to the stagnation of water upon the neglected woodlands. The forest, judging from the prevalence of a Saxon nomenclature throughout the district, appears to have been early settled by the Northumbrian Saxons. From the time of Earl David (afterwards David I.), early in the 12th century, many grants were made, chiefly to the abbots of Selkirk, Melrose, and Kelso, of various 'easements' within the wide range of the forest. At the close of the 13th century Edward I., acting as arbiter of Scotland, gave away the forest's timber; and was followed in this conduct by Edward II. and Edward III. Robert Bruce at his accession gave the forest to Sir James Douglas in guerdon of his services; and with his family it continued till their forfeiture in 1455. On the 4th of Aug. in that year Ettrick Forest was, by Act of parliament, annexed to the Crown. Abounding in beasts of chase and birds of prey, the forest now became again—what it had been before its tenure by the Douglasses—a favourite hunting-ground of the Scottish kings. In 1528, James V. 'made proclamation to all lords, barons, gentlemen, landward-men, and freeholders, that they should compare at Edinburgh, with a month's victuals, to pass with the King where he pleased, to danton the thieves of Tiviotdale, Annandale, Liddisdale, and other parts of that country; and also warned all gentlemen that had good dogs to bring them, that he might hunt in the said country as he pleased: the while the Earl of Argyll, the Earl of Huntly, the Earl of Athole, and so all the rest of the gentlemen of the Highland, did, and brought their hounds with them in like manner, to hunt with the King, as he pleased. The second day of June the King past out of Edinburgh to the hunting, with many of the nobles and gentlemen of Scotland with him, to the number of twelve thousand men; and then past to Meggitland, and hounded and hawked all the country and bounds; that is to say, Pappert-law, St Mary-laws, Carlavirick, Chapel, Ewindores, and Longhope. I heard say, he slew, in these bounds, eighteen

score of harts' (Pitcottie's *History of Scotland*, folio edition, p. 143). After this stately hunting, James, who 'made the rush-bush keep the cow,' in order to increase his revenues, turned 10,000 sheep into Ettrick Forest, to graze there under the tending of a thrifty keeper, instead of 10,000 bucks that scoured its woodlands during the bounteous age of Edward I.; and by this act he led the way to such a conversion of the entire forest into sheep-pasture, as occasioned a rapid and almost total destruction of the trees. The last sovereign of Scotland who visited it for the sake of the chase was the beautiful Mary. Excepting a few straggling thorns, and some solitary birches, no traces of 'Ettricko foresto feir' now remain, although, wherever protected from the sheep, copses soon arise without any plaiting.

Ettrick Pen, a mountain on the mutual border of Ettrick parish, Selkirkshire, and Eskdalemuir parish, Dumfriesshire, at the sources of Ettrick Water and the White Esk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Capel Fell, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Moffat. A central height of the Southern Highlands, it attains an altitude of 2269 feet above sea-level, and commands round three-fourths of a circle a very extensive prospect; yet it is so hidden in the intervening segment, by mountains of similar altitude to itself, as to make but a slight figure in the general landscape.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

Ettrick Water, a river of Selkirkshire, rising in the south-western extremity of the county, on Capel Fell (2223 feet), at an altitude of 1900 feet, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles ENE of Moffat, and within a half-mile of affluents of both the Esk and Moffat Water. Thence it winds 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-eastward through or along the borders of Ettrick, Kirkhope, Selkirk, and Galashiels parishes, till, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Selkirk town, it falls into the Tweed. It makes during this course a total descent of 1500 feet, and is joined by Tima and Yarrow Waters, with many lesser tributaries. Its scenery and the many interesting spots by which it flows are noticed in our articles on the four above-named parishes, and on Ettrick Forest, Oakwood, Bowhill, Carterhaugh, Philiphaugh, Haining, and Sunderland Hall. The song of *Ettrick Banks*, composed in the 16th or the 17th century, but printed first in Thomson's *Orpheus Caledonius* (1725), 'has,' says Prof. Veitch, 'some exquisite references to local scenery and traits of the older shepherd life, which could have been noted only by a native of the district, or one resident there, and thoroughly familiar with the people and the scenes.' The fishing, mostly open to the public, is capital, the trout ranging between $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and 3 lbs., though running smaller above Tushielaw.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 16, 17, 25, 1864-65.

Eu. See EWE.

Euchan Water, a rivulet in Sanquhar parish, NW Dumfriesshire, rising on the SE slope of BLACKLARG Hill, close to the meeting-point of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Ayr shires, and running $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-north-eastward through mountain scenery, till it falls into the Nith opposite Sanquhar Castle, after a total descent of 1500 feet.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864.

Euchar, a rivulet in Lorn district, Argyllshire, issuing from Loch Scammadale, and running 2 miles west-by-southward, then 2 north-westward, till it falls into the sea at Kilniver. It traverses a deep, rocky, and finely wooded ravine, and makes a waterfall a mile above its mouth. Trout, of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. each, are plentiful; and salmon and sea-trout collect in a pool below the fall.

Eunach, Loch. See ENNICH.

Evanton, a village in Kiltiernan parish, Ross-shire, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the Cromarty Firth, and 3 furlongs SW of Novar station, this being $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Dingwall. Founded about 1810 on a waste piece of land, it presents a neat and regular appearance, better than that of most other villages in the North; and it has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, an inn, and fairs on the first Tuesday of June and December. Pop. (1860) 584, (1871) 526, (1881) 436.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 93, 1881.

Evan Water, a stream of Lanark and Dumfries shires,

rising in Crawford parish, close to the summit level (1012 feet) of the Caledonian railway, and so near Little Clydes Burn, the reputed head-stream of the CLYDE, as now to receive a rill that formerly flowed to that river. Thence it runs $12\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-eastward through Crawford, Moffat, and Kirkpatrick-Juxta parishes, till it falls into Annan Water, opposite the influx of Moffat Water, and 2 miles SSE of Moffat town, at an altitude of 290 feet. With a rocky bed, and a rapid or impetuous current, it traverses a glen remarkable for affording transit both to the Glasgow and Carlisle road and to the Caledonian railway through an alpine precipitous range of the Southern Highlands. High up it is conveyed by an aqueduct across the lieue, and, soon re-appearing far below, it afterwards is frequently crossed by the railway; whilst from head nearly to foot it is flanked by green mountains, rising to altitudes of 800 to 1800 feet above sea-level, yet rounded and comparatively soft in contour. Its glen possesses considerable amenity; contains, above Beattock, the ruined castle of ACHINCASS; and opens there into the fine broad strath of Annandale.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

Evelaw (popularly *Ively*), an old tower in Westruther parish, Berwickshire, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Lauder. One of the castellated houses common on the Border prior to the union of Scotland and England, it still is tolerably entire.

Evelick or Pole Hill, a wooded summit (944 feet) of the Sidlaws, in Kilsplindie parish, Perthshire, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles ENE of Perth. Commanding one of the finest prospects in Scotland, it is crowned, on its SE shoulder, with vestiges of an ancient fortification, seeming to have comprised two concentric stone walls and a fosse. Evelick Castle, a ruin at the eastern base of the hill, was the ancient seat of the Lindsays, knights of Evelick, and appears to have been a place of considerable strength.

Evelix, a stream of Creich and Dornoch parishes, SE Sutherland, issuing from Loch an Lagain ($7\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ furl.; 446 feet), $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Bouar Bridge. Thence it winds $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward along the mutual boundary of the two parishes, next $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward and west-south-westward through the interior of Dornoch, till it falls into Dornoch Firth at Meikle Ferry. Its banks, over most of its course, are beautifully wooded; and it affords fair trout and grilse fishing.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 102, 103, 94, 1878-81.

Everyman's Land. See SCONE.

Evie, a parish in the NE of the mainland of Orkney, containing Dale hamlet, 16 miles NW of Kirkwall, and a post office (Evie) under Kirkwall, with money order and savings' bank departments.

The present parish has, since the Reformation era, comprised the ancient parishes of Evie and Rendall—Evie on the N, Rendall on the S; and it lies near Enhallow island, within a mile of Rousay, Wire, and Gairsay islands, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Shapinsay. Bounded N and E by the sea, S by Firth, and W by Harray and Birsay, it has an utmost length from NW to SE of 15 miles, an utmost breadth of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an area of 14,720 acres. Costa Head terminates the north-eastern extremity of Evie, and is a hill of considerable size and elevation, presenting to the ocean a frown of precipitous rock. No other headland of any importance is on the coast, nor are there any of those deep indentations elsewhere so frequent in Orkney. The beach, excepting at Woodwick Bay, is rocky, and forms, in some parts, a mural bulwark against the billows, but in others is low and flat. Woodwick Bay, on the mutual boundary of Evie and Rendall, penetrates $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile inland, and has a beach of beautiful white shell sand. Gairsay island, which belongs to Rendall, is nearly circular, and measures 4 miles in circumference. From Costa Head a range of monotonous hills, 300 to 400 feet in height, and moorish mostly or mossy, extends along all the Birsay and Harray border, and sends off spurs, less lofty than itself, into the interior of Rendall. Swaney Loch ($1\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ mile) interrupts that hill-range at a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Costa Head, and

discharges itself, by a streamlet through Birsay, to the ocean. The hills were formerly all in a state of commonage, but began about 1841 to be divided. The arable land is all a gentle slope from the skirts of the hills to the shore, varying in breadth from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. The rocks range from blue slate to white sandstone, and some are as hard as flint and as dark as lava, while others are soft and of a brownish-grey hue. Naturally a fine agricultural district (the best land facing northward), the arable soil is mostly a rich black loam, and has generally a lighter and sharper character in Rendall than in Evie. Agriculture is further advanced in the latter than in the former division, the estate of Swaney having been much improved by the proprietor. A peat moss occupies an entire large vale in Rendall; and other peat mosses, which might easily be drained, occupy hollows in other low tracts. Turbary moss, affording an inexhaustible supply of excellent peat fuel, abounds in the vales or hollows among the hills. Aikerness, Isbister, Swaney, Rendall Hall, and Bugar are chief residences; and the first was the birthplace of the judge, Sir William Honyman, Bart. (1756-1825). Numerous tumuli are in Evie; no fewer than nine Picts' houses stand along the shores of Evie and Rendall; and a small old farmhouse at Cottasceath in Rendall, on being taken down in 1832, was found to have concealed in its walls 150 silver coins, a few of them Scottish, and most of the others of Elizabeth, James VI., and Charles I. Two proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 4 of between £100 and £500, 5 of from £50 to £100, and 6 of from £20 to £50. Evie and Rendall is in the presbytery of Kirkwall and synod of Orkney; the living is worth £307. Evie church, built towards the close of last century, contains 498 sittings. Other places of worship are Rendall chapel of ease, a Free church, and a Congregational chapel; and the four schools of Costa, Evie, Rendall, and Gairsay, with respective accommodation for 65, 89, 86, and 20 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 31, 62, 45, and 7, and grants of £41, 7s. 6d., £50, 18s., £55, 12s. 6d., and £4, 4s. Valuation (1881) £2163, 10s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 1415, (1831) 1450, (1861) 1408, (1871) 1340, (1881) 1351.

Evlix. See EVELIX.

Evort, an intricate sea-loch on the E side of North Uist island, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. Opening $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Loch Maddy, it penetrates 7 miles westward, has numerous ramifications, and forms a safe harbour.

Ewe, a river, a sea-loch, and an island of Gairloch parish, NW Ross-shire. The river, issuing from Loch Maree, runs $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-westward to the head of the sea-loch at Poolewe, is voluminous but rapid, and, abounding with salmon and sea-trout of prime size and quality, is excelled by no stream in the W of Scotland for angling. The sea-loch extends 10 miles north-north-westward from Poolewe to the North Minch, and from a width of 3 miles at the beautiful little bay of Aultbea contracts to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Cove, but expands again to $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles at its entrance between Ru Rea and Greenstone Point. Its shores are rocky; its flanks bare, broken, and ridgy. The island lies nearly in the middle of the sea-loch, measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 1 mile, and has a pleasant cultivated surface. Pop. (1861) 48, (1871) 50, (1881) 34.

Ewes, a parish in the NE of Eskdale, E Dumfriesshire, whose church stands, 400 feet above sea-level, on the right bank of Ewes Water, 4 miles N by E of Langholm, the post-town and station. It is bounded N by Teviothead in Roxburghshire, NE and E by Castleton, also in Roxburghshire, SE by Canonbie, SW by Langholm, and W by Westerkirk. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 7 miles; and its area is 25,010 acres, of which 69½ are water. From Moss-paul (827 feet), one of its two sources, EWES WATER flows $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-westward, till it passes into Langholm; whilst from Harts-garth Hill, another of the Esk's tributaries, TARRAS WATER, runs $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward, then $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the Canonbie border. The entire parish,

then, is a double basin, rimmed on three sides by mountain watershed. Along Tarras Water its surface declines to 450, along Ewes Water to 370, feet above the sea; and elevations to the left or E of Ewes Water, northwards, are Muckle Knowe (1186 feet), *Watch Hill (1642), Arkleton Hill (1708), *Roan Fell (1862), Pike Fell (1637), and *Tudhope Hill (1961), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish; whilst to the right or W of the Ewes rise *Addergill Hill (1276), *Meg's Shank (1571), Roughbank Height (1474), *Faw Side (1722), and *Wisp Hill (1950). The rocks are mainly greywacke and greywacke slate, but include some trap. Less than 1200 acres is arable, and some 200 are under wood, nearly all the remainder being pastoral. Dorothy Wordsworth, who with her brother drove down Ewesdale on 23 Sept. 1803, gives us a vivid word-painting of the landscape:—'Moss-paul, the inn where we were to bait. The scene, with this single dwelling, was melancholy and wild, but not dreary, though there was no tree nor shrub; the small streamlet glittered, the hills were populous with sheep; but the gentle bending of the valley, and the correspondent softness in the forms of the hills, were of themselves enough to delight the eye.' The hills are unchanged, but the dwellers among them have altered greatly in the last two centuries. It is hardly a hundred years since the Lords of Justiciary rode from Jedburgh to Dumfries through Ewesdale, impassable then by any vehicle. Here once, when Henry Home (the after Lord Kames) went for the first time on the circuit as advocate-depute, Armstrong of Sorbie inquired of Lord Minto in a whisper, 'What lang, black, dour-looking chiel' that was they had got wi' them?' 'That,' said his lordship, 'is a man come to hang a' the Armstrongs.' 'Then,' was the dry retort, 'it's time the Elliots were ridin'.' Now the parish is traversed down all its length by the high road from Edinburgh to Carlisle. The property is divided among four. Ewes is in the presbytery of Langholm and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £389. The parish church, originally dedicated to St Cuthbert, is a handsome Gothic edifice of 1867, containing 230 sittings; and a public school, with accommodation for 60 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 32, and a grant of £40, 6s. Valuation (1860) £5230, (1882) £6663, 3s. Pop. (1801) 358, (1831) 335, (1861) 356, (1871) 338, (1881) 337.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 11, 10, 17, 1863-64.

Ewes. See LUGGATE WATER.

Ewesdale. See EWES, Dumfriesshire.

Ewes Water, a rivulet of Eskdale, E Dumfriesshire, formed by two head-streams, Blackhall and Moss-paul Burns, the latter of which, rising near Moss-paul inn, close to the Roxburghshire border, runs $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-westward, whilst Blackhall Burn winds $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-westward from its source on the western acclivity of Tudhope Hill. Onward from their confluence Ewes Water flows 8 miles south-by-westward, till, after a total descent of 900 feet from its highest or Tudhope source, it falls into the Esk at Langholm town. All but the last $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of its course lies through the parish of Ewes, and here it is joined by Unthank, Meikledale, Arkleton, and five or six lesser burns. Like all the Esk's tributaries, the Ewes is a capital trouting stream—its river-trout smallish, four or so to the lb., but its sea-trout running from 1 lb. to 3 lbs.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 17, 11, 1864-63.

Exnaboe, a village of Dumfries parish, in the S of Shetland, 3 miles from Boddam hamlet.

Eye, a loch on the mutual border of Fearn and Tain parishes, NE Ross-shire, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NE of Fearn station. Lying 51 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile and $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 94, 1878.

Eye, a small river of NE Berwickshire, rising on Monynut Edge at an altitude of 1260 feet above sea-level, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Oldhamstocks village. Thence it winds 20 miles east-south-eastward and north-north-eastward, till it falls into the German Ocean at Eye-mouth town. It traverses or bounds the parishes of

Oldhamstocks, Cockburnspath, Abbey St Bathans, Coldingham, Ayton, and Eyemouth; receives, midway between Ayton and Eyemouth, the considerable tribute of Ale Water; traverses, for the most part, a narrow vale of pleasant aspect; is followed, along great part of its course, and frequently crossed and recrossed, by the North British railway; and abounds in trout of small size but excellent quality.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 33, 34, 1863-64.

Eyebroughy or **Ibris**, a basaltic islet of Dirleton parish, Haddingtonshire, in the Firth of Forth, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the mainland, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles W by N of North Berwick.

Eyemouth, a fishing town and a parish of Berwickshire. The town stands 3 miles NNE of Ayton, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Burnmouth station, this being $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and 52 E by S of Edinburgh. The river Eye here falls into the German Ocean at the head of a small semicircular bay, immediately S of the larger bay that takes its name from Coldingham Shore. On the NW side are precipitous whinstone rocks, and the cliffs begin to rise again on the S side of the river, between Eyemouth and Burnmouth attaining a height of from 70 to 339 feet above sea-level. Out at the entrance to Eyemouth Bay are the 'Hurcurs,' rocks upon which the sea, when even slightly stirred, breaks with much force and beauty. The place itself is not so greatly altered from what it was in 1827, when Chambers's *Picture of Scotland* described it as 'dark and cunning of aspect, full of curious alleys, blind and otherwise, and having no single house of any standing but what could unfold its tale of wonder.' Stories of smugglers, namely, for Eyemouth in last century was a noted seat of the 'free-trade,' and many of the older dwellings retain deep hiding-places for smuggled goods. But, though the streets are still narrow and intricate, a good many better-class houses had been built within the past three years, and the town showed every sign of well-being and progress, when the great disaster of 1881 threw it back to what it was fifteen years before. A town-hall, built in 1874 at a cost of £1200, is a handsome Romanesque structure; a fine new public-school was erected in 1876; and in 1880 part of the old parish school was opened as a reading-room, with a public library of 2400 volumes. Eyemouth, besides, has a post office under Ayton, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Commercial and Royal Banks, 12 insurance agencies, 3 hotels, a gas company (1847), water-works (1856), now under the management of the Police Commission, a masonic lodge, St Abb's (1757), a cemetery, and fairs on the first Thursday of June and the last Thursday of October. Places of worship are the parish church (1812; 450 sittings) with a neat spire, a fine new Free church (1878; 450 sittings), a U.P. church (1842; 500 sittings), and an Evangelical Union chapel (250 sittings).

The present harbour is formed by a stone E pier of 1768 (one of Smeaton's earliest designs), and a short W jetty, with an entrance between them 154 feet wide; but it is wholly inadequate, and will, one may trust, be ere long superseded by the harbour works designed by Messrs Meek, C.E., of Edinburgh, at a cost of £82,891. Of this total, £22,232 are for inner works, viz., extension of basin-jetty to 700 feet, quay on outer side of new basin (600 feet), undersetting existing quays, etc.; and £60,659 for outer works, viz., E pier (440 feet), W pier (1050 feet), middle pier (680 feet), harbour quay (500 feet), etc. The outer works would enclose an area of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, or treble the existing available area, with a depth of 6 feet at low water, and of 8 feet at the entrance. Backed by strong influence, the harbour trustees have applied to the harbour works loan board for £20,000, as a first instalment to commence the works, but as yet it is hard to say what will be the result of this application. Its urgency was terribly instanced by the great gale of 14 Oct. 1881, which cost the lives of 191 fishermen belonging to fishing-ports from Burnmouth to Newhaven, 129 of them to Eyemouth alone. They left 107 widows, 60 adult dependants, and 351 children under 15 years

of age, for whom a relief-fund of £50,000 was raised, chiefly in Scotland. Out of this fund widows and dependants get 5s. per week, and boys and girls 2s. 6d., the boys till they reach the age of 14, the girls of 15, years. Up to the day of the disaster 48 boats could have mustered at Eyemouth for the haddock fishing; their number now is reduced to 28, that of the fishermen from 360 to 230. The Eyemouth winter fishing-boats are among the largest and finest in Scotland; and the fishermen among the best and most energetic to be anywhere met with. From October 1881 to June 1882 about 1050 tons of haddocks, of a value to the fishermen of £13,000, were caught by the 28 crews of the place, these crews consisting of 6 or 7 men each. In the capture, 900 tons of mussels, costing £1800, were used as bait, almost the whole of which was brought by rail from Boston in England. Prior to the disaster nearly 100 boats belonging to Eyemouth were engaged in the herring fishery; now they are reduced to 70. In each of these boats from 2 to 4 hired hands from other places are employed. Eyemouth is head of a fishery district marching with that of Leith, and extending from St Abb's Head southward to Amble. In this district the number of boats in 1882 was 601, of fishermen 1627, of fish-curers 58, and of coopers 181, whilst the value of boats was £44,691, of nets £42,528, and of lines £6864. The following is the number of barrels of herrings cured here in different years—(1864) 43,458, (1871) 46,127, (1873) 42,939, (1874) 52,060, (1878) 18,056, (1879) 58,177, (1880) 58,639, (1881) 67,915.

As a dependency of Coldingham priory, and the only harbour within its limits, Eyemouth acquired early importance, being known in the reign of Alexander II. (1214-49) as a commodious haven for the import of supplies, and the shipment of wool, hides, etc. On a small bold promontory, called the Fort, to the N of the town, is a series of grassy mounds, remains of a fortification, erected by the Protector Somerset in his invasion of Scotland, and reconstructed by Mary of Lorraine and Cromwell. An Eyemouth notary-public, George Sprott, was executed in 1608 for being privy to the Gowrie Conspiracy, into which he was drawn by Logan of East Castle; from Eyemouth the Duke of Marlborough assumed his first title of Baron in the peerage of Scotland. But none of its other memories are equal in interest to that thus jotted down in Burns's *Border Tour*:—'Friday, 18 May 1787. Come up a bold shore from Berwick, and over a wild country to Eyemouth—sup and sleep at Mr Grieve's. Saturday.—Spend the day at Mr Grieve's—made a royal arch mason of St Abb's lodge. Mr William Grieve, the oldest brother, a joyous, warm-hearted, jolly, clever fellow; takes a hearty glass, and sings a good song. Mr Robert, his brother and partner in trade, a good fellow, but says little. Take a sail after dinner. Fishing of all kinds pays tithes at Eyemouth.' The entry in the lodge books shows that he was admitted gratis, on the score of his 'remarkable poetical genius.' In 1597, by a charter from James VI. in favour of Sir George Home of Wedderburn, Eyemouth was erected into a free burgh of barony, with the privilege of a free port; but having adopted the General Police and Improvement Act (Scotland) in 1866, it now is governed by a body of nine commissioners. Its municipal constituency numbered 568 in 1882, when the annual value of real property within the burgh was £5745. Pop. (1831) 1100, (1861) 1721, (1871) 2324, (1881) 2825, or, with Ayton suburb, 2877.

The parish was anciently included in the territory of Coldingham Priory, and did not assume a parochial form earlier than the reign of James VI. It still encloses the Highlaws detached portion (80 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres) of Coldingham parish. Bounded N by the German Ocean, E, S, and SW by Ayton, and W by Coldingham, it has an utmost length from N to S of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, an utmost breadth from E to W of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and an area of 1079 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 64 are foreshore and $11\frac{1}{2}$ water. Eye Water flows $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-eastward along the eastern border to Eyemouth Bay; and Ale Water, flowing $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-by-southward to the Eye, traces all the south-western and

southern boundary. The coast rises 90 feet from the sea in rocky precipitous cliffs, which here and there are channelled by deep fissures or gullies, and at one place are pierced by a cavern; except at two points where roads have been scooped down its fissures, and at Eyemouth, where it is dis severed by the Eye, it admits no access to the beach. The interior is undulating, or slightly hilly, attaining 212 feet above sea-level at a point on the Coldingham road 7 furlongs W of the town, 252 at Highlaws, and 305 on the western boundary. The rocks comprise traps, greywacke, and Old Red sandstone, in such connections one with another as are eminently interesting to geologists. The soil in general is fertile. All the land, since the latter part of last century, has been in productive condition. Linthill House, overlooking the confluence of the Ale and the Eye, 1½ mile S by W of the town, is an old mansion, and was the scene, in 1752, of the murder of the widow of its proprietor, Patrick Home. Milne-Home of Wedderburn is chief

proprietor, 7 others holding each an annual value of between £100 and £500, 11 of from £50 to £100, and 42 of from £20 to £50. Eyemouth is in the presbytery of Chirnside and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £279. The public school, with accommodation for 800 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 450, and a grant of £387. Valuation (1865) £5624, 14s. 1d., (1882) £9084, 11s. Pop. (1801) 899, (1831) 1181, (1851) 1488, (1861) 1804, (1871) 2372, (1881) 2935.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 34, 1864.

Eylt, Loch. See RANNOCH.

Eynort, a sea-loch in the E of South Uist island, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. Opening at a point 8½ miles N of the south-eastern extremity of the island, it strikes 6 miles north-westward to within a brief distance of the western coast; and, with a very irregular outline, exhibits wild and picturesque features of scenery, that only want trees or copsewood to render it in many places enchantingly beautiful.

ORDNANCE GAZETTEER

OF

SCOTLAND.

FAD (Gael. *fada*, 'long'), a narrow loch on the mutual border of Rothesay and Kingarth parishes, Isle of Bute. Lying 48 feet above sea-level, it extends $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward, varies in width between 1 and $2\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs, and sends off a stream 7 furlongs north-by-eastward to Rothesay Bay at Rothesay town. It presents in its scenery a miniature of some of the most admired lakes in the Highlands; contains perch, pike, and trout; and has, on its western shore, 2 miles SSW of Rothesay, a neat two-story house, Wood-end or Kean's Cottage, built in 1827 by the tragedian Edmund Kean (1787-1833), and afterwards occupied by Sheridau Knowles (1784-1862).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

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

Fad, a lake in Portree parish, Isle of Skye, Invernessshire, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNE of Portree town. Measuring $\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, it teems with trout, and sends off a streamlet $\frac{5}{8}$ furlongs north-north-eastward to Loch Leathan ($1\frac{1}{2}$ mile), which streamlet, issuing from that loch, proceeds $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north-eastward to the cliffs, and there descends to the sea in a clear leap of 300 feet.

Fad. See **INCH FAD**.

Fada. See **ELLAN-FADA**.

Fada-Lochan, a lake of Gairloch parish, NW Ross-shire. Lying 1000 feet above sea-level, and 928 acres in area, it has an utmost length and width of $3\frac{3}{8}$ miles and 5 furlongs. Two streams flow from it—one $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward to Loch Maree, near its head; the other $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles north-westward to Fionn Loch.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 92, 1881.

Faichfield, an estate, with an old mansion, in Longside parish, Aberdeenshire, 4 miles W of Peterhead, and $2\frac{3}{8}$ ESE of Longside station.

Faifey. See **DUNTOCHER**.

Fail, a rivulet and the site of a monastery in Tarbolton parish, Ayrshire. The Water of Fail, rising in Craigie parish, winds $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward, till below COLSFIELD or Montgomerie it falls into the river Ayr at Failford, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Manchline. The monastery, St Mary's, stood on the right bank of the rivulet, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile NNW of Tarbolton town, and, founded in 1252 by Andrew Bruce for Red or Trinity friars, was cast down by the lords of council in 1561, when its lands fell to the Wallace family. One old satirical poem says of its friars, that 'they never wanted gear enough as long as their neighbours' lasted;' and another runs—

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

Failford. See **FAIL**.

Fairay. See **PHARAY**.

Fairburn Tower, a ruined stronghold of the Mac-

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

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

Fairholm, an estate, with a mansion, in the SE of Hamilton parish, Lanarkshire, on the left bank of Avon Water, $1\frac{3}{8}$ mile W of Larkhall.

Fairies' Dyke. See **CUMBRAE, GREAT**.

Fair Isle (Scand. *farr*, 'a sheep'), an island of Dunrossness parish, Shetland, 29 miles SSW of Sumburgh Head, and nearly midway between Shetland and Orkney. It measures 3 miles in length, and nearly 2 in breadth; is inaccessible except at one point on the NE; and rises into three lofty promontories. One of these, the Sheep Craig, is nearly insulated, has a conical shape, and rises to the height of 480 feet. The upper grounds are mostly covered with excellent sheep pasture, and the lower are fairly fertile, but the island does not raise grain enough for its inhabitants. These, who dwell chiefly in the middle vale, are engaged—the men in fishing, and the women in hosiery. The art of knitting woollen articles of various colours and curious patterns is said to have been taught the islanders by the 200 Spaniards who escaped from the wreck at Strom-celler Creek of the flagship of the Duke de Medina Sidonia, the admiral of the Spanish Armada, when retreating in 1588 before the English squadron. In 1868 a German emigrant ship went full sail into Sheltie Cave; but this time happily no lives were lost. Cauada has from time to time received a good deal of the surplus population, and in 1874 there was serious talk of an emigration *en masse* to New Zealand. There is an Established mission church; and a public school, with accommodation for 56 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 24, and a grant of £29, 15s. Pop. (1801) 160, (1841) 232, (1861) 380, (1871) 226, (1881) 214.

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

Fairley or Farland Head. See **KILBRIDE, WEST**.

Fairlie, a coast village and a *quoad sacra* parish in the S of Largs parish, NW Ayrshire. Sheltered eastward by uplands that rise to a height of 1331 feet, the village is charmingly seated on the Firth of Clyde, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Great Cumbrae by water, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Largs by road, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ N of West Kilbride by an extension of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, opened on 1 June 1880, and traversing at the back of the village one of the longest tunnels in the S of Scotland. A century since it was only a tiny fishing hamlet, but now it has several handsome villas, an Established church (1833; 300 sittings), a Free church, a school, 2 inns, a post office, with money order and savings'

bank departments, 2 railway stations, of which that at the Pier is a fine erection of 1882, a steamboat pier (1882), and a yacht building-yard, which, dating from 1812, has turned out some of the finest clippers afloat. KELBURNE CASTLE stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the N; and at the village itself is Fairlie House, the seat of Charles Stuart Parker, Esq. (b. 1829), M.P. for Perthshire from 1868 to 1874, and for Perth from 1878, who owns 2 acres in the shire, valued at £100 per annum. Fairlie Burn, rising on Fairlie Moor (1100 feet), and hurrying 2 miles westward to the Firth along the boundary between Largs and West Kilbride, threads in its lower course a lovely glen. Here, on a rounded knoll, above a waterfall, stands the ruins of Fairlie Castle, a square tower, built in 1521, the seat of Fairlies of that ilk who figure from the 14th to the 18th century. Elizabeth Halket, Lady Wardlaw (1677-1727), laid in this tower the scene of her fine ballad *Hardyknute*. The *quoad sacra* parish is in the presbytery of Greenock and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Pop. of village (1871) 294, (1881) 672; of *q. s.* parish (1871) 313, (1881) 771.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870. See pp. 82-85 of *Wemyss Bay* (Paisley, 1879).

Fairlie, a mansion in Newhills parish, Aberdeenshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Aberdeen. It is a seat of the owner of TONLEY.

Fairlie House, a mansion in Dundonald parish, Ayrshire, on the left bank of the Irvine, 1 mile SW of Gatehead station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Kilmarnock. It was the seat of the Fairlies of Robertland and Fairlie, of whom Sir Charles Arthur Cunningham-Fairlie (b. 1846) succeeded in 1881 as tenth Bart. since 1630.

Fairport. See ARBROATH.

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

Fairy-Bridge, a place in Duirinish parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, 3 miles from Dunvegan. An annual fair is held at it for the sale of black cattle.

Fairy-Knowe, an eminence in Leecroft parish, Perthshire, near Sunnyslaw farm, in the vicinity of Bridge of Allan. It is crowned with an ancient Caledonian camp, 15 feet high.

Fala and Soutra, a united parish of Edinburgh and Haddington shires, containing in its Fala or Midlothian portion the village of Fala, whose post office is Blackshields, and which stands $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Pathhead, $1\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Edinburgh, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Tynehead station. The parish, containing also part of the hamlet of Fala Dam, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the NW, is bounded NE by Humberie, SE by Channellkirk in Berwickshire, S by Stow, SW by Heriot, W by detached sections of Stow, Borthwick, Cranston, and Humberie, and NW by Crichton. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is 5 miles; its breadth, from WNW to ESE, varies between 1 mile and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 6066 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres, of which 3126 $\frac{1}{2}$ belong to the Edinburghshire or Fala portion, and 2940 $\frac{1}{2}$ to the Haddingtonshire or Soutra portion. By Brothershields Burn, Dean Burn, and East Water, Fala is parted from Soutra; and ARMIT Water runs south-south-westward towards the Gala along most of the Channellkirk border. In the extreme N the surface declines to 600 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 819 near Fala village, 1209 at Soutra Hill, and 1250 at Upper Brotherstone. The whole is upland, then; but the northern section, comprising somewhat less than half of the entire area, is gently undulating, fertile, and well cultivated, whilst the southern mainly consists of the westernmost part of the Lammernmuirs, and, with the exception of a few arable patches, is all of it one great sheep-walk. The rocks are mainly Silurian; and the soil in general is thin and gravelly. A large moss, Fala Flow, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of the village, has been considerably reduced by draining since 1842, but still supplies great quantities of peat. Peel towers stood at Fala Hall and Gilston; but the chief antiquity, an ancient hospice, is separately noticed under SOUTRA. A mansion is Woodcot, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by S of the village; and

4 proprietors hold each an annual value of more, 2 of less, than £500. This parish is in the presbytery of Dalkeith and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £233. The church, at the village, is a plain old building, containing 250 sittings. There is also a U.P. church (1787; 250 sittings); and a public school, with accommodation for 80 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 64, and a grant of £64, 2s. 8d. Valuation (1882) £2697, 18s. Pop. (1801) 354, (1831) 437, (1861) 382, (1871) 364, (1881) 312, of whom 111 were in Soutra.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 33, 25, 1863-65.

Fala Dam. See CRICHTON and FALA.

Faldonside, an estate, with a mansion, in Galashiels parish, Roxburghshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Melrose. Its owner, Miss Milne, holds 1100 acres in the shire, valued at £1499 per annum.

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

Falkirk, a town and parish of SE Stirlingshire. A parliamentary burgh, a seat of considerable trade and industry, and the virtual capital of the south-eastern portion of the county, the town stands near the southern bank of the Forth and Clyde Canal, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of the right shore of the Firth of Forth. By road it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Carron Iron-works, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Linlithgow; whilst from two North British stations—Grahamston, on the Polmont and Larbert loop-line (1852), at the town, and Falkirk, on the Edinburgh and Glasgow section (1842), $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSW—it is $25\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Edinburgh, 3 SW of Grangemouth, 11 SSE of Stirling, and $21\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Glasgow. The site is partly a gentle hill-side, partly low level ground on the southern skirt of the Carse of Forth, and commands magnificent views of the Ochils, the Denny and Campsie Hills, and the Grampian Mountains. The town itself, as seen from vantage grounds to the N and NW, presents a striking appearance, and forms a fine foreground to the beautiful prospect beyond, but, when one enters it, disappoints expectation, and, for its size and importance, has few attractions to offer. Falkirk proper, as a whole, is still old-fashioned and irregular; but its far-spreading suburbs, Grahamston, Forganhall, Arnohill, etc., comprise a number of good recent streets, rows, villas, and cottages; and its environs are beautified by the woods of CALLENDAR, BANTASKINE, and other mansions.

The town steeple, in the market-place, rebuilt in 1813 on the site of a tower of 1697, is 146 feet high, and contains a clock and two bells; immediately W of it is a stone equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, erected by public subscription in 1854. The burgh buildings and prison (1866-69) are Scottish Baronial in style, and comprise a mansard-roofed SE tower, 60 feet high, a spacious court-hall, and a council-room; the prison, containing nine cells, since 1878 has merely served as a place of imprisonment for terms of not more than fourteen days. The town-hall, Italian in style, and seated for upwards of 1600 persons, is the corn exchange of 1859, reconstructed in 1879 at a cost of over £5000. Italian, too, is the Science and Art School, which, opened by the Earl of Rosebery in 1878, has a large hall and five smaller ones, among them a chemical laboratory. Other noteworthy edifices are the National Bank (1863), the Young Men's Christian Association Hall (1880), and the Catholic Institute (1881).

The cruciform parish church, said to have been founded by Malcolm Ceanmhor (1057-93), and to have been granted in 1166 by the Bishop of St Andrews to Holyrood Abbey, was razed to the ground in 1810, when two 'most interesting' inscriptions were found in the *débris*—inscriptions whose faulty Latinity and faultier chronology should at once have stamped them for palpable forgeries. The present church of 1811 is a plain be-galleried edifice, with stained-glass windows and 1300 sittings. The ancient steeple of its predecessor, 130 feet high, upborne on four lofty arches, serves for its vestibule, and contains a marble monument to the Rev. John Brown Paterson (1804-35), with four life-size effigies, which, believed to be those of the earliest feudal lords of Callendar, lay in the S transept of the old church, and were transferred to their

present position in 1852. There are, besides, Grahamston *quoad sacra* church, Falkirk and Bainsford Free churches, West, East, and Graham's Road U.P. churches, Evangelical Union, Congregationalist, and Baptist chapels, Episcopal Christ Church, and Roman Catholic St Francis Xavier's. Of these, Grahamston *quoad sacra* church (1874-75; 800 sittings) is an Early French Gothic edifice, whose high-pitched front gable is flanked by two steeples, 120 and 62 feet high; Graham's Road U.P. church (1878-79; 600 sittings) is a striking example of Gothic, with square tower and octagonal spire, 110 feet high; and Gothic also are Bainsford Free church (1879; 450 sittings), Christ Church (1864; 200 sittings), and St Francis (1843; 600 sittings).

Since the passing of the Education Act of 1872, much has been done in the burgh in behalf of education, £8592 having been expended between 1873 and 1879 in enlarging the Central or old Free Church school, and in building the Northern, Comely Park, and Bainsford schools. In the year ending 15 May 1881, the five public schools under the burgh board—Southern, Central, Northern, Bainsford, and Comely Park—with respective accommodation for 402, 348, 401, 300, and 300 children, had an average attendance of 365, 265, 416, 205, and 302, and grants of £354, 7s. 6d., £221, 17s., £408, 2s. 3d., £176, 15s., and £278, 3s. 7d. A handsome new Roman Catholic school, accommodating 200 children, was opened in 1881; and there are also a Ragged and Industrial School (1857) and Falkirk Academy, which gives instruction in English, classics, modern languages, mathematics, science, and music.

Falkirk has a new post office (1882), with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and railway telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the Clydesdale, Commercial, National, and Royal Banks, a National Securities Savings' Bank (1845), offices or agencies of 27 insurance companies, 6 hotels, and 2 newspapers—the Thursday and Saturday Liberal *Falkirk Herald* (1846) and the Saturday Conservative *Falkirk Express* (1880). Thursday is market-day; and cattle markets are held on the last Thursday of January, the first Thursday of March, and the Thursday before the third Friday of April, cattle and horse markets on the third Thursday of May and the second Thursday of July, and hiring fairs on the first Thursday of April and the last Thursday of October. The famous Falkirk Trysts on Stenhousemuir, 3 miles to the NNW, are held, for cattle and horses, on the second Tuesday and Wednesday of August, September, and October; for sheep, on the Monday before the September and October Trysts; and for hiring, on the last Thursday of October and the first Tuesday of November. Transferred hither from CRIEFF about 1770, these Trysts are among the largest cattle markets in the kingdom. The town conducts an extensive retail trade, and serves as the centre to a busy and populous district. In or close to it are Aitken's large and long-established brewery, 2 distilleries, 7 chemical and dynamite works, 3 fire-brick and tile-yards, and a leather factory; but iron-founding is the staple industry.* The Falkirk Iron-works, started in 1819 by a colony of workmen from CARRON, came to its present proprietors, the Messrs Kennard, in 1848, and now is second only to Carron itself. The buildings cover 8 acres; and the employés, 900 men and boys, turn out weekly more than 300 tons of castings—stoves, grates, viaduct girders, garden seats, verandahs, etc. Here, during the Crimean War, 16,000 tons of shot and shell were manufactured. Other works, with date of establishment and number of hands employed, are the Union Foundry (1854; 100), Abbot's Foundry (1856; 120), Burnbank Foundry (1860; 140), Gowanbank Iron-works (1864; 300), Grahamston Iron-works (1862; 350), Camelon Iron Co. (1872; 180), Parkhouse Iron Co. (1875; 100), Gael Foundry (1875; 40), Port Downie (1875; 100), Forth and Clyde Iron-works (1876; 80), Springfield Iron-works (1876; 20), Etna Foundry (1877; 120), and Callendar Iron Co. (1877; 80).

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

The town was made a burgh of barony in 1600, and a burgh of regality in 1646, its affairs being managed till 1850 by a body of 28 'stint-masters' or feuars elected by the different trades. Now the burgh—since July 1882 divided into four wards—is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a treasurer, a town-clerk, and 9 councillors, who also are commissioners of police under the Falkirk Police and Improvement Act of 1859.



Seal of Falkirk.

With Airdrie, Hamilton, Lanark, and Linlithgow, it sends one member to parliament (always a Liberal since 1857), Falkirk being the returning burgh. The corporation revenue was £4480 in 1881, and the parliamentary and municipal constituency numbered 1508 in 1882, when the annual value of real property amounted to £43,209, against £23,487 in 1874. Pop. (1841) 8209, (1851) 8752, (1861) 9030, (1871) 9547, (1881) 13,170, of whom 6743 were males, and 6427 females. Houses (1881) 2721 inhabited, 114 building, 9 vacant. Pop. with suburbs (1881) 15,599.

Falkirk in Latin is termed *Varia Capella*, and still is known to Highlanders as *Eaglaisbreac*. Both mean 'the speckled church,' or 'the church of the mixed people;' and *Falkirk*, or rather *Fawlkirk*, is the Saxon equivalent for the same, being compounded of A.-S. *fah*, 'of various colours,' and *circe*, 'kirk or church.' ANTONINUS' WALL passed just to the S, and various Roman relics have from time to time been found. St Modan, fellow-worker with St Ronan, on a mission connected with the Romish party, appears to have been here about the year 717; and in 1080, in revenge for Malcolm Ceanmor's devastation of Northumberland, William the Conqueror sent his son Robert to Scotland, 'who, having gone as far as *Egglebreth*, returned without accomplishing anything.' Prior to Sauchieburn (1488) the discontented nobles occupied Falkirk, whose old church witnessed a solemn subscription of the League and Covenant in 1643, and which two years later was decimated by the plague. These are the leading events in Falkirk's history, besides the two battles and passing visits from Robert Burns (25 Aug. 1787), from Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy (14 Sept. 1803), and from the Queen and Prince Consort (13 Sept. 1843). 'Like the bairns o' Fa'kirk, they'll end ere they mend,' says a popular by-word, but Falkirk has produced one most illustrious 'bairn' in Admiral Sir Charles Napier (1786-1860), who was born at Merchiston Hall. Another native was Henry Belfrage, D.D. (1774-1835), an eminent Secession minister; whilst residents were William Symington (1760-1831), a claimant to the invention of steam navigation, and James Wilson, D.D., author of a *History of Egypt*, and minister of Falkirk from 1794 to his death in 1829.

Of the two battles of Falkirk, the first was fought on 22 July 1298 between Scottish and English armies, led by Sir William Wallace, then guardian of the kingdom, and Edward I. of England. The invading host is said by the English chroniclers of the day to have numbered 7500 mounted men-at-arms (3000 of them clad in coats of mail) and 80,000 foot—a force before which Wallace's poor army, less than a third of the enemy's, was fain to retreat, leaving Edward a desert to tread where neither was there food to eat nor man to direct him on the way. The plan bade fair to succeed, but treachery revealed the whereabouts of Wallace, and Edward at once advanced from Kirkliston to Linlithgow, so eager to bring the matter to an issue that not even the breaking of two of his ribs by a kick from a horse could make him defer the fight. For Wallace there was no alternative. 'In

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

'Mente manque potens, et Vallæ fidus Achates,
Conditor hic Gramus, bello interfectus ab Anglis,
'xxii. Julii, anno 1298'

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

The second battle of Falkirk was fought on 17 Jan. 1746, between the Highland army, 8000 strong, of Prince Charles Edward, and 9000 Hanoverians under General Hawley, 1300 of whom were horse, and 1000 Argyll Highlanders. The Prince was preparing to lay siege to Stirling Castle, but news being brought of Hawley's advance from Edinburgh to its relief, determined to give him battle. The English commander, arriving at Falkirk, encamped between the town and the former field of battle, there to wait till he should gather sufficient intelligence for the arrangement of his operations. The foe, so far from being daunted by his approach, resolved to attack him in his camp, and skilfully used such feints to divert and deceive the royal troops, that they were just about to cross the Carron at Dunipace before they were perceived. Hawley, a pig-headed disciplinarian, with an easy contempt for 'undisciplined rabbles,' was breakfasting at Callender House with the Jacobite Countess of Kilmarnock; and 'Where is the General?' was his officers' frequent inquiry, till at length the General rode furiously up, his grey hair streaming in the wind. He found his men formed already, and, seeing the Highlanders advancing towards a hill near South Bantaskine, 1½ mile SW of the town, sent the dragoons on to seize and to hold the height, and ordered the foot to follow. The author of *Douglas*, John Home, who served as lieutenant in the Glasgow Volunteers, describes how, 'at

the very instant the regiments of foot began to march, the day was overcast; and by-and-by a storm of wind and rain beat directly in the face of the soldiers, who were marching up the hill with their bayonets fixed, and could not secure their pieces from the rain. The cavalry was a good way before the infantry, and for some time it seemed a sort of race between the Highlanders and the dragoons which should get first to the top of the hill.' The Highlanders won the race, and drew up in a battle-array of two lines, with a reserve in the rear. The royal troops, making the most of their circumstances, formed in two lines along a ravine in front of the enemy; but, owing to the convexity of the ground, saw their antagonists, and were seen in turn, only in the central part of the line. Their dragoons were on the left, commanded by Hawley in person, and stretching parallel to more than two-thirds of the enemy's position; and their infantry were on the right, partly in rear of the cavalry, and outlined by two regiments the enemy's left. The armies standing within 100 yards of each other, both unprovided on the spot with artillery, Hawley ordered his dragoons to advance, sword in hand. Meeting with a warm reception, several companies, after the first onset, and receiving a volley at the distance of ten or twelve paces, wheeled round, and galloped out of sight, disordering the infantry and exposing their left flank by the flight. The Highlanders, taking advantage of the confusion, outflanked the royal forces, rushed down upon them with the broadsword, compelled them to give way, and commenced a pursuit. The King's troops, but for the spirited exertions of two unbrokeu regiments and a rally of some scattered battalions, who checked the pursuers, would have been annihilated; as it was, they had 12 officers and 55 privates killed, and in killed, wounded, and missing lost altogether 280 men according to their own returns, 1300 according to the Jacobites. Among the persons of rank who were left dead on the field were Sir Robert Munro of Foulis, Bart., and his brother Duncan, a physician. They were buried beside each other in the churchyard of Falkirk, and commemorated in a superb monument erected over their ashes, and inscribed with a succinct statement of the circumstances of their death. The Jacobites' loss was only some 40 killed and 80 wounded; and they remained at Falkirk till the 19th, when they returned by Bannockburn to resume the investment of STIRLING CASTLE. See vol. i., pp. 619-630, of Keltie's *History of the Scottish Highlands* (Edinb. 1875).

The parish of Falkirk contains also the suburbs of Grahamston, Bainsford, Camelon, Parkfoot, and Gartcrown, and the villages of Laurieston and Glen, part of the town of Grangemouth, and part of the villages of West Carron Iron-works and Bonnybridge; and it formerly included the territories now forming the parishes of Denny, Slamannan, Muiravonside, and Polmont. It is bounded N by Dunipace, Larbert, and Bothkennar, E and SE by Polmont and Muiravonside, S by Slamannan, SW by Cumbernauld in Dumbartonshire (detached), and NW by Denny. Its utmost length, from ENE to WSW, is 9½ miles; its breadth varies between 1½ and 5½ miles; and its area is 19,822½ acres, of which 13½ are foreshore and 258 water. CARRON Water roughly traces all the northern border, and quits it within the Firth of Forth's foreshore, 1½ mile from the open channel of the firth; its affluent, BONNY Water, winds 4 miles east-north-eastward on or close to the boundary with Denny; West QUARTER Burn, rising in the SW of the interior, runs east-north-eastward to the boundary with Polmont, then north-north-eastward along that boundary to the Carron at Grangemouth; and lastly the river AVON traces all the Slamannan border. Lochs Ellrig (5½ × 1½ furl.) and Green (1½ × 1 furl.) lie ¾ miles S and 5 miles WSW of Falkirk town, but present no feature of special interest. The land, from the confluence of Carron Water and West Quarter Burn, southward and west-south-westward, to the extent of about a third of the entire area, is all but a dead level, and consists of rich chace soil in the highest state of cultivation. From the town onward the surface is partly undulating, partly hilly, rising west-south-westward to 405 feet near Standalone, 612

near Westside, and 596 near Sauchierig; southward and south-south-westward to 646 near Greencraig, 675 near Loch Allrig, and 581 near Greenrig. Most of that region is arable, and much of it is diversified by natural woods and thriving plantations, but a considerable tract, near the southern boundary, is moor and moss. Of the entire area, 11,000 acres are arable, 4851 are pasture, 1900 are waste, and 1800 are under wood. The rocks belong to the Coal Measures of the Carboniferous formation. Coal of excellent quality is so abundant as to be largely exported; sandstone, limestone, and ironstone occur in the same district as the coal; and lead, copper, silver, and cobalt have been found, though not in considerable quantities. Vestiges of ANTONINUS' WALL occur in various parts; traces of the Roman town of Old CAMELON existed till a comparatively recent period; some wheat, supposed to have lain concealed from the time of the Roman possession, was found about the year 1770 in the hollow of a quarry near CASTLEGARY; funeral urns and stone coffins have been exhumed in various places; and several moats or artificial earthen mounds, used in the Middle Ages as seats of justiciary courts and deliberative assemblies, are in Seabegs barony. The Forth and Clyde Canal, commencing at Grangemouth, traverses the parish through nearly its greatest length, or about 9 miles; the Union Canal, deflecting from the Forth and Clyde Canal $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of the town, traverses the parish to the length of fully 3 miles, passing on the way a tunnel 3 furlongs in length; the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway makes a reach of nearly $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles within the parish, and traverses a long tunnel immediately E of Falkirk station; the Polmont and Larbert loop-line of the North British railway, and the branch from it to Grangemouth, are entirely within the parish; the junctions of that line with both the Caledonian and the North British lines from the W, and with the branch line to Denny, are on the N border, about 2 miles W by N of the town. The Greenhill junctions, and the line from the upper one of them to the Larbert junctions, also are within the parish, about 2 miles from the western boundary; and the reach of the Caledonian railway from the lower Greenhill junction makes a curving sweep of fully $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the western boundary. Callendar, Kerse, and Bantaskine, noticed separately, are chief mansions; and 7 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 71 of between £100 and £500, 89 of from £50 to £100, and 236 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Linlithgow and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, this parish is ecclesiastically divided into Falkirk proper and the *quoad sacra* parishes of Grahamston, Camelon, Grangemouth, Slamannan, Cumbernauld, and Bonnybridge; Falkirk itself being a living worth £583, 9s. By the parish school-board £9793, 7s. has been expended since 1872 in the erection of the three new public schools of Bonnybridge, Camelon, and Laurieston. These three and Auchingean, with respective accommodation for 420, 350, 300, and 67 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 305, 309, 250, and 43, and grants of £296, 11s. 6d., £314, 10s. 6d., £249, 4s., and £44, 5s. Valuation of landward portion of parish (1882) £46,233, 19s. 10d., plus £18,461 for railways and canals. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 8838, (1821) 11,536, (1841) 14,108, (1861) 17,026, (1871) 18,051, (1881) 25,143; of *q. s.* parish (1881) 11,549.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867. See Robert Gillespie's *Round About Falkirk* (Glasgow, 1868).

Falkland, a small town and a parish in the Cupar district of Fifeshire. The town stands at the NE base of East Lomond hill, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Falkland Road station on the North British railway, this being $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSW of Ladybank Junction, $8\frac{1}{4}$ SW of Cupar-Fife, $5\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of Thornton Junction, and $25\frac{1}{2}$ N of Edinburgh. It once was a place of much resort, the capital of the stewardry of Fife, the residence of the retainers of the earls of Fife, and afterwards the residence of the courtiers of the kings of Scotland; and it possesses memorials of its ancient consequence in the remains of the royal palace, some curious old houses, and such local names as Parliament Square, College Close, and West Port. It is now, and has long been, a sequestered country town, and though enlivened by a few modern erections,

it consists mainly of unpaved roadways, sloping alleys, intricate lanes, and picturesque old houses. A house of two stories, fronting the palace, bears an inscription with the date 1610, intimating it to have been a royal gift to Nichol Moncrieff; the house adjoining it occupies the site of the residence of the royal falconer, and retains an inscribed stone of the year 1607; and there are houses bearing later dates in the same century. A three-storied house on the S of the square, now used as a co-operative store, was the birthplace of the famous Covenanter Richard Cameron.

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



Seal of Falkland.

Established and a U.P. church. The manufacture of

linens and woollens is the staple industry, brewing and brick-making being also carried on. Pop. (1841) 1313, (1861) 1184, (1871) 1283, (1881) 1068, of whom 972 were in the royal burgh.

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

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

After the lands and castle of Falkland came to the

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

similar medallions, but they are between the rows of windows, not alternate with the main windows as in the other wing, and are far less effective. The grand hall, occupying the main building to the front, shows a panelled roof, of which some part of the colouring still remains, and part of the original decoration of the walls is also seen. One end of the hall is separated from the corridor by a magnificent screen in oak, consisting of slender turned pillars rising from floor to ceiling, and displaying a very marked style of chamfering, at the changes from round to square, where the pillars are divided into stages. A stone balcony runs round the two towers, with their connecting building, and the main portion of the front, and from this height a very delightful view of the surrounding country is obtained. The view from the southern parapet of the palace has long been admired. On the one hand, the Lomond hills spread out their green sides, and point their conical summits to the sky; on the other, the whole strath of Eden, the Howe of Life from Cupar to Strathmiglo, lies open and exposed. Within the railing in front of the palace stands a full-length statue of Mr Onesiphorus Tyndall Bruce, and in the quadrangle are two finely-executed bronze statues in a sitting posture, also by Sir John Steel—one of Dr John Bruce and the other of Col. Bruce.

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

'Was never in Scotland hard nor sene
Sic dansin nor deray,
Nouthir at Falkland on the Grene,
Nor Pebilis at the Play
As wes of vovaris, as I wene,
At Christis kirk on ane day,' etc.

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

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

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

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

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

The parish of Falkland contains also the villages of FREUCHIE and Newton of Falkland. It is bounded N by Auchtermuchty, E by Kettle, SE by Markinch, S by Leslie, SW by Portmank in Kinross-shire, and W and NW by Strathmiglo. Its greatest length, from E to W, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth, from N to S, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 8265½ acres. By Conland, Maspie, and other small burns, the drainage is carried partly southward to the Leven, but mainly northward to the Eden, which flows just outside the northern boundary; and the highest point in Falkland between the two river-basins is the East LOMOND (1471 feet), since the loftier West Lomond (1713) falls within the Strathmiglo border. The parts of the parish to the N and E of the town sink to 130 feet above the sea, and are almost a dead level; but most of the surface is finely diversified with gentle valleys and wooded hillsides. The rocks are variously eruptive and carboniferous—greenstone and limestone; and a vein of galena, discovered about 1783 on the S side of the East Lomond, was thought to be argentiferous, but never repaid the cost of working. The soil, too, varies, but is mainly a fertile light friable loam. Woods and plantations cover some 400 acres; about a fifth of the entire area is pastoral or waste; and all the rest of the land is under cultivation. Kilgour, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of the town, was the site of the ancient parish church, and anciently gave name to the entire parish. Traces of several prehistoric forts are on the Lomond hills; remains of extensive ancient military lines are in the lands of Nuthill; and several old coins, chiefly of Charles I. and Charles II., have been found among the ruins of Falkland Palace. The 'Jenny Nettles' of song hanged herself on a tree in Falkland Wood, and was buried under a cairn on the Nuthill estate. Falkland House, or Nuthill, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile W of the town, was built in 1839-44, after designs by Mr Burn, of Edinburgh, at a cost of at least £30,000, and is a fine edifice in the Tudor style, with a pleasant well-wooded park. Its owner, Andrew Hamilton Tyndall-Bruce, Esq. (b. 1842; suc. 1874), holds 7058 acres in the shire, valued at £10,092 per annum. Three other proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 9 of between £100 and £500, 10 of from £50 to £100, and 31 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife, this parish since 1880 has been ecclesiastically divided into Freuchie and Falkland, the latter a living worth £358. Two public schools, Falkland and Freuchie, with respective accommodation for 280 and 255 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 182 and 255, and grants of £169, 1s. 4d. and £178, 10s. Valuation (1866) £10,847, 6s. 11d., (1882) £12,518, 16s. 2d. Pop. (1801) 2211, (1831) 2658, (1861) 2937, (1871) 3069, (1881) 2698, of whom 1581 were in Falkland *q. s.* parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867. See James W. Taylor's *Some Historical Antiquities, chiefly Ecclesiastical, connected with Falkland, Kettle, and Leslie* (Cupar, 1861).

Falkland, Newton of, a village in Falkland parish, Fife, 1 mile E by S of Falkland town. It carries on some manufactures of dowels and sheeting, and is inhabited principally by weavers.

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

Fallen Rocks, a vast mass of blocks of Old Red sandstone on the N coast of Arran island, Buteshire, 2 miles NNW of Sannox. They occur on the sea-face of an isolated mountain ridge, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad, so situated as to compel the coast-road round the island to make a detour there inland; they consist of masses hurled from an overhanging cliff which fell in the way of landslip; they strew a steep slope and a skirting beach in magnificent confusion; they look like a rocky avalanche rushing to the shore, and form a piece of singularly striking scenery; and they can be approached on land only on foot and by wary walking.

Falloch, a rivulet of Perth and Dumbarton shires, rising, at an altitude of 2600 feet above sea-level, on BEN-A-CHROIN, close to the southern border of Killin parish. Thence it runs $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-westward to a point (563 feet) $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Crianlarich Hotel, and thence $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-westward, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward, till it falls into the head of Loch Lomond (23 feet) at ARDLUI. The chief of its many mountain affluents are the Dubh Eas and the Allt Arnan or ALDERNAN on the right, and the Allt Inse on the left. From the point where it turns southward, it traverses the romantic glen named after it GLEN FALLOCH; forms, in one part, a fine cascade; and has mostly a rapid current, though finally it subsides into comparative sluggishness. Its trout, as a rule, run small, but are so plentiful that from ten to twelve dozen have been taken by one rod in the course of a few hours.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 46, 38, 1872-71.

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

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

Falside Castle, an ancient peel-tower in Tranent parish, Haddingtonshire, 2 miles SW of Tranent town, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ ESE of Musselburgh. The E part of its stone vaulted roof remains; and a building, a little to the SW, though later, is quite as ruinous. Standing high, 420 feet above sea-level, Falside commands on a clear day a glorious view of the Pentlands, Arthur's Seat, the Firth of Forth, North Berwick Law, and the Bass. Early in the 14th century, under King Robert the Bruce, the lands of Falside were forfeited by Alexander de Such, who had married a daughter of Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winchester; and they came then to the great Seton family, one of whose younger branches styled themselves Setons of Falside. A spot near the castle was the scene of a disastrous skirmish in 1547, on the day before the battle of Pinkie.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Fanna, a hill near the meeting-point of Hobkirk, Southdean, and Castleton parishes, Roxburghshire, forming part of the watershed between Teviotdale and Liddesdale, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Hawick. It has an altitude of 1687 feet above sea-level.

Fannich Loch, a lake of Contin parish, towards the centre of Ross and Cromarty. Lying 822 feet above sea-level, it extends $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-south-eastward and east-by-northward, has a varying width of 3 and 7 furlongs, and sends off a stream $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward to Loch Lnichart. On its northern shore, 15 miles WNW of Garve station, stands the shooting-lodge of Fannich deer-forest, a mountainous region, whose loftiest summit is Sgurr Mor (3657 feet), $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles N of the loch. There are boats on the latter, but the trout are small and none too plentiful.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 92, 1881.

Fannyside, a shallow loch and a moor in Cumbernauld parish, Dumbartonshire. The loch, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles SE of Cumbernauld town, lies 550 feet above sea-level, and measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs in length by from 1 to 2 furlongs in breadth. It contains a few pike and perch, but no trout. The moor lies around the loch, chiefly on the

N side, comprises upwards of 3 square miles, and has traces of a Roman road, running southward from Castle-cary.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Far. See **FARN.**

Faray. See **PHARAY.**

Fare, Hill of, a broad-based granitic eminence on the mutual border of Aberdeen and Kincardine shires, belonging to the parishes of Echt, Midmar, Kincardine O'Neil, and Banchory-Ternan, and culminating, at 1545 feet above sea-level, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNW of Banchory village. It forms part of the northern screen of the basin of the Dee, is partly discovered by the marshy hollow of CORRICHTIE, contains some valuable peat moss, and affords excellent pasture for numerous flocks of sheep, producing mutton of very superior flavour, whilst its fine luxuriant heaths abound in moor-fowl, hares, and other game.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Farg, a stream of Perthshire chiefly, but partly of Kinross-shire and Fife, rising among the Ochils at an altitude of 800 feet above sea-level, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Milnathort. Thence it winds $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward, east-by-southward, and north-north-eastward, bounding or traversing the parishes of Forgan-dueny, Arngask, Dron, and Abernethy, till, at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Abernethy town, it falls into the river Earn. Containing plenty of burn trout, it mostly traverses a deep, narrow, romantic, wooded glen, called from it Glen Farg; and it is followed, down that glen, by the turpike road from Edinburgh to Perth. On 6 Sept. 1842 the Queen and Prince Albert drove down 'the valley of Glen Farg; the hills are very high on each side, and completely wooded down to the bottom of the valley, where a small stream runs on one side of the road—it is really lovely.'—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 40, 48, 1867-68.

Farigaig, a troutful stream of the Nairnshire portion of Daviot parish, and of Dores parish, NE Inverness-shire. It is formed, 840 feet above sea-level, and 1 mile NE of Dunmaglass Lodge, by the confluence of two head-streams, the longer of which, the Allt Uisg an t-Sithein, rises at an altitude of 2500 feet, and runs $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-westward. From their point of confluence the Farigaig winds $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-westward and south-westward, till it falls into Loch Ness at Inverfarigaig, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Foyers. It receives a rivulet running $\frac{3}{4}$ mile west-by-southward from Loch RUTHVEN ($2\frac{1}{2}$ miles \times $4\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 700 feet), and it traverses a deep and finely wooded defile.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 73, 1878.

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

Farland Head. See **KILBRIDE, WEST.**

Farme, a mansion in Rutherglen parish, Lanarkshire, on the left bank of the Clyde, 1 mile N by E of Rutherglen. Consisting of a very ancient castellated structure in a state of high preservation, with harmonious modern additions, it forms one of the finest specimens of the old baronial mansion-house in the W of Scotland. The estate, which mainly consists of extensive fertile haugh half engirt by a bold sweep of the Clyde, belonged to successively the royal Stewarts, the Crawfordes, the Stewarts of Minto, the Flemings, and the Hamiltons, and now is held by Allan Farie, Esq. (b. 1832; suc. 1879), who owns 295 acres in the shire, valued at £3139 per annum, including £1537 for minerals.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

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

The parish is bounded W, NW, and N by Brechin, NE by Dun, E by Maryton, SE by Craig, S by Kinnell and Maryton (detached), and SW by Guthrie. Its length, from E by N to W by S, varies between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth is $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is 5755 acres, of which $49\frac{1}{2}$ lie detached, and $52\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The river

South Esk winds $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-by-southward along the northern border, and just beyond the NE corner of the parish receives Pow Burn, which, coming in from Kinnell, and running north-eastward across the south-eastern interior, then along the Maryton boundary, itself is joined by two or three rivulets from the W. In the NE the surface declines to 20 feet above sea-level, thence rising gently to 200 feet at the western border, and more rapidly southward to 446 on Ross Muir. 'The whole of Farnell belongs to the Earl of Southesk, whose estate is one of the most compact and desirable in the county, extending as it does to 22,525 acres, and bringing an annual rental of £21,811. The soil is mostly a clayey loam, in parts rather stiff, and in others of a moorish texture. The subsoil is chiefly clay, mixed with gravel, and resting on the Old Red sandstone. On the higher parts whinstone shoots up here and there to within a few inches of the surface,' etc. (*Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1881, pp. 87-89). Farnell Castle, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile WNW of the church, was visited by Edward I. of England on 7 July 1296, and first is heard of as a grange or residence of the Bishops of Brechin. Now turned into an almshouse for old women, it is a plain three-story pile, with a turnpike staircase on its southern front; the oldest or SW part was built about the beginning of the 16th century, perhaps by Bishop Meldrum. Bishop Campbell resigned the lands of Farnell in 1566 to his patron and chief, the fifth Earl of Argyll, who within two years bestowed them on his kinswoman, Catharine, Countess of Crawford. Her grand-daughter married Sir David Carnegie of Kinnaird, afterwards Earl of Southesk; and with his descendants, save for the period of their forfeiture (1716-64), Farnell has since continued. Kinnaird Castle is noticed separately. Since 1787 comprising great part of the ancient parish of Culkestone or Kinnaird, Farnell is in the presbytery of Brechin and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £385. The church, on a rising-ground, surrounded by fine old trees, is a neat Gothic edifice of 1806, containing 330 sittings; an ancient stone monument found here, with carving on it of the Fall of Adam, is figured in Dr John Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland* (1867). Farnell public school, with accommodation for 133 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 120, and a grant of £106. Valuation (1857) £5692, (1882) £7142, 14s. 6d., plus £1259 for railway. Pop. (1801) 576, (1831) 582, (1861) 703, (1871) 580, (1881) 613.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868. See chap. ii. of Andrew Jervise's *Memorials of Angus and Mearns* (Edinb. 1861).

Farnell Road. See **FARNELL.**

Farnua. See **KIRKHILL, Inverness-shire.**

Farnwell. See **FARNELL.**

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

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

The parish, containing also the hamlets of ALTNA-HARROW, ARMADALE, and STRATHY, is bounded N by the North Sea, E by Reay and Kildonan, SE by Clyne, S by Rogart, SW by Lairg, and W by Durness and Tongue. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is 32 miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between $8\frac{1}{2}$ and $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 195,197 acres, of which 343 are foreshore and 6422 $\frac{1}{2}$ water. The coast-line, $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles long if one follows its ins and outs, but only 11 measured along a straight line, is indented from E to W by Strathy, Armadale, Kirtomy, and Farr Bays, and pro-

jects a prominent headland in Strathly Point (287 feet), lesser ones in Kirtomy Point (467), Farr Point (369), and Creag Ruadb (331). It is 'composed,' says Mr Archibald Young, 'either of bold rocks from 20 to 200 feet high, against which the waves of the North Sea break with fearful violence, or of sballow sands, on which heavy surges are generally rolling. Yet, on all this extent of coast, there is nothing worthy of the name of a harbour; though at Kirtomy and Armadale, and in one or two creeks, boats may land in uoderate weather. It is impossible to doubt that this want of harbour accommodation for fishing boats very much hinders the prosecution of the fishings of cod, ling, haddocks, and herrings, which abound off the coast, and that the establishment of a commodious and secure landing-place for boats would be a great boon to the district,' etc. (pp. 45-50, *Sutherland*, 1880). Inland, the surface is everywhere hilly or mountainous, from N to S attaining 553 feet at Naver Rock, 1728 at Beinn's Tomaine, 3154 at conical *BEN CLIBRIK, 2669 at the *NE shoulder of BEN HEE, and 2278 at *Creag nah-Iolaire, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confues of the parish. Loch NAVER ($6\frac{1}{2}$ miles \times $4\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 247 feet) lies towards the SW, and, whilst receiving the river of Mudale and other streams at its head, discharges from its foot the river Naver, winding $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-eastward to the sea. The Naver, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below its efflux from Loch Naver, is joined by the Malert, which itself flows 7 miles north-eastward out of Loch Coir'an Phearna ($3\frac{1}{2}$ miles \times $3\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 570 feet), a lake that lies towards the southerly extremity of Farr, and at its head communicates by a narrow channel with Loch a' Bealaich ($1\frac{1}{2}$ \times $\frac{1}{4}$ mile). The eastern shore of Loch LOYAL likewise belongs to Farr, and its effluent, the Borigie, above and below Borigie Bridge traces $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the boundary with Tongue; on the eastern border lies Loch nan Cuinne (3×1 mile; 392 feet), the westernmost of the BADEN chain of lakes, so that the drainage partly belongs to the basin of Helmsdale river. Out of Loch Strathly ($7 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ furl.; 646 feet) Strathly Water runs $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-eastward to Strathly Bay, and drains, with its affluents, the NE district of Farr, whose chief other stream is Armadale Water, running 5 miles north-by-eastward to Armadale Bay, whilst of lakes beyond number one other only needs notice—Loch Meadie ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$ mile; 405 feet). The rocks on the seaboard are mainly Devonian, and granite and gneiss prevail throughout the interior. A whitish sandstone, capable of fine dressing by the chisel, has been quarried at Strathly; and near it is limestone, of first-rate manurial quality. Along Strathnaver, the finest strath perhaps in all the county, there is a considerable extent of good haugh land, a mixture of sand, gravel, and moss; and along the Strathly, too, there are here and there arable patches of fertile thin sandy soil. Sheep-farming, however, is the staple industry, the largest of several large sheep farms being Langdale, Rhifail, Clebrig, and Armadale. The scanty vestiges of Borve tower have been separately noticed; 'duns,' barrows, and standing stones make up the remaining antiquities. The Duke of Sutherland is sole proprietor. In the presbytery of Tongue and synod of Sutherland and Caithness, this parish is divided ecclesiastically into Farr and Strathly, the former a living worth £206. Its church, built in 1774, was restored in 1882; in the churchyard is a very early stone obelisk, sculptured with crosses and other emblems. Two public schools, Farr and Strathly, with respective accommodation for 125 and 99 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 45 and 34, and grants of £30, 14s. and £25, 8s. Valuation (1860) £5496, (1882) £10,390, 19s. 8d. Pop. (1801) 2408, (1831) 2073, (1861) 2103, (1871) 2019, (1881) 1930, of whom 1140 were in Farr g. s. parish, and 790 in that of Strathly.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 114, 115, 108, 109, 1878-80.

Farr, an estate, with a mansion, in Daviot and Dunlichity parish, Inverness-shire, on the Nairn's left bank, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Daviot church. Its owner, Francis Henry Pottinger Mackintosh, Esq. (b. 1840; suc. 1880), holds 4500 acres in the shire, valued at £935 per annum.

Farragon Hill, a mountain in Dull parish, Perthshire, 4 miles NNW of Aberfeldy. It rises to an altitude of 2559 feet above sea-level, and commands an extensive view over a wild mountainous country.

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

Farrer, a small river of Ross and Inverness shires. It rises among mountains of SW Ross-shire, 9 miles E of the head of Loch Carron, and thence winds $27\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward and east-by-southward, expanding at various points into Lochs MONAR, MIULIE, and Bunacharan ($1\frac{1}{2}$ mile \times $2\frac{3}{4}$ furl.; 367 feet), till, 5 furlongs S by W of ERCHLESS Castle, it unites with the GLASS to form the river BEAULY. Its glen, Strathfarrer, is a series of circular meadowy spaces, two of them occupied by Lochs Miulie and Bunacharan, and all flanked by bold, rocky, intricate, mountainous acclivities, partly fringed with wood; and it displays a rich variety of picturesque scenery. Its waters are well stocked with trout and grilse. A carriage road, striking into Strathfarrer from Strathglass, crosses the river, near its mouth, by a strong bridge, and ascends the glen to the foot of Loch Monar; and a footpath goes thence, through a wild mountain region, and partly through a mountain pass, to Lochs Carron and A'sh. Masses of graphite or black lead lie embedded among gneiss rocks in the mouth of Strathfarrer.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 82, 83, 1882-81.

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

Fascadale, a place on the northern coast of Ardnamurchan parish, Argyllshire, 20 miles NNW of Salen, in Mull. The Oban and Skye steamer touches here.

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

Faskally, an estate, with a mansion, in Moulin parish, Perthshire, at the confluence of the rivers Tummel and Garry, 2 miles NW of Pitlochry. Nature and art have combined to render it 'a very pretty place,' as Queen Victoria styles it in her *Journal*, 11 Sept. 1844. Its owner, Archibald Butter, Esq. (b. and suc. 1805), held 17,586 acres in the shire, valued at £5670 per annum.

Faskine, an estate and a village in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, on the right bank of North Calder Water, $\frac{3}{4}$ mi. W of Calderbank. The estate contains coal and ironstone mines, worked from an earlier period than any others in the great Clydesdale mineral field. Pop. (1861) 514, (1871) 656, (1881) 475.

Faslane, a small bay in Row parish, Dumbartonshire, on the E side of Gare Loch, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile SSE of Gareloch-head. An ancient castle of the Earls of Lennox here is now represented by only a grassy mound; but a pre-Reformation chapel, dedicated to St Michael, has left some vestiges.

Fasnacloich, a mansion in Lismore and Appin parish, Argyllshire, in Glencreran, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of the head of Loch Creran, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ N of Taynult station. It stands on the NW shore of Loch Baile Mhic Chaillein or Fasnacloich ($4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.), a beautiful expansion of the river Creran, containing plenty of sea-trout and salmon; and it is the seat of John Campbell Stewart, Esq. (b. 1832), who holds 5000 acres in the shire, valued at £736 per

annum. There is a post office of Fasnadoich.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 53, 1877.

Fasnakyle, a mansion in Kilmorack parish, Inverness-shire, at the confluence of the Affric and Anhuinn Deabhaidh to form the river Glass, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Glenuaffric Hotel.

Fasque, a mausiu in Fettercairn parish, SW Kincardineshire, between Crichtie Burn and the burn of Garrol, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by W of Fettercairn village. Built in 1808-9 at a cost of £80,000 by Sir Thomas Ramsay of Balmain, seventh Bart. since 1625, it is a large palatial looking edifice, commanding a wide prospect, and surrounded by beautiful and extensive policies, with a lake (3×1 furl.) and many trees of great dimensions and rare grandeur. The Fasque estate, held by the Ramsays from the 15th century, was purchased about 1823 by the Liverpool merchant, Mr John Gladstones (1764-1851), who in 1846 was created a baronet as Sir John Gladstone of Fasque and Balfour, and whose fourth son is the Premier, William Ewart Gladstone (b. 1809). The eldest, Sir Thomas Gladstone, D.C.L., second Bart. (b. 1804), possesses 45,062 acres in the shire, valued at £9175 per annum. 'The Fasque property,' writes Mr James Macdonald in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1881, pp. 114, 115, 'now extends from Fettercairn village to within less than 10 miles of Banchory on Deeside, a distance of over 16 miles. By far the greater portion lies on the Grampian range, and consists of black heath-clad hills intersected by numerous valleys or small straths in which there is a good deal of green pasture. On the immense estate of Glendye, purchased by Sir Thomas about 1865 from the Earl of Southesk, there are several small farms in the lower parts towards Banchory, while on the other estates there is a large extent of excellent arable land, mostly good rich loam, strong and deep in some parts and thin in others, but all over sound and fertile. The property contains a great deal of valuable wood, not a little of which has been planted by Sir Thomas and his father. . . . A very commodious farm-steading was erected on the home farm (670 acres) in 1872.' The Episcopal church of Fasque, St Andrew's, was built by Sir John, who made his place of sepulture within its walls.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 66, 1871. See BIGGAR.

Fassifern, an estate, with a mansion, in the Argyllshire section of Kilmallie parish, on the northern shore of Upper Loch Eil, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Fort William. It was the seat of a branch of the Camerons, to which belonged Col. John Cameron (1771-1815), who fell at Quatre Bras, and over whose grave in Kilmallie churchyard at Corpach is a lofty obelisk, with an inscription by Sir Walter Scott. A stone quarry on the estate supplied material for constructing the Caledonian Canal and building a quay at Fort William.

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

Fast Castle, a ruinous sea-fortress in Coldingham parish, Berwickshire, perched on a jutting cliff that beetles 70 feet above the German Ocean. $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Coldingham village, 3 WNW of St Ab's Head, and 7 E of Cockburnspath station. Backed by high grassy hill slopes, it presents one shattered side of a low square keep, with a fragment more shattered still overhanging the sea- verge of its rock, which, measuring 120 by 60 feet, is accessible only by a path a few feet wide, and formerly was quite diservered from the mainland by a chasm of 24 feet in width that was crossed by a draw-bridge. In 1410, it was held by Thomas Holden and an English garrison, who had long harassed the country by their pillaging excursions, when Patrick, second son of the Earl of Dunbar, with a hundred followers, took the castle and captured the governor. According to Holinshed, Fast Castle again fell into the hands of the English, but was recovered by the following stratagem in 1548—'The captain of Fast Castle had commanded the husbandmen adjoining to bring thither, at a certain day, great store of victuals. The young men thereabouts,

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

Fatlips Castle, an ancient fortalice in Minto parish, Roxburghshire, on the crown of Minto Crags, near the left bank of the Teviot, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of Minto House. Supposed to have been a stronghold of the Turnbulls, it is figured in Grose's *Antiquities of Scotland*, and appears there as still comprising two stories; but it is now a small fragmentary ruin.

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

Fauldhouse, a mining village in the SW corner of Whitburn parish, SW Linlithgowshire, with a station on the Cleland and Midcalder line of the Caledonian, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of West Calder. Lying in a bleak region of collieries, ironstone mines, and paraffin works, it stands within a mile of CROFTHEAD and Greenburn, villages similar to itself, and practically forms one with them. It has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the

National Bank, and an endowed school. An Established Mission church, built at a cost of £1700, was raised to *quoad sacra* status in 1872; St John's Roman Catholic church (1873; 550 sittings) is a good Early English edifice. Pop. of Fandhouse and Crofthead (1871) 3151, (1881) 3000; of *quoad sacra* parish (1881) 3933.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Faungrass, a burn in Cranshaws and Greenlaw parishes, Berwickshire, rising on Evelaw, among the Lammermuirs, on the SE border of Cranshaws, and running 5 miles south-eastward and southward to Blackadder Water, at a point $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile NW of Greenlaw town.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Fawside. See FALSIDE.

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

Feachan, Feochan, or Feuchan, a sea-loch on the mutual boundary of Kilninver and Kilbride parishes, Argyllshire. Penetrating the laud $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles, first south-eastward, next east-north-eastward, it is 1 mile wide at the entrance, and from 1 furlong to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile higher up; has a depth of 15 fathoms; is flanked by high rocky promontories; receives at its head the Nell, and at Kilninver the Euchar; and at the time of spring tides has the appearance of a wide rapid river.

Fearn, a village and a coast parish of NE Ross and Cromarty. The village, Hill of Fearn, stands 50 feet above sea-level, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile E by S of Fearn station, on the Highland railway, this being $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Tain, and 22 NE of Dingwall; at it is a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and railway telegraph departments.

The parish, containing also the fishing villages of Balintore and Hilton of Cadboll, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE and $2\frac{3}{4}$ ESE of Hill of Fearn, is bounded NW by Taiu, NE by Tarbat, SE by the Moray Firth, S by Nigg, and SW and W by Logie-Easter. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 5 miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $7711\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $123\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore and $289\frac{1}{2}$ water. The coast-line, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, rises steeply near Geanies in precipitous cliffs to a height of 200 feet above the sea, but southward is low and sandy; inland the surface is much of it nearly flat, and nowhere exceeds 150 feet. Loch EYE ($1\frac{1}{2}$ mile \times $4\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 51 feet), on the Tain border, is almost the only lake that has not been drained; and there are no streams of any consequence. The predominant rock is Old Red sandstone; but the small vein of limestone that runs from the North Sutor to Tarbat Ness, crops out at Geanies. The soil is largely a very rich fertile loam, and agriculture is carried to high perfection, steam-ploughing having been introduced in 1875, whilst from a little knoll near Cadboll no fewer than eighteen steam-stalks may be counted. Cattle-feeding, too, is carried on, especially on the farms of the Cadboll property, belonging to Macleod of Invergordon. Geanies estate underwent great improvement from 1840 under the care of that eminent agriculturist, Kenneth Murray, Esq. (1826-76), who succeeded his brother in 1867, and who extended the arable area from 2016 to 4000 acres, the new land being partly reclaimed from bog and moss, partly from moor, and partly from lochs. Geanies House, 4 miles ENE of Hill of Fearn, commands a glorious view over the Moray Firth, and is now the seat of his son, William Hugh Eric Murray, Esq. (b. 1858), who holds 5303 acres in the shire, valued at £4401 per annum (only £2160 in 1843). Other mansions are Allan House and Rhynie House, standing $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW and $1\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Hill of Fearn. The Præmonstratensian Abbey of Fearn was founded in 1221 by Ferchard Macintaggart, Earl of Ross, in EDDERTON parish, but in 1338 was transferred to Fearn to escape the ferocity of neighbouring clans. Of its twenty-one abbots the fifteenth was the protomartyr of the Scottish Reformation, Patrick Hamilton (1503-28), who was burned at St Andrews. He was but a youth when he obtained the abbacy in 1524, and it is doubtful whether he ever took orders;

anyhow his connection with Fearn was little more than titular. The abbey church comprised a nave, a choir ($99 \times 25\frac{1}{2}$ feet), a Lady chapel, and two transeptal chapels—First Pointed mainly in style, with later insertions and additions, the whole having been completed by Abbot James Cairncross in 1545. It served as the parish church from the Dissolution till 1742, when on a Sunday of October the ponderous stone roof fell in, as graphically told in Hugh Miller's *Scenes and Legends*, under the title of 'The Washing of the Mermaid.' Forty-four persons were killed, and more must have lost their lives, but that the stalwart preacher, Robertson of Gairloch, set his shoulder against the door, and so propped up the side wall. The pile lay in ruins till 1772, when it was patched up to serve anew as parish church; and though lamentably mutilated, with its E end cut off for the Balmagowan mausoleum, it still retains many features of interest—three sedilia, two piscinas, a credence, three monumental effigies, and some good lancet and traceried windows. Another antiquity, noticed separately, is Lochslin Castle. Five proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 3 of between £100 and £500, and 3 of less than £100. Fearn is in the presbytery of Tain and synod of Ross; the living is worth £332. The parish or abbey church stands 5 furlongs SE of the village, and a Free church $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by N. Three public schools, all of recent erection, at Balmnchy, Hill of Fearn, and Hilton, with respective accommodation for 80, 120, and 178 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 51, 102, and 160, and grants of £41, 6s., £96, 11s., and £135, 17s. Valuation (1882) £10,467, 2s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 1528, (1831) 1695, (1861) 2083, (1871) 2135, (1881) 2135.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 94, 1878.

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

Fearn or Fern, a parish in the central part of Forfarshire, whose church is beautifully situated on an isolated hillock in the midst of a romantic den, 9 miles N by E of Forfar, and 7 W of Brechin, under which there is a post office of Fearn. It is bounded N by Lethnot, E by Menmuir and Careston, S and W by Tannadice. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth, from E to W, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $8811\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 20 are water. Clear-flowing NORAN Water winds $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward along all the southern border, on its way to the South Esk; and CRUICK Water, an affluent of the North Esk, rising in the northern extremity of the parish, runs $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward, then $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile eastward, through the interior, and passes off into Menmuir. In the SE the surface sinks to less than 300 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 421 feet near Wellford, 605 near Noranside, 970 at Deuchar Hill, 1003 at Greens of Shandford, 1009 at *Mansworn Rig, 1682 at *Benderochie, 1377 at Craig of Trusta, and 1900 at the *Hill of Garbet, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the borders of the parish. The rocks include clay slate and Old Red sandstone, and the slate has been quarried; whilst the soil is fertile throughout the Strathmore district and in parts of the central valley. On a rocky and precipitous reach of Noran Water stand the haunted ruins of the castle of Vayne, or ancient manor-house of Fearn, originally a three-story pile of friable red sandstone, with a round south-western tower. Falsely ascribed to Cardinal Bethune, and greatly enlarged towards the close of the 17th century by Robert, third Earl of Southesk, this, or a predecessor, was the seat of the Montealtos or Mowats, who held the estate of Fearn from the reign of William the Lyon (1166-1214) till some time prior to 1450. In that year it was in the possession of the Earls of Crawford, from whom it passed about 1594 to the Carnegies of SOUTHESK. By them it was sold in 1766 to Mr John Mill, whose son built Noranside. The small estate of Denchars has its interest, as having been owned by Deuchars of that ilk from the 10th century till 1818. The 'Kel-

pie's Footmark' is still to be seen in a sandstone rock near the castle of Vayne, but little or nothing remains of a 'Druidical circle,' of a circular prehistoric dwelling, or of three tumuli on the hills, one of which yielded a number of ancient urns. NORANSIDE is the chief mansion, and the property is divided among five. Fearn is in the presbytery of Brechin and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £220. The church, originally founded by Bishop Colman about 666, and dedicated to St Aidan, was rebuilt in 1806, and contains 238 sittings; whilst a public school, with accommodation for 60 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 43, and a grant of £52, 10s. Valuation (1857) £4155, (1882) £5194, 10s. 9d. Pop. (1801) 448, (1831) 450, (1861) 439, (1871) 348, (1881) 316.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868. See chap. v. of Andrew Jervise's *Land of the Lindsays* (Edinb. 1853).

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

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

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

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

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

Fenella, several localities in the SW and S of Kincardineshire. Strathfenella Hill, in the western vicinity of Fordoun village, is a crescent-shaped isolated ridge 3 miles long, and 1358 feet high. Fenella Strath, to

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

Fenton Barns. See DIRLETON.

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

The parish is bounded NE by Eaglesham in Renfrewshire, E and SE by Loudoun, S by Kilmarnock, SW by Kilmaurs and Dregghorn, W by Stewarton, and NW by Stewarton and by Mearns in Renfrewshire. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 8 miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between 2 and $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is 18,161 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 57 are water. Crawfordland and Fenwick Waters, gathering their head-streams from Eaglesham, run west-south-westward and south-westward across the parish, and, passing into Kilmarnock, there unite to form Kilmarnock Water; whilst Loch GOIN or Blackwoodbill Dam (7×3 furl.) just touches the north-eastern boundary. The surface sinks, below Dalnusternock, in the furthest S, to 340 feet above sea-level, and rises thence east-north-eastward to 714 feet at Airtnock, 836 at Greenhill, 807 at Crins Hills, and 932 near the eastern border; north-north-eastward or northward to 785 at Dicks Law, 914 near Loch GOIN, 556 at East Pokelly, 754 at Greelaw, and 876 at Drumbay Hill. Thus, though, as seen from the hills of Craigie in Kyle, Fenwick looks all a plain, it really attains no inconsiderable altitude, and from many a point commands far-reaching views of Kyle and the Firth of Clyde, away to the heights of Carrick and the Arran and Argyllshire mountains. Originally, for the most part, fen or bog, the land, in spite of a general scarcity of trees, now wears a verdant, cultivated aspect, being chiefly distributed into meadow and natural pasture. Fossiliferous limestone is plentiful; in the W are a free-stone quarry, and a thin seam of coal; and seams of ironstone, with coal and limestone, are on the Rowallan estate. This estate was held from the 13th till the beginning of the 18th century by the Mures of Rowallan, of whom a curious *Historie*, published at Glasgow in 1825, was written by Sir William Mure (1594-1657), 'a man'—we have it on his *ipse dixit*—'that was pious and learned, had an excellent vein in poesie, and much

delyted in building and planting.' His son and grandson both were zealous Covenanters; and during the former's time the celebrated William Guthrie, who was minister of Fenwick from 1644, is said to have held conventicles in the house of Rowallan after his ejection (1664). Fitly enough, the sufferings of the martyrs and confessors of the Covenant were chronicled in the *Scots Worthies* of a native of Fenwick, John Howie of Lochgoin (1735-91). He was descended from a Waldensian refugee who had settled here so long ago as 1178; and Lochgoin, in the days of his great-grandfather, had twelve times been pillaged by the persecutor. In his own day that ancient and sequestered dwelling became a kind of covenanting reliquary, wherein were enshrined the Bible and sword of Paton, the standard of Fenwick parish, the drum that was sounded at Drumlog, and so forth. To revert to Rowallan, it passed, through an heiress, to the fifth Earl of LOUDOUN. Three proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 9 of between £100 and £500, 3 of from £50 to £100, and 13 of from £20 to £50. Disjoined from Kilmarnock in 1642, Fenwick is in the presbytery of Irvine and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £200. The parish church, at the village, was built in 1643, and contains 850 sittings. It retains its original black oak pulpit, with a half-hour sand-glass; and the jongs still hang from the S gable. There are also Free and U.P. churches; and two public schools, Fenwick and Hairshaw, with respective accommodation for 120 and 65 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 92 and 39, and grants of £75, 19s. and £31, 12s. Valuation (1860) £11,637, (1882) £15,635, 10s. Pop. (1801) 1280, (1831) 2018, (1861) 1532, (1871) 1318, (1881) 1152.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

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

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

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

Fergushill, a collier village in Kilwinning parish, Ayrshire, 1½ mile E of Kilwinning town. Founded about the year 1835, it has a public school for the children of the colliers and a mission station of the Church of Scotland. Pop. (1861) 279, (1871) 531, (1881) 537.

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

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

Ferintosh, a detached section of Nairnshire, at the head of Cromarty Firth, surrounded by Ross-shire, and lying about 2¼ miles SE of Dingwall. It forms the central district of the united parish of Urquhart and Logie-Wester; it comprises part of the Mullbuie, and part of the strath at that ridge's south-western base; it is bounded, along the W, for 2½ miles, by the river Conan and the upper part of Cromarty Firth; and it comprises 5973 acres of land, partly moor, partly pasture, but chiefly arable. The barony of Ferintosh was purchased about 1670 by the Forbeses of CULLODEN, who here have a mansion, Ryefield Lodge; and a privilege of distilling whisky on it, from grain of its own growth free of duty, was granted in 1689 to

Duncan Forbes, father of President Forbes, but was withdrawn in 1785, being compensated by a grant of £20,000. The great improvements carried out on the estate since 1847 in the way of reclaiming, draining, fencing, building, etc., are described in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1877, pp. 113-116.

Ferintosh, **Newton of**, a hamlet in Ferintosh district, Nairnshire, 1½ mile ESE of Conau Bridge. It has a post office under Dingwall.

Fern, Forfarshire. See FEARN.

Fernell. See FARNELL.

Ferneze. See FERNEZE.

Ferne, an estate in Monimail parish, Fife, 4 miles W of Cupar and 3¼ NNE of Ladybank. It appears to have been part of the original demesne of the Earls of Fife; and it retains a baronial fortalice of great antiquity, once a place of considerable strength, surrounded by marshy ground. Its owner, Francis Walter Balfour, Esq. (b. 1831; suc. 1854), holds 1725 acres in the shire, valued at £3224 per annum.

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

Ferniegair, a village, with a station in Hamilton parish, Lanarkshire, on the Lesmahagow railway, at the junction of the eastward line from Hamilton, 2¼ miles NNW of Larkhall. Pop. (1871) 395, (1881) 551.

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

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

Fernielea. See FERNILEE.

Fernilee, a hamlet on the S border of Galashiels parish, Selkirkshire, on the left bank of the river Tweed, near Yair Bridge, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Selkirk. Fernilee mansion here, now a decayed edifice, was the seat of the Rutherfords, and in one of its turrets the beautiful Miss Alison Rutherford (1712-94), who in 1731 became the wife of Patrick Cockburn, advocate, wrote her version ('I've seen the smiling,' etc.) of the *Flowers of the Forest*.

Fern-Tower, a mansion in Crieff parish, Perthshire, on the SE slope of the pine-clad Knock (911 feet), 2 miles NNE of Crieff town. In 1810 Sir David Baird (1757-1829), the hero of Seringapatam, married Miss Ann Campbell Preston of Valleyfield and Fern-Tower; and it was at Fern-Tower that he spent his last years and died. His widow survived him till 1847; and now the estate belongs to Lord Abercromby, who holds in Stirlingshire 10,407 acres, valued at £6007 per annum. See TOM-A-CHASTEL, AINTHREY, and TULLIBODY.

Ferrintosh. See FERINTOSH.

Ferry. See QUEENSFERRY.

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

Ferryden, a fishing village in Craig parish, Forfarshire, on the right bank of the South Esk river, 1 mile above its mouth, directly opposite Montrose, but $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile therefrom by road. Till the river was bridged, it was the ferry-station on the road from Aberdeen, by way of Montrose, to the S of Scotland. It conducts a fishery so extensive as to employ about 200 men in boats, to send off loads of fish to the markets of Montrose, Brechin, Forfar, Dundee, Perth, and other towns, and to supply immense quantities to fish-curers in Montrose for the markets of the South. It contains a post office under Montrose, the Free church of Craig, and two public schools. Pop. (1861) 1113, (1871) 1395, (1881) 1520.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Ferry, East and West. See BROUGHTY FERRY.

Ferryfield, a print-work in Bonhill parish, Dumbartonshire, on the left bank of the river Leven, in the vicinity of Bonhill town.

Ferryhill. See ABERDEEN, p. 9.

Ferry Hill, a peninsula in Inverkeithing parish, Fife, bearing on its point the village of North Queensferry. It is connected with the mainland by an isthmus $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs broad, and rises to an altitude of 200 feet above sea-level.

Ferry, Little, a ferry (1 furlong broad) on the mutual boundary of Dornoch and Golspie parishes, Sutherland, across the neck of water between Loch Fleet and the sea, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Dornoch town. An action was fought on the N side of it, in 1746, between the Jacobites and the militia.

Ferry, Meikle, a ferry ($5\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs broad) on the mutual boundary of Ross-shire and Sutherland, across a contracted part of the Dornoch Firth, 4 miles NW of Tain, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Dornoch. It formerly was used as the chief thoroughfare between the eastern parts of the two counties; but it suffers much obstruction from winds and currents; and the road round by Bonar Bridge, though exceedingly circuitous, has long been generally preferred.

Ferry-Port-on-Craig, a town and a parish in the extreme NE of Fife. Standing on the southern side of

the entrance of the Firth of Tay, the town by water is 7 furlongs S of Broughty Ferry and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Dundee, whilst by rail it is $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Cupar and $45\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Edinburgh. It sprang into being and took its name from an ancient ferry, whose port was dominated by a rock or craig; and it acquired a great and sudden increase of prosperity, from the purchase in Sept. 1842 of the right of ferry by the Edinburgh and Northern (now the North British) Company, by whom the ferry has since been worked in connection with the railway. Thenceforth it came to be occasionally known as Tayport, a name that has now almost superseded its older designation; and it has, ever since the opening of the railway, been a place of important thoroughfare. Tayport, besides, is a favourite bathing resort, with many new villas and cottages commanding delightful views of the opposite coast; and employment is furnished to its townspeople by a flax and jute spinning mill, 2 linen factories, 2 sawmills, a timber-yard, engine works, a bobbin factory, and a shipbuilding yard, as also by the valuable salmon fisheries and mussel dredging of the Tay. It has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the North of Scotland Bank, 7 insurance agencies, gas-works, 3 inns, a new public school, a Young Men's Christian Association, a masonic hall, and a temperance hall, which last, erected in 1877, measures 60 by 34 feet, and has accommodation for 500. The parish church (1794; repaired 1882) is a neat edifice, containing 850 sittings; and other places of worship are Free and U.P. churches. The railway works include a large artificial basin; an outer mole or breastwork, constructed with great skill and at vast expense, to shelter this basin from E and N winds; an inner breastwork or landing-slip, 600 feet long and 30 high, divided into two inclined planes with rails along them, for ready conveyance of the carriages to the steamer's deck at all states of the tide; and a quay-wall, 200 feet long, at the eastern end of the basin, to facilitate embarkation and debarkation in even the most unfavourable circumstances of tide and weather. The harbour thus comprises a sheltered floating basin, fully 600 feet long and 200 in average breadth, with a depth of 23 feet of water at full spring tides, and of not less than 8 feet at the lowest tides. Steamers ply regularly in direct line to Dundee; so that both the townspeople and railway passengers have the option of going either direct to Dundee or circuitously by way of Broughty Ferry. Pop. of town (1831) 1538, (1861) 1773, (1871) 2498, (1881) 2630.

The parish, constituted in 1606, and supposed to have previously formed part of Leuchars, is bounded N by the Firth of Tay, E by the German Ocean, SE by Leuchars, and SW and W by Forgan. Its utmost length, from WNW to ESE, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; and its area is 4952 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 2177 $\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore. The coast to the E of the town is flat and for the most part sandy, including nearly all this large expanse of foreshore, but westward of the town it is rocky and irregular, and inland the surface rises rapidly to 129 feet at Spearhill, and to 300 at Waterloo Towers and Scotsraig Law. The rocks are chiefly eruptive, and include considerable quantities of beautiful spar. In part of the parish the soil, though light and variable, is kindly and fertile; and upon Scotsraig Mains there are a few fields of very superior land, the rental of the entire farm, which extends over 502 acres, having risen from £977 in 1864 to £1210 in 1876. Two lighthouses, to E and W of the village, serve, with those on the Forfar shore of the firth, to guide the navigation of the Tay. An old building, now represented by scanty vestiges, and usually called the Castle, seems to have been erected subsequent to the invention of gunpowder, and was probably designed to act, in concert with Broughty Castle, for defence of the entrance of the firth. SCOTSCRAIG is the chief mansion, and Maitland Dougall is a principal proprietor, 3 others holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 1 of between £100 and £500, 6 of from £50 to £100, and 28 of from £20 to £50. This parish is in the presbytery

of St Andrews and synod of Fife; the living is worth £279. The public school, with accommodation for 576 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 348, and a grant of £286, 9s. 6d. Valuation (1866) £5972, 12s. 9d., (1882) £10,168, 14s. 8d. Pop. (1801) 920, (1841) 1714, (1861) 2013, (1871) 2674, (1881) 2818.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Ferrytown-of-Cree. See CREETOWN.

Feshie, a rapid stream of Alvie parish, SE Inverness-shire, rising among the Grampian Mountains at an altitude of 2750 feet, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of the meeting-point of Aberdeenshire, Inverness-shire, and Perthshire. Thence it winds 23 miles northward, mostly along the Kingussie border, till, nearly opposite Kinraig station, it falls into the river Spey, after a total descent of fully 2000 feet. Quite early in its course the Feshie approaches within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of Geldie Burn, a rise of barely 50 feet here parting the basins of the Spey and the Dee. It was by this route, up Glen Geldie and down Glen Feshie, that the Queen and the Prince Consort rode from Deeside to Strathspey on 4 Sept. 1864. (See ALVIE.) In the great flood of Aug. 1829 the Feshie did enormous damage, and rose at the romantic old bridge of Invercshie to a height of 25 feet above its ordinary level.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 64, 74, 1874-77. See chap. xii. of Sir Thomas Dick Lauder's *Moray Floods* (3d ed. 1873).

Feshie-Bridge, a hamlet in Kingussie parish, Inverness-shire, on the left bank of the Feshie, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above its mouth, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Kinraig station. It has a post office under Kingussie.

Fetheray. See FIDDRIE.

Fetlar, an island and a civil parish in the N of Shetland. The island lies 3 miles E of Yell, 4 S of Unst, and 33 N by E of Lerwick, under which it has a post office. Its greatest length, from NW to SE, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth is $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is estimated at 5500 acres. The outline is rendered so irregular by numerous headlands and sea inlets as to give a large extent of sea coast. The principal bays or sea inlets are Tresta, with a sandy beach; Aith, with a pebbly beach; Funzie, used as a ling fishing station; Gruting, with a pebbly beach; Urie, with a rude pier; Sand, of small extent and sandy; and Mowick, used for the transporting of peats from an inland hill by sea to the other bays of the island. The interior comprises several hills and vales, but nowhere exceeds 521 feet above sea-level. The rocks comprise gneiss, syenite, granite, quartzite, syenitic greenstone, mica slate, chlorite slate, clay slate, serpentine, and diallage rock. Bog iron ore, of a very rich quality, occurs in peat moss; chromate of iron is found in the serpentine rock; and some veins of copper ore have been found. About 1200 acres are under cultivation, and have, for the most part, a tolerably fertile soil of sand and loam. Not a tree or shrub is anywhere to be seen. Brough Lodge is the principal residence. Pop. (1831) 843, (1861) 548, (1871) 517, (1881) 431.

The parish, including also the northern part of Yell island, and bearing the name of Fetlar and North Yell, has a total area of 26,659 acres. The Yell portion of it is much more rugged than Fetlar, but will be described in our article on YELL. The Earl of Zetland is chief proprietor, but 2 others hold each an annual value of between £100 and £500, 4 of from £50 to £100, and 2 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Burrae and synod of Shetland, Fetlar forms one *quoad sacra* parish and North Yell another, the former a living worth £222. Its church, rebuilt in 1790, contains 267 sittings. There is also a Free church of Fetlar; and 3 public schools—Fetlar, Braeside, and Sellafirth—with respective accommodation for 70, 30, and 54 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 43, 43, and 12, and grants of £45, 2s., £42, 5s., and £17. Valuation (1881) £1877, 11s. 3d. Pop. (1793) 1346, (1831) 1680, (1861) 1480, (1871) 1410, (1881) 1252.

Fetterangus, a village in the Banffshire (detached) section of Old Deer parish, 5 furlongs from the right bank of N Ugie Water, and 2 miles NNW of Mintlaw, under which it has a post office. Here is a girls'

endowed school. Pop. (1881) 345, (1871) 362, (1881) 364.

Fettercairn (10th century *Fotherkern*), a village and a parish of SW Kincardineshire. A burgh of barony, the village stands, 220 feet above sea-level, at the confluence of Crichtie and Balnakettle Burns, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Brechin, 12 NNW of Montrose, and $4\frac{3}{4}$ WNW of Laurencekirk, under which there is a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments. It has, besides, a branch of the North of Scotland Bank, a national security savings' bank, 3 insurance agencies, an inn, gas-works, a public hall, a library, quoit, cricket, and curling clubs, a farmers' club, a distillery, and cattle and hiring fairs on the days before Whitsunday and Martinmas. At the W end of the bridge a graceful triumphal arch has been erected to commemorate the royal visit of 20 Sept. 1861, a visit thus described in the Queen's Journal: 'At a quarter-past seven o'clock we reached the small quiet town, or rather village, of Fettercairn, for it was very small—not a creature stirring, and we got out at the quiet little inn, "Ramsay Arms," quite unobserved, and went at once upstairs. There was a very nice drawing-room, and, next to it, a dining-room, both very clean and tidy—then to the left our bed-room, which was excessively small, but also very clean and neat, and much better than at Grantown. Alice had a nice room, the same size as ours; then came a mere morsel of one (with a "press-bed"), in which Albert dressed; and then came Lady Churchill's bedroom just beyond. Louis [Prince Louis of Hesse] and General Grey had rooms in an hotel, called "The Temperance Hotel," opposite. We dined at eight, a very nice, clean, good dinner. Grant and Brown waited. They were rather nervous, but General Grey and Lady Churchill carved, and they had only to change the plates, which Brown soon got into the way of doing. A little girl of the house came in to help—but Grant turned her round to prevent her looking at us! The landlord and landlady knew who we were, but *no one else* except the coachman, and they kept the secret admirably. The evening being bright and moonlight and very still, we all went out, and walked through the whole village, where not a creature moved; through the principal little square, in the middle of which was a sort of pillar or Town Cross on steps, and Louis read by the light of the moon a proclamation for the collections of charities which was stuck on it. We walked on along a lane a short way, hearing nothing whatever—not a leaf moving—but the distant barking of a dog! Suddenly we heard a drum and fifes! We were greatly alarmed, fearing we had been recognised; but Louis and General Grey, who went back, saw nothing whatever. Still, as we walked slowly back, we heard the noise from time to time, and when we reached the inn door we stopped, and saw six men march up with fifes and a drum (not a creature taking any notice of them), go down the street, and back again. Grant and Brown were out, but had no idea what it could be. Albert asked the little maid, and the answer was, "It's just a band," and that it walked about in this way twice a week. How odd! It went on playing some time after we got home. We sat till half-past ten working, and then retired to rest.—(*Saturday*, Sept. 21.) Got to sleep after two or three o'clock. The morning was dull and close, and misty with a little rain; hardly any one stirring; but a few people at their work. A traveller had arrived at night, and wanted to come up into the dining-room, which is the "commercial travellers' room;" and they had difficulty in telling him he could *not* stop there. He joined Grant and Brown at their tea, and on his asking "What's the matter here?" Grant answered, "It's a wedding party from Aberdeen." At "The Temperance Hotel" they were very anxious to know whom they had got. All, except General Grey, breakfasted a little before nine. Brown acted as my servant, brushing my skirt and boots, and taking any message, and Grant as Albert's valet. At a quarter to ten we started the same way as before, except that we were in the carriage which

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

The parish is bounded NW by Strachan, NE and E by Fordoun, SE by Marykirk, S by Stracathro in Forfarshire, and W by Edzell, also in Forfarshire. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is $13,803\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 75 are water. The North Esk flows $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward along the Edzell boundary, and for $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong touches the parish again at its south-eastern corner; 1 mile N of Edzell village, it is spanned by the romantic Bridge of Gannochy, which, built in 1732 and widened in 1796, is founded on two stupendous rocks, and rises to great height above the river's bed. Black Burn, the Esk's immediate tributary, drains the level and low-lying southern interior, which forms a portion of the Howe of Mearns. The Burn of Garrol, rising on the southern acclivity of Hound Hillock, runs $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward and south-by-eastward, mainly along the north-eastern and eastern border, till, at a point 5 furlongs SE of the village, it is joined by the confluent Crichtie and Balnakettle Burns; as Dourie Burn the united stream winds $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile onward along the eastern border, then passes off into Marykirk on its way to Luther Water, and so ultimately to the North Esk. In the furthest SE the surface declines to 115 feet above sea-level, thence rising northwards gently to 194 feet near Arnhall and 200 at Bogmuir, more rapidly to 428 near West Woodtown, 1035 near Garrol Wood, and 1698 at heath-clad Hound Hillock, close to the northernmost point of the parish. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly Devonian, including granite, quartzite, mica slate, greenstone, red sandstone, limestone, etc., which, in a section along the North Esk, are seen in every kind of irregular stratification. Very fine porcelain clay occurs on the banks of Balnakettle Burn; and at Balnakettle bog iron ore has been found of the latest formation. Rather more than half of the entire area is in tillage, nearly one-seventh is under wood, and the rest is either pastoral or waste. The soil is deep, strong, rich loam around the village, but in other parts of the parish not a little of the land consists of moderate black loam or stiffish clay. Great improvements, described in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* (1881, pp. 113-115), have been carried out within the last thirty years on the lands of Fasque, The Burn, Balmain, and Fettercairn, the first two of which estates have been noticed separately. That of Fettercairn or Middleton was held for upwards of five centuries by the Middleton family, of whom General Middleton (1610-73) was at the Restoration created Earl of Middleton and Lord Clermont and Fettercairn. Forfeited by his son, the second and last earl, the estate was purchased in 1777 by Sir John Wishart Belsches or Stuart, Bart., and through his daughter's marriage (1797) passed to Sir William Forbes, Bart. of Pitsligo. His grand-daughter, Harriet Williamina (d. 1869), in 1858 married Charles Trefusis, twentieth Baron Clinton of Maxtock since 1299 (b. 1834; suc. 1866); and their son, Charles John Robert (b. 1863), now holds in Kincardineshire 5007 acres, valued at £4057 per annum. Fettercairn House, a little N by E of the village, was built in 1666 by the first Earl of Middleton, and enlarged in 1829 by Sir John Stuart-Forbes, and again by Lord Clinton in 1877. Balbegno and Fenella Castle, the chief antiquities, have separate articles. Fettercairn is in the presbytery of Fordoun and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £356. The parish church, at the village, was

built in 1804, and contains 800 sittings. There are also a Free church and Fasque Episcopal church, St Andrew's; and three schools—Fettercairn public, Inch public, and Fasque—with respective accommodation for 180, 120, and 78 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 114, 49, and 66, and grants of £89, 18s., £35, 19s., and £54, 2s. Valuation (1856) £9412, (1882) £12,057, 6s. Pop. (1801) 1794, (1841) 1791, (1861) 1700, (1871) 1539, (1881) 1503.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 66, 57, 1871-68.

Fetteresso (10th century *Fodresach*), a hamlet and a coast parish of Kincardineshire. The hamlet lies on the left bank of Carron Water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Stonehaven. The parish contains also all the New Town or northern part of STONEHAVEN, the post office village of MUCHALLS, the fishing-villages of Cowie, Stranathro, and Skateraw, and the stations of Stonehaven, Muchalls, and Newton-hill. It is bounded N by Maryculter and Banchory-Devenick, E by the German Ocean, S by Dunnottar, W by Glenbervie, and NW by Durris. Its utmost length, from E to W is $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between 5 and $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is 27,529 acres, of which 223½ are foreshore, and 61 water. CARRON Water runs $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles eastward, mainly along the southern boundary to the sea at Stonehaven, uniting just above its mouth with COWIE Water, which here winds $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-south-eastward, for the first $\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the Glenbervie border, and then through the southern interior. The central and northern districts are drained by Muchalls Burn and the Burn of Elsieck, running to the sea, and by Crynoeh Burn, flowing east-north-eastward and northward, past Netherley House, till it passes into Maryculter on its way to the river Dee. The coast is bold and rocky, niched and vandyked by a score of small bays and headlands (the chief of these Garron Point), and rising rapidly to 100 feet and more above sea-level. Inland the surface is irregular, though nowhere mountainous, the chief elevations to the S of Cowie Water being Cheyne Hill (552 feet), the Hill of Swanley (700), Elf Hill (715), and the Hill of Trusta (1051), whilst to the N of it rise Kempstone Hill (432), White Hill (495), Curlethney Hill (806), Meikle Carewe Hill (872), the Hill of Pitspunkie (666), Cragneil (886), and, on the northern border, Berry Too (558). The landscape presents a striking contrast of picturesqueness and the most utter bleakness. The vales of the Carron and the Cowie, and spots on the seaboard, are very lovely; but other districts are comparatively tame. Gneiss and Old Red sandstone are the prevailing rocks; but granite, porphyry, and chlorite slate occur as well. Near Stonehaven the soil is mostly sharp friable loam, but in the more inland and higher parts it is an inferior clayey or moorish loam. Various improvements in the way of draining and building have been carried out since 1855, and considerable reclamations effected within this century. The latest, about 1860, was the dividing of the commonity of Cowie, 2000 acres or thereby, among the proprietors interested, who then let it out in small lots to tenants on improving leases. About 2000 acres are under wood. Ancient Caledonian remains were formerly more numerous than now; but Raedyke Camp, Caledonian, not Roman, one of the many sites of the Battle of the GRAMPIANS, is still almost entire, occupying a space of 71 acres on a hill 4 miles NW of Stonehaven. Another camp, more evidently Roman, was formerly on ground contiguous to Stonehaven. Numerous tumuli, most of them small, but some of them very large, are on Kempstone Hill, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles N of the town, and are supposed to be sepulchral monuments, raised on a battlefield. Remains of a small old castle and of St Mary's pre-Reformation chapel, are on the coast at COWIE. Malcolm's Mount, 1 mile W of Stonehaven, takes its name from Malcolm I., King of Alban (942-54), who, according to the Ulster Annals, was slain here by the men of Mearns, though later chronicles remove his death further N—to Uluin in Moray. Fetteresso Castle, near the left bank of Cowie Water, 2 miles W by S of Stonehaven, stands in a park adorned with

many venerable trees. A seat once of the great Earls Marischal, it was partly rebuilt and greatly extended about 1830 by Colonel Duff, whose grandson, Robert William Duff, Esq., M.P. (b. 1835; suc. 1861), holds 8722 acres in Kincardineshire, valued at £4536 per annum. (See CULTER, Aberdeenshire, and GLASSAUGH.) Other mansions, separately noticed, are Cowie, Elsick, Muchalls, Netherley, Newtonhill, Rickarton, and Ury; and, in all, 9 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 10 of between £100 and £500, 17 of from £50 to £100, and 47 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Fordoun and synod of Angus and Mearns, this parish is ecclesiastically divided into Fetteresso proper, Cookney (formed 1859), and Rickarton (1872), the first a living worth £473. The plain but very ancient church, St Caran's, at Fetteresso hamlet, is still represented by its walls or shell, and by its large kirkyard, one of Stonehaven's three cemeteries. The present parish church, near the town, was built in 1810, and, as enlarged and greatly improved (1876-78) at a cost of £3000, contains 1300 sittings, and possesses a fine organ. Other places of worship are noticed under Stonehaven, Cookuey, Rickarton, and Muchalls. The eight schools of Cairnhill, Cookney, Muchalls, Netherley, Rickarton, Stonehaven, Tewel, and Newtonhill—the last Episcopalian, the others all public—with total accommodation for 964 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 667, and grants amounting to £539, 18s. Valuation (1856) £21,147; (1883) £32,730, 12s., plus £4346 for railway. Pop. (1801) 3687, (1831) 5109, (1861) 5527, (1871) 5665, (1881) 5541, of whom 3565 were in Fetteresso registration district, and 3102 in Fetteresso ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 67, 66, 1871.

Fetternear, an ancient chapelry and an estate in the S of Chapel of Garioch parish, Aberdeenshire, near the left bank of the Don, 1 mile NNW of Kemnay station. The chapelry was constituted in 1109; its original church was built in the same year; and ruins of that church or of a successor of it, together with its cemetery, still exist. The estate belonged to the bishops of Aberdeen, and, conveyed by the last Roman Catholic bishop to the Leslies of Balquhain, is held now by Charles Stephen Leslie, Esq. (b. 1832; suc. 1870), who owns 8940 acres in the shire, valued at £7388 per annum. Its mansion was originally a summer lodging of the bishops when surveying the canons and priests of the chapelry church, and is now a handsome and commodious modern residence. A Roman Catholic church, St John's, was founded near the site of the ancient church in 1859, but not opened till 1869, and consists of nave, chancel, porch, and belfry, all built of granite, with sandstone dressings.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Feuchan. See FEACHAN.

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

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

Fiag or Fiodhaig, a rivulet in Lairg parish, Sutherland, issuing from Loch Fiodhaig (1½ mile × 5½ furl.; 650 feet), and running 5½ miles southward to Loch Shin (270 feet), at a point 5½ miles ESE of that lake's head. It traverses a glen called from it Gleu Fiodhaig, and

abounds in capital trout, with a few salmon.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 108, 1880.

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

Fidra or Fetheray, a rocky basaltic islet of Dirleton parish, Haddingtonshire, 3 furlongs from the coast, and 2½ miles WNW of North Berwick. It has ruins of a small old chapel.

Fife or Fifeshire, a maritime county on the E side of Scotland. It is bounded on the N by the Firth of Tay, on the E by the German Ocean, on the S by the Firth of Forth, and on the W by Perth, Clackmannan, and Kinross shires. Its greatest length, from Fife Ness west-south-westward to Torry, is 41½ miles; its greatest breadth in the opposite direction, from Newburgh on the Tay to Burntisland on the Firth of Forth, is 21 miles; and its area is 513 square miles or 328,427 acres, of which 12,338½ are foreshore and 1082 water. The western boundary, 61 miles long if one follows its ins and outs, is marked here and there, from S to N, by Comrie Burn, Loch Glow, Lochornie Burn, Benarty Hill, and the rivers Leven and Farg, but mostly is artificial. The northern coast, which has little curvature, trends mostly in an east-north-easterly direction, and measures 20½ miles in length; the eastern is deeply indented by St Andrews Bay or the estuary of the Eden, and in its southern part forms a triangular peninsula, terminating in Fife Ness, on the N of the entrance to the Firth of Forth. The coast measures in a straight line from Tents Moor Point to Fife Ness 14½ miles, but along its curvatures 24 miles. The southern coast, 55 miles long, from Fife Ness to North Queensferry runs generally in a south-westerly direction, and from North Queensferry to the western boundary takes a west-north-westerly turn. The shore-line projects slightly at Elie Ness, Kinghorn Ness, and North Queensferry, and has considerable bays at Largo and Inverkeithing. It offers a pleasing variety of beach and shore, partly rocky and partly sandy, but generally low and gentle. The sea has, from time to time, made great encroachments on the shores of Fife, at Burntisland, Kirkcaldy, Dysart, Crail, St Andrews, and other places, eating away fields, gardens, fences, piers, and even dwelling-houses.

Fife, for its size, has a smaller fresh-water area than has any other Scotch county, smaller indeed than have several Highland parishes. The only streams of any consequence are the Eden, winding 29½ miles east-north-eastward to St Andrews Bay; the Leven, flowing 16½ miles eastward (the first 1½ in Kinross-shire) out of Loch Leven to Largo Bay; and the Orr, creeping 17 miles east-by-northward to the Leven a little above Cameron Bridge. The lakes, too, all are small—Kilconquhar Loch (4 × 3 furl.), in the SE; Kinghorn Loch (1½ × 1½ furl.), Camilla Loch (2 × 1 furl.), Loch Gelly (5½ × 3½ furl.), Loch Fitty (8 × 2 furl.), and Loch Glow (6 × 3½ furl.), in the S and SW; and Lindores Loch (6½ × 3 furl.), in the NW. And the surface, though mostly undulating or hilly, is nowhere mountainous, the principal heights being Lucklaw Hill (626 feet), in the NE; Kellie Law (500) and Largo Law (965), in the SE; Burntisland Bin (632) and Dunearn Hill (671), in the S; East Lomond (1471) and West Lomond (1713), near the middle of the W border; Benarty Hill (1167), Knock Hill (1189), and Saline Hill (1178), in the SW; and Green Hill (608), Black Craig (665), Norman's Law (850), and Lumbenny Hill (889),



F O R T H

British Miles.





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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

series for 2 miles. Upwards of 3900 feet of strata are exposed in this section, and yet the underlying red sandstones are not brought to the surface. At Anstruther the beds roll over to the E, and the same strata are repeated by gentle undulations as far as Fife Ness. It is probable, therefore, that the beds at Anstruther are the oldest of the Cementstone series now exposed at the surface between Elie and St Andrews. From the valuable researches of Mr Kirkby, it appears that all the fossils, save *Sanguinolites Abdensis*, which are found in the marine bands near the top of the series at Pittenweem, occur also in the Carboniferous Limestone. Not until nearly 3000 feet of strata have been passed over, do we find forms that are peculiar to this horizon, some of which are given in the following list:—*Littorina scotoburdigalensis*, *Cypricardia bicosta*, *Myalina modioliformis*, *Sanguinolites Abdensis*, *Schizodus Salteri*, *Bairdia nitida*, *Cythere superba*, *Kirkbya spiralis*. Another distinguishing feature of this type of the Cementstone series is the presence of numerous cases of ostracod crustaceans, of which the most abundant form is *Leperditia Okeni* var. *Scotoburdigalensis*. Numerous thin seams and streaks of coal, varying from a few inches to 2 feet in thickness, are exposed in this coast section. They rest on fireclays which are charged with stigmurian rootlets.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The direction of the ice flow during the glacial period

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

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

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

In the whole of Scotland the percentage of cultivated area is only 24·2; in Fife it rises as high as 74·8, a figure approached by only six other counties—Linlithgow (73·1), Berwick (65·4), Haddington (64·4), Kinross

(62·8), Renfrew (57·8), and Edinburgh (57·1). This being the case, little has been reclaimed of recent years in Fife, since little was left to reclaim; but great improvements have been effected since 1850 in the way of draining and re-draining, fencing, building, etc. The six-course shift of rotation predominates; leases are nearly always for 19 years; and 'in the matter of land apportionment Fife is almost all that could be desired.' Out of 2392 holdings, there are 1307 of 50 acres and under, 217 of from 50 to 100, 643 of from 100 to 300, 192 of from 300 to 500, 32 of from 500 to 1000, and 1 only of over 1000. In 1875 rents varied between 17s. 6d. and £5 (or in Crail even £8) an acre, but the latter high figures have had to come down in the face of the great recent agricultural depression. Fife, having more to lose, has perhaps suffered more than any other Scotch county; and in the summer of 1880 no fewer than 18 of its farms, extending over 3301 acres, were vacant, whilst several others had been stocked and taken under charge of their landlords. Fife is not a great county for live-stock, and the majority of its cattle are Irish bred. The few cows kept are crosses mostly of somewhat obscure origin; the bulls are almost all shorthorns. Since the dispersion of the famous Keavil herd in 1869, the breeding of pure shorthorns has all but ceased. Neither is sheep-farming practised to the extent one might look for, soil and climate considered. The sheep are almost all hogs—good crosses between Cheviot ewes and Leicester tups—with a few black-faced in the western and higher parts of the shire. Nearly all the farm-horses are Clydesdales or have a strong touch of the Clydesdale, powerfully built and very hardy, great care having been exercised of recent years in the selection of stallions, with highly successful results. Many good ponies are kept, and hunters and carriage-horses are generally of a superior class. Swine are not numerous, but have been greatly improved by crossing the native sows with Berkshire boars. The following table gives the acreage of the chief crops and the number of live-stock in Fife in different years:—

	1856.	1869.	1875.	1881.
Wheat,	34,099½	21,433	16,748	13,142
Barley,	22,856	25,935	30,037	30,024
Oats,	42,327½	39,274	37,646	39,111
Sown Grasses, . .	68,898	51,394	56,430	62,147
Potatoes,	17,269	18,566	17,746	19,155
Turnips,	29,739½	28,375	28,514	27,547
Cattle,	40,611	36,986	39,540	39,076
Sheep,	57,306	61,135	63,609	69,275
Horses,	12,258*	10,495	9,639	10,166
Swine,	8,734	5,931	6,050	5,366

The yearly rainfall varies considerably, from 21½ inches at Cupar to 36½ at Loch Leven, which, though in Kinross-shire, may be taken as representing the western portion of the Fife peninsula. Still, it is not by any means heavy; and the climate, greatly improved by thorough drainage, and modified by the nearness of the sea, is mild and equable. Westerly winds prevail, and the biting E winds that sometimes sweep the coast are broken inland by the numerous belts and clumps of plantation that stud the fields. Less than one-twenty-third of the whole of Scotland is under woods; in Fife the proportion is fully one-seventeenth, viz., 19,471 acres, a figure surpassing twenty, and surpassed by only twelve, of the Scottish counties. Dr Samuel Johnson remarked in 1773 'that he had not seen from Berwick to St Andrews a single tree which he did not believe to have grown up far within the present century.' So far the remark did good, that, widely read by the landed gentry, it stimulated the planting fever to intensity, and hundreds of acres of hillside now are clothed with trees which otherwise might have retained their primeval bareness. It was false, none the less, as shown by five tables in *Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society* for 1879-81, where sixteen of the 'old and re-

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

markable' trees described are trees of Fife—4 Spanish chestnuts at Aberdour and Balmerino, 2 ash-trees at Otterston and Donibristle, 3 sycamores at Aberdour and Donibristle, 1 oak at Donibristle, and 6 beeches at Otterston, Donibristle, Kellie Castle, Leslie House, and Balmerino. To which might have been added the two famous walnuts of Otterston, planted in 1589, and felled by the great gale of January 1882.

The damask manufacture of DUNFERMLINE is probably unequalled in the world for excellence of design and beauty of finish. Other lineu manufactures, comprising sail-cloth, bed-ticking, brown linen, dowlas, duck, checks, and shirting, together with the spinning of tow and flax, are carried on at Dunfermline, KIRKCALDY, Dysart, Leslie, Auchtermuchty, Kingskettle, Ladybank, Strathmiglo, Falkland, Ferryport-on-Craig, and other places. The cotton manufacture has never employed much capital, but maintains many workmen in the service of Glasgow houses. Breweries are numerous, and there are several pretty extensive distilleries. The manufacture of floor-cloth (at Kirkcaldy), ironfounding and the making of machinery, the tanning of leather, the manufacture of earthenware and porcelain, paper, and fishing-nets, coach-building, ship-building in iron and wood, and the making of bricks and tiles, are also carried on. The maritime traffic is not confined to any one or two ports, but diffuses itself round nearly all the coasts, at the numerous towns and villages on the Tay, the German Ocean, and the Forth, though chiefly on the latter. It is of considerable aggregate extent, and has grown very rapidly of recent years, according to the statistics of the one headport, KIRKCALDY. Lastly, there are the fisheries, for cod, ling, hake, etc., in the home waters, and for herrings as far afield as Wick and Yarmouth. The following are the fishing towns and villages, with the number of their boats and of their resident fishermen in 1881: Limekilns (5, 12), Inverkeithing (7, 24), Aherdour (5, 8), Burntisland (21, 45), Kinghorn (11, 20), Kirkcaldy (18, 27), and Dysart (8, 10), belonging to LEITH district; and Buckhaven (198, 410), Methil (6, 20), Leven (1, 3), Largo (34, 60), Elie and Earlsferry (13, 24), St Monance (147, 405), Pittenweem (91, 240), Anstruther and Cellardyke (221, 573), Crail (34, 50), Kingsbarns (8, 30), Boarhills (3, 8), and St Andrews (57, 145), belonging to ANSTRUTHER district. Total, 886 boats and 2114 men and boys. In the Anstruther district the number of barrels of herrings cured was (1866) 19,618, (1873) 7523, (1881) 10,315½; of cod, ling, and hake taken (1866) 32,569, (1873) 104,647, (1881) 209,426. Steam ferries are maintained between Newport and Dundee, between Ferryport-on-Craig (Tayport) and Broughty Ferry, between Burntisland and Granton, and between North Queensferry and South Queensferry. There was formerly a ferry from Dirleton in Haddingshire to Earlsferry, also from Kirkcaldy and Pettycur to Leith and Newhaven; but these have been long since disused.

A main line of railway, connecting by ferry with Granton, commences at Burntisland, goes along the coast to Dysart, strikes thence northward to Ladybank, and forks there into two lines—the one going north-eastward to Tayport (communicating there by ferry with Broughty Ferry), and the other going north-westward to Newburgh, and proceeding thence into Perthshire towards Perth. One branch line leaves from the Tayport fork, in the vicinity of Leuchars, and goes south-eastward to St Andrews; and another branch leaves the same fork north-westward to the vicinity of Newport, to communicate by the viaduct across the Firth of Tay, now in process of reconstruction, the first Tay Bridge having fallen in 1879. Another line, coming eastward from Stirling, passes Alloa, Dunfermline, Crossgates, and Lochgelly, forming a junction with the main line at Thornton. From the last-named station a railway runs eastward along the coast to Leven, Largo, Elie, and Anstruther; and a line connecting Anstruther with St Andrews is (1882) under construction. From Alloa and Kinross a railway enters the upper reach of

Eden valley, passing to the vicinity of Auchtermuchty, and thence SE to a junction with the main line at Ladybank. A railway from Cowdenbeath goes north-north-westward into Kinross-shire, to join the Alloa and Ladybank line at Kinross. A railway has been constructed, by the owner of the property, from Thornton to Buckhaven and Wemyss. A line from North Queensferry to Dunfermline, worked in connection with the ferry, is intended to afford a through line to the N on the construction of the Forth Bridge, and connecting lines to Perth through Glenfarg, and between Inverkeithing and Burntisland, form part of the scheme. The Cupar district contains 85 miles of turnpike roads and 126 miles of statute labour roads; the Dunfermline district, 45½ of turnpike roads and 49½ of statute labour roads; the St Andrews district, 135½ of turnpike roads and 73½ of statute labour roads; the Kirkcaldy district, 77 of turnpike roads and 67½ of statute labour roads; the Cupar and Kiurross district, 22½ of roads; the Outh and Nivingston district, 27½ of turnpike roads; the Leven Bridge district, 7½ of roads.

The county returns one member to parliament (always a Liberal since 1837); and its constituency was 4845 in 1882. Royal burghs exercising the parliamentary franchise are—Dunfermline (constituency 2330) and Inverkeithing (188), included in the Stirling district of burghs; the Kirkcaldy district of burghs, comprising Kirkcaldy (2018), Burntisland (645), Dysart (1773), and Kinghorn (225), with a total constituency of 4661; and the St Andrews district of burghs, comprising St Andrews (766), Anstruther-Easter (207), Anstruther-Wester (86), Crail (190), Cupar (733), Kilenrny (348), and Pittenweem (304), with a total constituency of 2634. The royal burghs not now exercising the parliamentary franchise are Newburgh, Auchtermuchty, Falkland, and Earlsferry. Leslie, Leven, Linktown, West Wemyss, and Elie are burghs of barony or of regality; and Ladybank and Lochgelly are police burghs.

Mansions, all noticed separately, are Balcaskie, Balcarres, Birkhill, Broomhill, Cambo, Charleton, Crawford Priory, Donibristle, Dysart House, Elie House, Falkland House, Fordel, Gibliston, Grangemuir, Inchdairnie, Inchrye Abbey, Kilconquhar, Largo House, Leslie House, Naughton, Otterston, Pitcorthie, Raith, Wemyss Castle, and many others. According to *Miscellaneous Statistics of the United Kingdom* (1879), 304,363 acres, with a total gross estimated rental of £905,577, were divided among 10,410 landowners, two together holding 20,595 acres (rental £29,081), five 32,847 (£53,354), fifty-two 92,748 (£187,004), thirty-five 47,724 (£133,659), sixty-five 45,484 (£80,435), two hundred and one 51,157 (£117,993), etc.

The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, forty-five deputy-lieutenants, a sheriff, two sheriffs-substitute, and 344 commissioners of supply and justices of peace. It is divided into an eastern and a western district, each with a resident sheriff-substitute; and sheriff ordinary and debts recovery courts are held in Cupar, Dunfermline, and Kirkcaldy. Sheriff small-debt courts are also held at Cupar, Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy, St Andrews, Anstruther, Auchtermuchty, Leven, and Newburgh. There is a burgh police force in Dunfermline (11), and in Kirkcaldy (16); the remaining police in the county comprise 67 men, under a chief constable, whose yearly pay is £375. The number of persons tried at the instance of the police in 1880 was 1049; convicted, 959; committed for trial, 85; not dealt with, 120. The committals for crime in the annual average of 1836-40 were 167; of 1841-45, 147; of 1846-50, 138; of 1851-55, 103; of 1856-60, 125; of 1861-65, 142; of 1865-69, 141; of 1871-75, 75; of 1876-80, 61. The registration county gives off a part of Abernethy parish to Perthshire; takes in parts of Arngask parish from Perthshire and Kinross-shire; and had in 1881 a population of 172,131. The number of registered poor in the year ending 14 May 1881 was 3293; of dependants on these, 2120; of casual poor, 1876; of dependants on these, 1197. The receipts for the poor in that year were £39,593, 17s. 3½d.; and the

expenditure was £38,099, 16s. 6½d. The number of pauper lunatics was 432, their cost of maintenance being £881, 9s. 6d. The percentage of illegitimate births was 7·5 in 1872, 7·1 in 1878, and 6·8 in 1880.

Although seventeenth in size of the thirty-three Scotch counties, Fife ranks as fifth in respect of rental-roll (only Aberdeen, Ayr, Lanark, and Perth shires surpassing it), its valuation, exclusive of the seventeen royal burghs, of railways, and of water-works, being (1815) £405,770, (1856) £543,536, (1865) £581,127, (1875) £698,471, (1876) £686,338, (1880) £700,651, (1882) £697,448, 17s., or £2, 2s. 6d. per acre. Valuation of railways (1882) £57,683; of water-works (1882) £4551; of burghs (1866) £146,129, (1879) £246,555, (1882) £288,472. In point of population it stands seventh, the six higher counties being Aberdeen, Ayr, Edinburgh, Forfar, Lanark, and Renfrew shires. Pop. (1801) 93,743, (1811) 101,272, (1821) 114,556, (1831) 128,839, (1841) 140,140, (1851) 153,546, (1861) 154,770, (1871) 160,735, (1881) 171,931, of whom 80,893 were males and 91,038 females, and of whom 88,146 were in 16 towns, 44,577 in 65 villages, and 39,208 rural, the corresponding figures for 1871 being 76,449, 43,182, and 41,104. Houses (1881) 36,854 inhabited, 3079 vacant, 199 building.

The civil county comprehends sixty-one *quoad civilia* parishes and parts of two others, with the extra-parochial tract of the Isle of May. There are also sixteen *quoad sacra* parishes and three chapels of ease belonging to the Church of Scotland. The places of worship within it in 1882 were, 86 of the Church of Scotland (35,071 communicants in 1878), 51 of the Free Church (11,663 communicants in 1881), 41 of United Presbyterians (10,747 members in 1880), 1 of United Original Seceders, 5 of the Congregationalists, 5 of the Evangelical Union, 7 of Baptists, 8 of Episcopalians, and 4 of Roman Catholics. The Established Synod of Fife, meeting at Kirkcaldy on the second Tuesday of April and at Cupar in October, comprehends the presbyteries of Dunfermline, Kinross, Kirkcaldy, Cupar, and St Andrews, and thus takes in Kinross-shire and the Perthshire parishes of Culross, Fossoway, and Muckart. Pop. (1871) 170,823, (1881) 179,636, of whom 37,251 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878. The Free Church Synod of Fife, meeting at Kirkcaldy on the second Tuesday of April, and at Cupar, St Andrews, or Dunfermline on the second Tuesday of October, comprises presbyteries identical with those of the Established Church, and had 12,727 communicants in 1881.

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

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

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

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

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

Andrew Wood, in 1480, attacked and repulsed a hostile English squadron, which appeared in the Firth of Forth; and he received, in guerdon of his services, a royal grant of the village and lands of Largo. A body of 13,000 infantry and 1000 horse, suddenly levied in Fife and Forfarshire, formed part of the Scottish army, which, in 1488, fought in the battle of Sauchieburn. The Douglasses, in 1526, after defeating their opponents at Linlithgow, advanced into Fife, and pillaged Dunfermline Abbey and St Andrews Castle. Fife figures prominently in Scottish Reformation history. At ST ANDREWS were burned the English Wicliffe, John Reseyb (1408), the German Hussite, Paul Crawar (1432), and Scotland's own martyrs, Patrick Hamilton (1523), Henry Forrest (1533), and George Wishart (1546). Barely two months had elapsed ere the last was avenged by the murder of Cardinal Beaton, and barely thirteen years ere, in the summer of 1559, John Knox's 'idolatrous sermon' had roused, in Tennant's words—

'The steir, strabush, and strife,
Whan, bickerin' frae the towins o' Fife,
Great bangs o' bodies, thick and rife,
Gaed to Sanct Androis town,
And wi' John Calvin i' their heads,
And hammers i' their hands and spades,
Enraged at idols, mass, and beads,
Dang the Cathedral down.'

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

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

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

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

See Sir Robert Sibbald's *History of Fife* (Edinb. 1710; new ed., Cupar, 1803); J. M. Leighton's *History of Fife* (3 vols., Glasgow, 1840); Thomas Rodger's *Kingdom of Fife* (2 vols., Cupar, 1861); Walter Wood's *East Neuk of Fife* (Edinb. 1862); M. F. Conolly's *Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Men of Fife* (Cupar, 1862); his *Fifiana* (Cupar, 1869); William Ballingall's *Shores of Fife* (Edinb. 1872); James W. Taylor's *Historical Antiquities of Fife* (2 vols., Edinb., 1875); James Macdonald's 'Agriculture of Fife,' in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* (1876); T. Hutchison's 'Kingdom of Fife,' in *Fraser's Magazine* (1878); besides works cited under BALMERINO, BURNISLAND, CELLARDYKE, CRAIL, DUNFERMLINE, DURA DEN, DYSART, FALKLAND, INCHCOLM, LINDORES, ISLE of MAY, and ST ANDREWS.

Fife-Keith. See KEITH.

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

Fife Railway, West of. See NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.

Fifeshire. See FIFE.

Figach. See FIAC.

Figgate Burn. See DUDDINGTON.

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

File. See BENFIE.

Fillan, a stream of Killin parish, W Perthshire, rising, at an altitude of 2980 feet, on the northern side of BEN-

LOY (3708 feet), close to the Argyllshire border. Thence it winds 11½ miles east-north-eastward and east-south-eastward, past Dalree and Crianlarich, along a glen called from it Strathfillan, till it falls into the head of Loch DOCHART, or rather expands into that loch, being thus the remotest head-stream of the river Tay. It is followed along all its lower course by the Callander and Oban railway. Within ½ mile of its left bank, and 2¾ miles SSE of Tyndrum, stand the ruins of an Austin priory church, dedicated in 1314 to St Fillan by Robert Bruce as a thank-offering for the victory of Bannockburn. The square-shaped 'Bell of St Fillan,' of cast bronze, with double-headed dragon-like handle, lay on a gravestone here till 1798, when it was stolen by an English traveller. In 1869 it was restored to Scotland, and now is deposited in the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum, where also now is the *quigrach* or silver head of St Fillan's crozier, carried to Canada in 1818, and returned by its hereditary keeper, Mr Alex. Dewar, to Scotland in 1877. This bell used to be rung during that curious superstitious rite—a kind of forerunner of the Spiritualists' rope-trick—according to which lunatics were brought to the neighbouring 'Holy Pool of Fillan,' and plunged in its waters just before sunset, then bound hand and foot, and left all night in the ruins beside what was known as 'St Fillan's Tomb.' If in the morning they were found still bound, the case was abandoned as hopeless; but if the knots were untied, it was deemed the merciful work of the saint, and the sufferers were quit for ever of their malady. Of St Fillan himself very little is known, except that he belonged to the close of the 5th century, is called an *lobar* ('the leper'), was a disciple of Ailbe in Emly, and in the Irish calendar is said to have been of *Rath Erenn in Alban*, or 'the fort of the Earn in Scotland.' Some hagiologists, however, maintain that this leprous saint of Strathearn was distinct from him of Strathfillan, whom they assign to a century later.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 46, 1872.

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

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

Finart, an estate, with a mausion, in Row parish, Dumbartonshire. The mansion, standing on the E shore of Loch Long, 3 miles N of Garelochhead, is the seat of Edward Caird, LL.D., professor of moral philosophy in Glasgow University since 1866. It has finely wooded grounds, and is overhung by a hill and mountain that command a superb view of Loch Long. Hill and mountain are often called Finart, but really consist of, first, Tom Buidhe (936 feet), 1 mile NE of the mansion, and, next, Ben Mhanarch (2328), culminating 9 furlongs ESE of that hill.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Finart, Argylshire. See GLENFINART.

Finavon. See FINHAVEN.

Fincastle, a north-eastern district of Dull parish, Perthshire, extending 3½ miles along the N bank of the Tummel from the foot of Loch Tummel to Bonskeid House, and 1½ mile along the S bank of the Garry from Blair Athole village to Auldelune. Fincastle Burn flows through the midst to the Tummel, along a fertile narrow strath, and near its left bank stands Fincastle House, the seat and death-place of Sir Robert Gilmour Colquhoun, K.C.B. (1803-70), who for seven years served as Consul-General in Egypt. The district takes its name from having anciently contained no fewer than fifteen castles, vestiges of a number of which may still be seen; and it

gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of DUNMORE. It has a post office under Pitlochry, 6 miles to the SE.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 55, 1869.

Findhorn, a seaport village in Kinloss parish, NW Elginshire, at the right side of the mouth of Findhorn river, and on the point of a *peninsula* between Findhorn and Burghead Bays. By road it is 5 miles N of Forres and $3\frac{1}{4}$ NE of Kinloss station on the Highland railway, this station being $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles W by S of Elgin and $27\frac{3}{4}$ ENE of Inverness. A branch line from Kinloss to Findhorn, opened in 1860, has now for some years been discontinued. The original town, which stood at least 2 miles westward of the present one, was destroyed by the drifting of the CULPIN Sands; the next one stood a mile NW, on ground now covered by the sea, and was swallowed in a few hours by the great inundation of 1701; and even the present town is so beset with surge-lashed sand-banks, that it, too, possibly may some day share their fate. A place of worship in it, used first as a dissenting meeting-house, and next as a chapel of ease, was built on the sand, and fell in Jan. 1843. The town, from its situation at the mouth of the Findhorn, known in Gaelic as the *Erne*, is commonly called by the Highlanders *Invererne*. It ranks as a burgh of barony; is the centre of an extensive fishery district between Buckie and Cromarty; and carries on some commerce in the export of salmon, grain, and other goods, and in the import of coals, groceries, and manufactured wares. It has a post office under Forres, a good harbour, a Free church, a girls' public school, and a public library. The harbour is partly natural, partly artificial, with a stone pier, two quays of hewn stone, and a breastwork connecting the pier with one of the quays; and has, in the shallowest part of the channel at its entrance, $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water in the lowest neap tide, and from 13 to 17 feet in spring tides. In 1881, the number of boats employed in the district was 470, of fishermen and boys 2063, of fish-curers 49, and of coopers 54; the value of the boats being £29,423, of the nets £41,827, and of the lines £4909. The following is the number of barrels of herrings salted or cured in different years:—(1866) 29,572, (1870) 16,311, (1878) 2389, (1879) 9443, (1880) 16,255, (1881) 9753; of cod, ling, or hake taken (1866) 20,779, (1873) 67,837, (1879) 56,191, (1880) 34,265, (1881) 15,255. Pop. (1841) 806, (1861) 891, (1871) 701, (1881) 605.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 94, 1878.

Findhorn, a river of Inverness, Nairn, and Elgin shires, rising in the southern extremity of Moy and Dalarossie parish, among the Monadhliath Mountains, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Laggan Bridge, and thence winding $62\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward, till it falls into the Moray Firth at Findhorn village. In the first $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles of its course it bears the name of Abhainn Cro Chlach ('stream of the stone fold'); and a 13th century charter alludes to it as the Earn, so that *Findhorn* is possibly a corruption of *fionn-ear-an*, 'wan east-flowing river,' the greater part of its basin being still known as Strathearn. It is joined by the Eskin, Moy Burn, the Divie, Muckle Burn, and numerous mountain torrents; it expands, between Forres and Findhorn village, into a triangular tidal lagoon, 2 miles long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ wide, called Findhorn Bay or Harbour, and again contracts to $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs at its mouth. Its scenery, alpine at first, then moderately mountainous, and finally lowland, exhibits almost every variety of picturesqueness, from the wildly grand to the softly beautiful, abounding in features of wood and rock, gorge and cliff, fertile valley and finely-contoured hill, and is not excelled, either in diversity of attraction or in aggregate richness, by the scenery of any equal length of stream in Scotland. From 2800 feet above sea-level at its mossy source, it descends to 1627 at the Eskin's confluence, 950 at Findhorn Bridge, 580 at the Bridge of Dulsie, and 280 near Relugas House; and thus its current is impetuous in the upper, swift in the middle, and broad and placid in the lower reaches. Its volume varies greatly in time of drought and in time of heavy rain; and it is subject to such strong, sudden freshets as sometimes to roll down a wall-like wave of

water with irresistible and destructive force along the narrow or contracted parts of its bed, and to overflow its banks and make a lake of all the lowland portions of its valley. In the Plain of Forres, over 20 square miles were so inundated by it in the memorable floods of Aug. 1829, that a large boat, in full sail, swept along its basin to within a few yards of the town. The Findhorn is still a fine salmon and trout river, though not what it was half a century since, when in a single day 360 salmon were taken from one pool. It traverses or bounds the parishes of Moy and Dalarossie, Cawdor, Ardelach, Edinkillie, Forres, Dyke and Moy, and Kinloss; and in our articles on these, its various features of bridge, mansion, village, and town are noticed.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 73, 74, 84, 94, 1876-78. See chaps. ii.-x. of Sir Thomas Dick Lauder's *Moray Floods* (Elgin, 1830; 3d ed. 1873).

Findlater, an estate on the coast of Fordyce parish, Banffshire. It formerly belonged to the Ogilvies of Deskford, and gave them the title of earl from 1633 till 1811. That title expired at the death of the seventh Earl of Findlater and fourth of Seafield, who was succeeded in his estates and in the earldom of Seafield by his cousin. Findlater Castle stood on a peninsulated rock overhanging the sea, 2 miles E of Cullen, and 4 W by N of Portsoy, and, with permission of the Crown, was fortified in 1445 by Sir Walter Ogilvie, knight, of Auchleven. It was one of the places which refused to receive Queen Mary on her visit to the North (1562), and is now a curious picturesque ruin. See CULLEN.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 96, 1876.

Findochty, a fishing-village in Rathven parish, Banffshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Cullen. Founded in 1716 by a colony of fishermen from Fraserburgh, it has an infant public school, 141 boats, and 300 men and boys engaged in fishing. Its sheltered harbour, with 24 feet depth of water, and 270 feet of width at the entrance, was greatly improved by the Fishery Commissioners in 1882-83. Near it is a medicinal spring situated within high water mark. Pop. (1861) 393, (1871) 812, (1881) 936.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 96, 1876.

Findogask, see GASK.

Findon, an estate in Urquhart and Logie-Wester parish, Ross-shire, on the SE shore of Cromarty Firth, 5 miles NE of Conan Bridge. Traversed by a burn of its own name, that makes a fine cascade of 20 feet in a yawning bosky gorge, it belongs to Mackenzie of MOUNTGERALD, and by improvements in the way of draining, fencing, and building, had its rental raised from £3774 in 1867 to £4624 in 1876.

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

Findon or Finnan, a fishing-village in Banchory-Devenick parish, Kincardineshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Portlethen station, this being 8 miles S by W of Aberdeen. It is a little place, of no more consequence than other fishing villages on the E coast; but it has gained celebrity for having been the first place to prepare the dried fish, called from it Findon or Finnan haddocks. Its boats number 30, its fishermen 96; and there is a public school. Pop. (1861) 190, (1871) 330.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 67, 1871.

Findrack, an estate, with an old mansion, in Lumphanan parish, Aberdeenshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Lumphanan station. It was sold in 1670 by Sir Robert Forbes of Learney to the Frasers; and its present owner, Francis Garden Fraser (b. 1815; suc. 1824), holds 1600 acres in the shire, valued at £895 per annum.

Findrassie, an estate, with a mansion, in Spynie parish, Elginshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Elgin. It belonged, from the first half of the 16th century, to a branch of the Leslies, descended from Robert, youngest son of the third Earl of Rothes; but, sold in 1825 by Sir Charles Leslie, fifth Bart. since 1625, it now is the seat of Mrs Forster, only daughter and heiress of the late James Ogilvie Tod, Esq. (d. 1837), who holds 690 acres in the shire, valued at £602 per annum.

Fine. See **FYNE**.

Finella. See **FENELLA**.

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

Fingal's Cave. See **STAFFA**.

Fingal's Fort. See **DUN FIONN** and **KNOCKFIN**.

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

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

Fingal's Seat. See **AIT-SUIDHE-THUIN**.

Fingal's Stair. See **BENEADDAN**.

Fingask, an estate, with a mansion of 1834, in Daviot parish, Aberdeenshire, 2 miles W of Old Meldrum. A small enclosure on the estate is thought to have comprised a pre-Reformation chapel. Its owner, John Maunson, Esq., holds 535 acres, valued at £860 per annum.

Fingask or Marlee, a loch in the S of Blairgowrie parish, NE Perthshire. Lying 139 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 3 and 2 furlongs, is connected by rivulets with Black and White Lochs of similar extent, and sends off a stream ¼ mile south-south-westward to Lunan Burn. It is notable for having furnished from its bed great quantities of manurial clay or marl.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Fingask Castle, a fine old mansion in Kilspindie parish, Perthshire, 3½ miles NNW of Errol station. It stands on the W side of a wooded glen, 200 feet above the Carse of Gowrie, and by Dr Chambers is described as an irregular but picturesque structure, comprising a tall front tower of 1594; a still older central portion; an addition of about 1675, with pepper-box turrets at the angles; and a modern dining-room, conservatory, etc. On one side is a winding avenue of pines and sycamores; on the other a beautiful garden, with a terrace beyond, that commands a magnificent view of the Firth of Tay, the Siddlaws, and the Grampians. Within are portraits of the Old Chevalier, Clementina his wife, Prince Charles Edward, his brother Henry, Cardinal of York, the poet William Hamilton of Bangour, and many members of the Threipland family, which seems to have migrated from Threipland in Kilbucho parish, Peeblesshire, about the beginning of the 17th century, and which in 1672 bought Fingask from a cadet of the Bruces of Clackmannan, two years later adding thereto the adjacent estate of KINNAIRD. Patrick Threipland, becoming provost of Perth in 1665, was knighted in 1674 for diligence in suppression of conventicles, was made a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1687, and in 1689 died a prisoner in Stirling Castle. His son, Sir David (1666-1746), in 1715 was one of the first to join the standard of the Earl of Mar, with his eldest son and namesake. The latter was captured whilst crossing the Firth of Forth under MacIntosh of Borlum, but effected a daring escape from Edinburgh Castle. The Old Chevalier passed the night of 7 Jan. 1716 in the 'State-room' of Fingask, and was again there in the following month; in March Sir David was a fugitive, and his castle was occupied by a party of Government dragoons. The forfeited estate, however, was leased by Lady Threipland from the York Building Company, who had bought it for £9600. In the '45 the eldest son, David, fell at Prestonpans; but the youngest, Stuart (1716-1805), went through the entire campaign, for some time shared in the Prince's wanderings, and at length escaped to France, disguised as a bookseller's assistant, Fingask meantime having been plundered by dragoons. Returning in 1747, he set up as a physician in Edinburgh, and in 1783 bought back the estate for £12,207, whilst to

his son, Patrick (1762-1837), the baronetcy was restored in 1826. His son, the fifth baronet, Sir Patrick-Murray Threipland (1800-82), dying without issue, was succeeded by his cousin, William, second son (h. 1867) of William Scott Kerr, Esq. of Chatto and SUNLAWS, Roxburghshire, who holds 2814 acres in Perthshire, valued at £3019 per annum, besides the estate of TOFTINGALL in Caithness, and who has assumed the name of Murray Threipland in accordance with the last baronet's will.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868. See Robert Chambers, LL.D., *The Threiplands of Fingask* (Edinb. 1880).

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

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

Fin Glen, a glen in the W of Campsie parish, Stirlingshire, traversed by a burn which, rising in the S of Killearn parish, on the NE shoulder of Earl's Seat (1594 feet), runs 4¾ miles south-south-eastward, till, near Campsie Glen station, it unites with the Pow and Kirkton Burns to form the GLAZERT. Though somewhat less picturesque than Kirkton Glen, Fin Glen has a larger volume of water and two very beautiful waterfalls; whilst, like Kirkton Glen, it presents features of gorge, crag, and wood somewhat similar to those of the Trossachs.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1866.

Finglen, Perthshire. See **FINAGLEN**.

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

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

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

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

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

Finlagan, a hill-girt loch in Killarrow and Kilmeny parish, Isle of Islay, Argyllshire, 4½ miles W by N of Port Askaig. Measuring 1 by ¼ mile, it sends off a rivulet of its own name to salt-water Loch Gruinard, and abounds with trout and salmon, the former averaging ½ lb. each. An islet in it is crowned by the ruins of the castle and chapel of the Macdonalds, Lords of the Isles; and on its shore are traces of a pier for communicating with the castle.

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

Finlas, a lake in Straiton parish, Ayrshire, 5 miles S by W of Dalmellington. Lying 840 feet above sea-level, it extends 1½ mile from NW to SE, has a varying width of ½ furlong and 2¾ furlongs, is fed from Loch DERCLACH at its head, and from its foot sends off Garpel Burn 1½ mile north-eastward to Loch Doon. Boats are kept on it, and the trout fishing is good.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 8, 1863.

Finlas, a streamlet in Luss parish, Dumbartonshire, rising at an altitude of 1800 feet, and running 4¾ miles south-eastward along an alpine glen, called from it Glenfinlas, and eastward and north-by-eastward through low, rich, wooded grounds, till it falls into a baylet of Loch Lomond 3 furlongs SW of Rosdhu House.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Finlay's Castle. See NAIRN.

Finlay's Mire. See MONQUHITTER.

Finlayston House, a mansion in the NW corner of Kilmacolm parish, Renfrewshire, near the S shore of the Clyde, 1½ mile W by N of Langbank station, and 3 miles E by S of Port Glasgow. Partly an edifice of the latter half of the 15th century, it was long a residence of the Earls of Glencairn; and, under the fifth or 'Good' Earl, was the scene of a notable celebration of the Lord's Supper by John Knox (1556). It is also associated with the name of Alexander Montgomery, a poet who flourished in the time of James VI., and wrote

The Cherrie and the Slae; and it commands a brilliant view across and along the Clyde.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Finnan, a stream in the Inverness-shire section of Ardnamurchan parish, rising at an altitude of 1586 feet above sea-level, close to the Kilmallie border, and thence running 5¼ miles south-south-westward to the head of Loch Shiel, along a narrow rocky mountain glen, called from it Glenfinnan. The glen, toward the mouth of the stream, opens in four directions, somewhat in the manner of four divergent streets; and, terminating at the head of the loch in a small plain, is crossed there by a road leading 35 miles westward from Banavie, up Loch Eil, to Arasaig. This was the scene of the unfurling of Prince Charles Edward's banner at the commencement of the Rebellion of 1745, an event sung finely by Professor Aytoun in his *Lays of the Cavaliers*. 'The spot,' says Hill Burton, 'adopted for the gathering was easily accessible to all the garrisons of the Highland forts. It was only 18 miles distant from Fort William, and almost visible from the ramparts; but when a general gathering in force was intended, the presence of the forts—well adapted as they were to keep down petty attempts—was no impediment to it. The 19th of August was the day fixed for the momentous ceremony; but the Prince's faith in his destiny was again tried, for, when he arrived, the glen was silent and deserted, save by the ragged children of the hamlet, who glared with wondering eyes on the mysterious strangers. After two hours thus spent, the welcome sound of a distant bagpipe was heard, and the Camerons, between seven and eight hundred strong, appeared on the sky-line of the hill. Before the group dispersed in the evening, the number assembled amounted to 1500 men. The post of honour on the occasion was given to the old Marquis of Tullibardine, heir to the dukedom of Athole, who, like his young master, had come to "regain his own." Prince Charles's Monument here, a tower with a Gaelic, Latin, and English inscription, was founded in 1815 by Alex. Macdonald of Glenaladale, whose namesake lodged the Prince on the night preceding the Gathering, and whose descendant, John Andrew Macdonald, Esq. of Glenaladale (b. 1837; suc. 1870), has his seat at Glenfinnan, holding 24,000 acres in the shire, valued at £1550 per annum. Glenfinnan has also a post office under Fort William, an inn, a public school, with accommodation for 33 children, and the Roman Catholic church of SS. Mary and Finnan, an Early English edifice of 1873. St Finnan's green islet, at the head of Loch Shiel, has been the burial place of the Macdonalds since their first settlement in these lonely glens; and a square bronze bell—one of three to be found in Scotland, and as old, it may be, as Columba's day—still rests on the altar slab of its ruined chapel. See SHIEL, LOCH.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 62, 1875.

Finnan, Kincardineshire. See FINDON.

Finntart, a shooting-lodge in Fortingal parish, NW Perthshire, on the S shore of Loch Rannoch, just below its head, 10 miles W by S of Kinloch Rannoch. On the shootings, which form part of the Struan Robertson property, there were killed between 12 Aug. and 8 Oct. 1881 no fewer than 3002 head of game, including 2253 grouse and 671 blue hares. A little SW of the lodge is an Established mission chapel.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 54, 1873.

Finntart, Dumbartonshire. See FINART.

Finnich or Carnock Burn. See CARNOCK.

Finniaston. See GLASGOW.

Finny. See VENNY.

Finnyfold or Whinniford, a fishing hamlet in the S of Cruden parish, Aberdeenshire, 2½ miles SSE of the church. The rocks in its vicinity exhibit transition from gneiss to granite, and form a good study for geologists.

Finstown, a village in Firth and Stenness parish, Orkney, at the head of Firth Bay, 6 miles WNW of Kirkwall. It has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments; horse and cattle fairs on the third Monday of every month; and a recently erected pier, 500 feet long, where an extensive trade is carried on in coal, lime, manures, grain, etc. Pop. (1881) 160.

Fintray, a village and a parish of SE Aberdeenshire. The village, Hattou of Fintray, stands within 3 furlongs of the Don's left bank, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Kintore, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Kinaldie station on the Great North of Scotland, this being $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Aberdeen, under which Fintray has a post office. Fairs are held here on the first Saturday of February, April, and December.

The parish is bounded NE by the Banffshire section of New Machar and by Udney, E by the main body of New Machar, S by Dyce and Kinnellar, SW by Kintore, and W and NW by Keithhall. Rudely resembling a triangle in outline, with northward apex, it has an utmost length from N by W to S by E of 4 miles, an utmost width from E to W of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an area of 7389 acres, of which $69\frac{3}{4}$ are water. The Don, winding $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-by-southward, from just below Kintore to opposite the manse of Dyce, roughly traces all the south-western and southern boundary; and, where it quits the parish, the surface sinks to 116 feet above sea-level, thence rising, in gentle knolls and rounded eminences, to 300 feet at Woodhill, 245 at the parish church, 325 near Cairnie, and 415 at the Hill of Tillykerrie in the furthest N. Granite and gneiss are the prevailing rocks, traversed by veins of coarsish limestone; and the soil of the haughs along the Don is a rich alluvium, of the grounds above them is dry and early on a gravelly subsoil, and elsewhere ranges from peat earth and blue gravelly clay to yellow loam of a more productive nature. Eleven-fourteenths of the entire area are regularly or occasionally in tillage, about 660 acres are under wood, and the rest is either pastoral or waste. Cothal Mill here was a large woollen factory, now stopped, with steam and water power, and upwards of 100 hands. Patrick Copland, LL.D. (1749-1822), professor of natural philosophy at Aberdeen, was a native, his father being parish minister. Fintray House, near the bank of the Don, 7 furlongs E of the village, is a large modern mansion in the Tudor style; the estate was acquired in 1610 by the first of the Forbeses of CRAIGIEVAR, having belonged to the Abbey of Lindores in Fife from 1224 down to the Reformation. Another residence is DISBLAIR Cottage; and 3 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of between £100 and £500, and 2 of less than £100. Fintray is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £391. The church, at the village, is a neat and substantial structure of 1821, containing 800 sittings; and 2 public schools, Disblair and Hattou, with respective accommodation for 100 and 140 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 57 and 116, and grants of £40, 18s. and £91, 6s. Valuation (1860) £5583, (1882) £7965, 14s. 8d. Pop. (1801) 886, (1831) 1046, (1861) 1003, (1871) 1108, (1881) 1032.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 77, 1873.

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

The parish is bounded NW by Balfroun, NE by Gargunnoch, E by St Ninians, SE by Kilsyth, S by Campsie, SW by Strathblane, and W by Killearn. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 miles; and its area is 13,881 acres, of which 109 are water. From its source (1600 feet) upon Campsie Muir, in the S of the parish, the river CARRON flows 6 miles east-north-eastward, at first along the boundary with Campsie, but chiefly through the south-eastern interior, till it passes off eastward into Kilsyth. ENDRICK Water, gathering its head-streams from the N of Fintry and the SW of Gargunnoch, winds $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward and southward along the Gargunnoch and St Ninians border, then, bending sharply, continues $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-by-northward, and passes off into Balfroun. About a mile below its westerly bend, it hurls itself over a precipice 94 feet high, and makes a superb cascade—the 'Loup of Fintry.' Dungleil (1396 feet) and Gartcarron Hill (1006) form the 'divide' between these streams, which at one point approach within 7 furlongs of each other—the Carron running eastward

to the Firth of Forth, and the Endrick westward to Loch Lomond, and so to the Firth of Clyde. The surface mainly consists of soft green hills, part of the range that stretches from Stirling to Dumbarton—the Fintry Hills in the N, in the S the Campsie Fells. It declines along the Carron to 750 feet above sea-level, along the Endrick to 270; and the highest points in the parish are Stronend (1676 feet) near the north-western, Meikle Bin (1870) near the south-eastern, and Holehead (1801) exactly on the southern border. The only inhabited parts are the two intersecting valleys, watered by respectively the Carron and the Endrick. The Carron's valley, so far as within the parish, is mostly meadow, and has few inhabitants. The Endrick's valley, narrow at its eastern extremity, opens gradually to a width of about a mile, and partly exhibits, partly commands, a series of richly picturesque scenes. Cultivated fields, interrupted by fine groves, along the river's banks, hedgerows and plantations around Culcreuch on the N side, and some well-arranged clumps of trees on the skirts and shoulders of the hills to the S, combine to form an exquisite picture. The flanking hill-ranges, occasionally broken and precipitous, wreathed sometimes in clouds, and always wearing an aspect of loveliness and dignity, produce an imposing effect along the entire reach of the valley; and the summits of Ben Lomond and other mountains of the frontier Grampians, seen in vista away to the W, present a noble perspective. In a hill called the Dun, near the hamlet, is a range of basaltic pillars. Seventy pillars are in front, some of them separable into loose blocks, others apparently unjointed from top to bottom. Some are square, others pentagonal or hexagonal; and they rise perpendicularly to a height of 50 feet. At the E end of the range they are divided by interstices of 3 or 4 inches; but as the range advances they stand closer and closer, till at last they are bleuded in one solid mass of honeycombed rock. Trap also constitutes most of the other hills, which often have such forms or projections as add no little to the beauty of the scenery. Granite occurs in detached fragments, and coal in several small seams; in Dun Hill are extensive beds of red ochre; and fire stone, jasper, and fine specimens of zeolite are found among the rocks. The soil, in most parts of the valleys, is light and fertile; but of the entire area only 1020 acres are in tillage and 100 under wood, the rest of the land being either pastoral or waste. Fintry or Graham's Castle, the ancient stronghold of the Grahams of Fintry, stood near the left bank of Endrick Water, on the St Ninians side, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Fintry hamlet, and now is represented by mere vestiges. Sir Daniel Macnee (1806-82), portrait painter, and president of the Royal Scottish Academy, was a native. Culcreuch, which has been noticed separately, is the only mansion; and its owner and the Duke of Montrose divide nearly all the property. Fintry is in the presbytery of Dumbarton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £228. The church, at the hamlet, was built in 1823, and is a neat edifice, with a W tower and 500 sittings. A public school, and a free school endowed with £3000 by the late John Stewart, Esq., with respective accommodation for 90 and 82 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 33 and 57, and grants of £32, 1s. 6d. and £60, 3s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £4532, (1882) £5329, 14s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 958, (1831) 1051, (1861) 823, (1861) 685, (1871) 499, (1881) 414—a decrease due to the stoppage of a cotton mill.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 31, 30, 39, 38, 1866-71.

Fintry, an estate in Mains and Strathmartine parish, Forfarshire, 3 miles NNE of Dundee. From the Earls of Angus it passed by marriage to the Grahams of Fintry; was held by them for several centuries; contained CLAVEHOUSE, the family seat of the famous Viscount Dundee; and went eventually to Erskine of Linlathen. Fintry Castle, built in 1311 on the steep bank of a rivulet amidst a dense mass of lofty trees, comprised a quadrangle, with a strong tower pierced by a principal gateway facing W; had a passage over that gate, whence missiles could be showered upon assailants; was defended by several outworks; and is now extinct. The

mansoleum of the Grahams is still in the parish churchyard.

Fintry, a small bay on the W side of Big Cumbrae island, Buteshire. It is a mere incurvature 5 furlongs long; but it has a fine beach of yellow sand nearly 300 yards broad, overlooked by a succession of pleasant natural terraces; and so it is well situated to become some day the site of a watering-place.

Finzean House, a mansion in Birse parish, S Aberdeenshire, 7 miles SE by E of Aboyne station, this being 32½ miles W by S of Aberdeen. A fine old building, forming three sides of a quadrangle, it stands amid large and richly wooded grounds. Its owner, Robert Farquharson, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P. (b. 1837; suc. 1876), was elected Liberal member of West Aberdeenshire in 1880, and holds 16,809 acres in the county, valued at £6167 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 66, 1871.

Fiodhaig. See FIAG.

Fionaven. See FOINAVEN.

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

Fionn Loch, a lake on the mutual border of Gairloch and Lochbroom parishes, NW Ross-shire, 3¼ miles N of Letterewe on Loch Maree, and 6 E of Poolewe. Lying 559 feet above sea-level, and 2238½ acres in area, it extends 5½ miles north-north-westward, has a varying width of ¼ furlong and 1½ mile, teems with trout, and sends off the Little Greinord 5½ miles north-by-eastward to the head of GREINORD Bay.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 92, 1881.

Firhall, an estate, with a mansion, in Nairn parish, Nairnshire, on the left bank of the river Nairn, ¾ mile S of Nairn station.

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

Firth, a bay in the mainland of Orkney. Opening on a line westward from the String, or the sound betw en the mainland and Shapinshay, it measures 2¼ miles from N to S across the entrance, penetrates 3¾ miles west-south-westward, and contracts to a width of 11 furlongs, but re-expands presently to a width of 15. It is noted for its oyster beds; contains, in its upper part, the islets of Damsay and Grimbister Holm; sends off, from its NW corner, the little bay of Isbister; and is bounded on the lower reach of its northern side by Reudall parish, of its southern side by Kirkwall or St Ola parish.

Firth, a parish in the mainland of Orkney, bounded N by Rendall parish, E by Firth Bay and Kirkwall parish, S by Orphir and Stenness, and W by Harray. It includes the islets of Damsay and Grimbister Holm; contains FINSTOWN village; and is united to STENNESS. The united parish of Firth and Stenness, in its SW or Stenness portion, communicates by a bridge with Stromness parish, and is largely bounded by Stenness Loch and Hoy Sound. Its greatest length, from NE to SW, is 8½ miles; and its greatest breadth is 4½ miles. The shores of the united parish are undulating and fertile; but the interior consists largely of moor and hill, covered with heath and peat-moss. Between 1841 and 1879, however, the late Mr Robert Scarth of BINSKARTH did much in the way of reclaiming, enclosing, draining, liming, and planting—improvements described at length in pp. 48-51 of *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* (1874). A lake and a singular Caledonian monument are noticed in our article on STENNESS. Two proprietors hold each an annual value of between £100 and £500, 2 of from £50 to £100, and 4 of from £20 to £50. This parish is in the presbytery of Cairnston and synod of Orkney; the living is worth £225. There are 2 parish churches, that of Firth built in 1813, and that of Stenness in 1793. There are also a U.P. church of Firth and Free churches of Firth and Stenness; and 2 public schools, Firth and Stenness, with respective accommodation for

160 and 100 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 77 and 62, and grants of £82, 5s. 6d., and £64, 10s. Valuation of Firth and Stenness (1881) £1752, 10s. 10d. Pop. (1801) 1272, (1861) 1493, (1871) 1434, (1881) 1362.

Fishcross, a village near Sauchie in the detached portion of Clackmannan parish, Clackmannanshire, 2 miles NNE of Alloa. Pop., together with Sauchie, (1871) 419, (1881) 320.

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

Fisherrow. See MUSSELBURGH.

Fisherton, a hamlet and a *quoad sacra* parish in Maybole parish, Ayrshire. The hamlet lies near the coast, 1½ mile SW of the Head of Ayr, and 6 miles SW of Ayr, its station and post-town. The parish is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the minister's stipend is £120. The church was originally a chapel of ease, and was preceded by a preaching station commenced about 1820. Pop. (1871) 609, (1881) 609.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Fishertown, Banffshire. See CULLEN.

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

Fishie. See FESHIE.

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

Fishtown. See CULLEN.

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

Fishwives' Causeway. See DUDDINGTON.

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

Fitful Head (Old Norse *fit-ficell*), a large bold headland in Durness parish, Shetland, flanking the NW side of Quendale Voe, 6 miles NW of Sumburgh Head. It rises to a height of 929 feet; is seen at a great distance by vessels approaching from the SW; and consists chiefly of clay slate. In the *Pirate* Scott fixes here the abode of the propheticess, Norna.

Fithie, a beautiful lake (¾ × ½ furl.), with wooded shores, in Forfar parish, Forfarshire, 2 miles ENE of the town.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fladibister, a hamlet in Duurossness parish, Shetland, 8 miles S of Lerwick.

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

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

Fleet, a small river of SE Sutherland, rising at an altitude of 750 feet above sea-level, 2 miles E by S of Lairg church, and thence winding $16\frac{3}{4}$ east-south-eastward, till it falls below Little FERRY into the Dornoch Firth. Its principal affluent is the CAIRNAIG, and it intersects or bounds the parishes of Lairg, Rogart, Golspie, and Dornoch. In its upper and middle reaches it traverses a fine glen called from it Strathfleet; lower down it expands into a tidal lagoon, Loch Fleet ($3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ miles), similar to the lagoons of the Forfarshire South Esk and the Findhorn; but in the last mile above its mouth it again contracts to a width of from 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs. Its strath, from a point near the source all down to the head of the lagoon, is traversed by the Sutherland railway, in a gradient of 1 in 84; and its stream, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NW of Rogart station, near the High Rock of Craigmare, is crossed by the railway on a stone viaduct with a single arch of 55 feet in span. The lagoon is crossed towards its head by the Mound, an embankment 995 yards long, which, taking over the public road for the eastern seaboard of Sutherland, was completed in 1816 at a cost of £12,500, and is pierced

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

Fleet Street. See ANWOTH and GATEHOUSE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Flemington, an estate, with a mansion, in Petty parish, NE Inverness-shire, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NE of Fort George station. Separated from Kilravock in 1787, it is now the property of Lewis Carmichael Urquhart, Esq., of Elgin. Loch Flemington ($4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) lies 1 mile SSE on the Croy border, half in Nairn and half in Inverness shire.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876.

Fleurs. See FLOORS.

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

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

Flisk, a parish of N Fife, whose church to the NE stands 1 furlong S of the Firth of Tay, 6 miles ENE of Newburgh station, and $7\frac{3}{4}$ NNW of the post-town Cupar, whilst on its SW border is the little village of Glenduckie, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Newburgh. Bounded NW and N by the Firth of Tay, E by Balmerino, SE by Creich, S by the Aytonhill section of Abdie, and SW

by Dunbog, it has an utmost length from ENE to WSW of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, a varying breadth of $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and 2 miles, and an area of $2854\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $240\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore. The firth, expanding here from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 miles, is fringed by a level strip 70 to 550 yards in breadth, beyond which the surface rises rapidly to 714 feet at Glenduckie Hill, 800 on the boundary with Abdie, and 600 on that with Creich, whilst from Glenduckie sinking again to less than 200 on the Dunbog border. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly Devonian, and the soil in general is a clayey loam. Rather more than one-tenth of the entire area is under wood, one-fifteenth is natural pasture, and all the rest is under cultivation. Ballanbreich Castle, a picturesque ruin, has been separately noticed. Two parsons of Flisk in the first half of the 16th century, John Waddell and James Balfour, were judges of the Court of Session; and another, John Wemyss, towards the close of that century, became principal of St Leonard's College, St Andrews. The property is mostly divided among three. Giving off a portion *quoad sacra* to Dunbog, Flisk is in the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife; the living is worth £259. The parish church, built in 1790, contains 153 sittings; and a public school, with accommodation for 73 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 40, and a grant of £49, 6s. Valuation (1866) £3666, 16s. 3d., (1882) £4452, 2s. 10d. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 300, (1831) 286, (1861) 313, (1871) 280, (1881) 259; of *g. s.* parish (1871) 212, (1881) 213.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

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

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

Flodda. See FLADDA.

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

Floors Castle, the seat of the Duke of Roxburghe, in Kelso parish, Roxburghshire, 3 furlongs from the N bank of the Tweed, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of Kelso town. As built for the first Duke in 1718 by Sir John Vanbrugh, a better playwright than architect, it was severely plain, not to say heavy-looking; but in 1849 and following years the whole was transformed by Playfair of Edinburgh into a sumptuous Tudor pile—one of the most palatial residences of the Scottish nobility. The gardens, too, already beautiful, were greatly extended (1857-60); the home farm, to the rear of the castle, was rearranged and in great measure rebuilt (1875); and no fewer than 120 model cottages were erected on the estate—all these improvements being carried out by James, sixth Duke (1816-79), who had the honour of receiving visits here from Queen Victoria (Aug. 1867), the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Albany, etc. John, third Duke (1740-1804), is remembered as a famous bibliomaniac. His library, numbering nearly 10,000 books, was sold in 1812, when the first edition of the *Decameron* (1471) brought £2260, and Caxton's *Historye of Troye* (1461) 1000 guineas. James Henry Robert Innes-Ker, present and seventh Duke since 1707 (b. 1839; suc. 1879), holds 50,459 acres in the shire, valued at £43,820, 8s. per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865. See ROXBURGH, KELSO, and CESSFORD.

Flotta, an island in the S of Orkney, lying nearly

midway between Hoy and South Ronaldshay, and flanking part of the southern side of Scalpa Flow, 15 miles SSW of Kirkwall. It has a post office under Stromness. It measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length from NE to SW, by $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extreme breadth, and is deeply pierced on the north-eastern side by an elongated bay called Panhope, which forms an excellent harbour. The coast is mostly high and rocky; the interior low, tame, and heathy, consisting mainly of sandstone and sandstone-flag. Specially well situated for fishing, and famous for its excellent fishing boats, it was the residence of the ancient Norwegian historiographer, sent from Norway to collect information respecting Scotland, and gave name to his work, the *Codex Flottensis*, from which Torfæus and subsequent historians drew much of their materials on the ancient condition of the northern districts of Scotland. Ecclesiastically, the island is included in the parish of Walls and Flotta. Pop. (1841) 405, (1861) 420, (1871) 423, (1881) 425.

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

Flowerdale, an old-fashioned mansion of the middle of last century, with beautiful grounds and finely-wooded policies, in Gairloch parish, NW Ross-shire, adjacent to Gairloch village, and to the head of the Gair Loch. It is the seat of Sir Kenneth-Smith Mackenzie of Gairloch, sixth Bart. since 1702 (b. 1832; suc. 1843), who holds 164,680 acres in the shire, valued at £7842, 15s. per annum. His ancestor, 'Eachin Roy' or 'Red Hector', second son of Alexander, seventh chieftain of Kintail, obtained a grant of Gairloch barony from James IV. in 1494.

Flowerhill. See AIRDRIE.

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

Fludha, an estate, with a mansion, in Kirkcudbright parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the town.

Fochabers, a small town in Bellie parish, NE Elgin-shire. It stands, 140 feet above sea-level, on the right bank of the Spey, 4 miles above its mouth, and 3 miles E by N of Fochabers station, in Speymouth parish, on the Highland railway, this station being $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Elgin and $11\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of Keith. Its present site is an elevated gravel terrace in a deep wooded valley, but it stood in the immediate vicinity of GORDON CASTLE till the close of last century, when, to improve the grounds of that noble mansion, it was rebuilt on the line of road from Aberdeen to Inverness, about a mile farther S. The ancient market-cross still stands in the ducal park. A handsome three-arch bridge, 382 feet long, that spans the Spey here, was partly swept away by the great flood of 1829, which raised the river nearly 9 feet above its ordinary level. The town has a quadrangular outline, with central square and streets at right angles one to another; presents a neat, well-built, and modern appearance; serves as a business centre for a considerable extent of surrounding country; communicates by coach with Keith and Portsoy; and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and railway telegraph departments, branches of the Union and Aberdeen Town and County Banks, a branch of the Elgin Savings' Bank, a penny savings' bank, 9 insurance agencies, an hotel called the Gordon Arms, a county police station (1869), a reading-room and library, and a gas-light company. Thursday is the day of a weekly corn market; fairs are held on the third Thursday of January and February, the fourth Wednesday of March, the fourth Thursday of April and May, the first Thursday of July, the second Wednesday of August, and the first Thursday of October and December; and sheriff small debt courts sit on the Saturday after the second Monday of February, June, and October. Bellie parish church, on the S side of the square, is a handsome edifice of 1797, with a portico and a spire. Other places of worship are a Free church, a Roman Catholic church (1828), and an Episcopal church, which, built in 1835 at a cost of £1200, was, at a further cost of over £2000, internally restored in 1874. The antiquary, George Chalmers (1742-1825), and William Marshall

(1748-1833), whom Burns styles 'the first composer of Strathspeys of the age,' were both born at the old town. Milne's Free School arose from a bequest of £20,000 by Alexander Milne, another native, who died at New Orleans in 1838. Opened with great ceremony in 1846, it is a splendid edifice, finely situated, and comprises a hall (58 by 22 feet), 4 other class-rooms, and a rector's dwelling-house. It is conducted by a rector, an English master, an arithmetic and writing master, and a mistress—all appointed by a body of directors, and, with accommodation for 723 children, it had (1881) an average attendance of 336, and a grant of £284, 2s. The town is a burgh of barony, governed by a baron bailie under the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. Pop. (1841) 1135, (1861) 1149, (1871) 1227, (1881) 1189.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 95, 1876.

Fodderty, a parish of south-eastern and central Ross and Cromarty, traversed for $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles by the Dingwall and Skye branch of the Highland railway, from a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by N of Dingwall to the foot of Loch Garve. Strathpeffer station thereon lies $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Dingwall; and the parish also contains STRATHPEFFER Spa, AUCHTERNEED hamlet, and MARYBURGH village. It is bounded N by Kincardine, NE by Alness, Kiltarn, and Dingwall, SE by Urquhart, S by Urray, and SW by Contin. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is 23 miles; its width varies between 1 mile and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $65,264\frac{2}{3}$ acres, of which $988\frac{2}{3}$ are water, and $2720\frac{2}{3}$ belong to the Maryburgh or south-eastern portion, detached from the main body by a strip of Dingwall parish, $\frac{3}{8}$ furlong broad at the narrowest. Through this south-eastern section the CONAN flows $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-eastward to the head of Cromarty Firth; whilst in the main body, the PEFFER, rising at an altitude of 1750 feet, winds $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward and east-by-northward, till, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above its mouth, it passes off into Dingwall. Lakes are Loch Ussie ($6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ furl.; 419 feet), lying partly in Dingwall and partly in the detached portion; Lochs GARVE ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile; 220 feet) and Gorm ($2 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 1900 feet), on the Contin border; CROM Loch ($\frac{3}{8}$ mile \times $3\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 1720 feet), on the Kincardine border; and Loch Toll a' Mhnic ($5\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ furl.; 880 feet), in the north-western interior. The surface declines to 20 feet above sea-level along the Peffer, and S of the railway attains 579 feet at conical Knock Farril, 801 at Creag Ulladail, and 874 at Creag an Fhithich; north-westward it rises to 1172 at Drimh a' Chnilein, 1705 at Carn Gorm, 3106 at An Cabar, 3429 at huge humpish *BEN WYVIS, 2206 at *Carn nan Con Rnadh, and 2551 at Meall a' Ghrianain, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish, the highest point in whose detached portion is 628 feet. A calcareo-bituminous rock—fish-bed schist of the Old Red sandstone series—occurs in large quantities in the lower parts of Fodderty. It emits, when broken, a peculiar foetid odour; and to it the Wells owe their ingredients and properties. A seam of soft friable bitumen in a hill above Castle-Leod is capable of yielding a high percentage of oil, though not enough to repay the cost of working, as proved by investigations of 1870-71. The rocks of the mountainous north-western region are gneissose chiefly, of Silurian age. The soil of the arable lands ranges from a strong reddish clay to a fine free loam, and great improvements have been carried out on the Duchess of Sutherland's property since 1867 in the way of reclaiming, fencing, planting, building, etc.; still the arable area is small, compared with hill-pasture and moorland. A cairn, measuring 260 feet by 20, is on the lands of Hilton, where and on Cromarty estate are remains of two stone circles; two standing stones adjoin the parish church; and several kistvaens or ancient stone coffins have been found to the N of the churchyard. The chief antiquity, the vitrified fort on KNOCK FARRIL, is noticed separately, as also is the chief mansion, CASTLE-LEOD. Four proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of between £100 and £500, and 6 of less than £100. Giving off portions to the *quoad sacra* parishes of Carnach and Kinlochmichart, Fodderty is in the presbytery

of Dingwall and synod of Ross; the living is worth £354. The parish church, 9 furlongs ESE of Strathpeffer station, was built in 1807, and, as enlarged in 1835, contains 640 sittings. There are two Free churches, one of Maryburgh and one of Fodderty and Contin; and two public schools, Fodderty and Maryburgh, with respective accommodation for 165 and 121 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 111 and 117, and grants of £84, 1s. and £107, 1s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £7538, (1882) £12,583, 15s. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 1829, (1831) 2232, (1861) 2247, (1871) 2121, (1881) 2047, of whom 1381 were Gaelic-speaking; of ecclesiastical parish (1871) 1943, (1881) 1880.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 83, 93, 1881.

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

Fogo, a hamlet and a parish of central Berwickshire. The hamlet lies on the right bank of Blackadder Water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Marchmont station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of its post-town, Duns.

The parish is bounded N and NE by Edrom, E by Swinton, S by Eccles, SW by Greenlaw, and NW by Polwarth. Its utmost length, from ENE to WSW, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth is 2 miles; and its area is 4669 acres, of which $17\frac{1}{4}$ are water. Blackadder Water winds $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-eastward through the north-western interior, and then for 1 mile traces the northern border; its channel is a sort of huge furrow here, between parallel ranges of low heights, that nowhere sink much below 300, or much exceed 500, feet above sea-level. Sandstone, the principal rock, was formerly quarried; and boulder clay lies so deep that the steep banks of the Blackadder can be ploughed within a few yards of the stream. The soil on the higher grounds is a deep black loam, extremely fertile; that of the lower grounds is thinner, and lies on till, yet is very far from being unproductive. Some 300 acres are under wood, 40 or so are natural pasture, and all the rest of the land is under cultivation. A Roman camp, crowning a commanding elevation (500 feet) at Chesters, near the south-western extremity of the parish, and approached by a causeway through a marsh, has been nearly obliterated by the operations of agriculture. Caldra and Charterhall, both separately noticed, are mansions; and the property is divided among four. Fogo is in the presbytery of Duns and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £300. The parish church, on the Blackadder's bank, at the village, is an old and picturesque, ivy-mantled building, enlarged in 1853, and containing 278 sittings. A public school, with accommodation for 123 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 57, and a grant of £52, 18s. 6d. Valuation (1882) £7959. Pop. (1801) 507, (1831) 433, (1851) 604, (1861) 559, (1871) 502, (1881) 468.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 26, 25, 1864-63.

Foinaven or Foinne-Bheinn, a mountain (2980 feet) on the mutual border of Eddrachillis and Durness parish, NW Sutherland, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of the head of Loch Eriboll.

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

Follart, Loch. See DUNVEGAN.

Foodiecast, a hamlet in the SW corner of Dairsie parish, Fife, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Cnpar.

Footdee. See ABERDEN, p. 9.

Fopachy, a landing-place for vessels, but without any proper harbour, in Kirkhill parish, Inverness-shire, on the S side of the Beany Firth, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NW of Bun-chrew station.

Forbes, a hamlet and an ancient parish in Aberdeen-shire. The hamlet lies on the left bank of the river Don, at the Bridge of Alford, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of Alford village, and has a good inn, the Forbes Arms, and a post office under Aberdeen. The parish was annexed in 1722 to Kearn, from which it is separated by a range of

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

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

Ford. See FORD-LOCHAWA.

Fordel, an estate, with a mansion, in Dalgety parish, Fife. The mansion, standing $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Inverkeithing, is a castellated edifice, whose picturesque grounds contain a darkly wooded glen, with a cascade of 50 feet in fall. It was the seat of George William Mercer-Henderson, Esq. (1823-81), who owned 1955 acres in the shire, valued at £5843 per annum, and on whose death Fordel passed to his youngest sister, Edith Isabella, married in 1866 to the Hon. Hamilton-Hew-Adam Duncan, second son of the first Earl of Camperdown. Extensive coal mines, worked on the estate since 1600, still yield a large though a diminished output. They lie beneath a surface rising from a few feet to 420 feet above sea-level, being chiefly situated in the southern and south-eastern vicinity of Crossgates; and have a tram railway, called the Fordel railway, 4 miles in length, communicating with the seaboard village of St Davids, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by S of Inverkeithing.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 40, 32, 1867-57.

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

Ford-Lochawe, a village in Kilmartin and Glassary parishes, Argyllshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of the head of Loch Awe, and 12 miles N of Lochgilphead, under which it has a post and telegraph office. During the summer months it forms a point of communication between a public coach running from Ardrishaig and a small steamer sailing up from Brander, at the foot of Loch Awe; and it has an inn, a public school, and an Established mission station, conjoint with one at Lochgair.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 37, 1876.

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

Ford of Pitcur, a hamlet in Kettius parish, Forfarshire, 3 miles SE of Coupar-Angus.

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

The parish is bounded NW and N by Strachan, NE by Glenhervie, SE by Arbutnott, S by Laurencekirk and Marykirk, and W by Fettercarrin. Its greatest length, from E to W, is 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is 26,937 acres, of which 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. BERVIE Water, gathering its four head-streams in the northern extremity of the parish, winds 11 miles south-eastward and south-by-westward, chiefly along the Glenhervie and Arbutnott borders; LUTHER Water, from its source above Drumtochty, curves $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward and southward, past Auchinblae, on its way to the river North Esk; and of two of its own little tributaries, Ferdun Water and Dourie Burn, the former traverses the western interior, the latter traces the boundary with Fettercarrin. Sinking along Bervie Water to 170, along Luther Water to 190, feet

above sea-level, the surface thence rises to 717 feet at Knock Hill, 725 at Herscha Hill, 1055 at Black Hill, 1358 at Strathfinella Hill, 1000 at Arnbarrow Hill, 1664 at *Whitelaws, 1488 at *Cairn O'Mount, 1194 at Hill of Annahar, 1527 at *Goyle Hill, 1146 at Aikenhead, and 1291 at the *Builg, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate right on the north-western border. The northern and larger portion of the parish, known as the Brae district, consists, thus, of ridges and spurs of the frontier Grampians, with intersecting glens and vales; and presents, especially along the course of Luther Water, and around the base of Strathfinella Hill, not a few scenes of more than common beauty. The southern district, part of the Howe of the Mearns, is all nearly level, nowhere attaining 300 feet above sea-level. The principal rocks of the uplands are clay slate, mica slate, and other metamorphic rocks; those of the Howe are New Red sandstone, sandstone conglomerate, and intruded trap; and limestone occurs at Drumtochty and Glenfarquhar. The soil of this, the most important agricultural parish in the county, is very various. A large proportion is strong clayey loam, a considerable extent good medium loam, and a pretty large area light loam. The subsoil is a mixture of clay and gravel in some parts, and hard gravel in others (*Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1881, pp. 115-117). Fully one-thirteenth of the entire parish is under wood, and rather less than one-half is arable. Near Fordoun House are traces of a Roman camp; the 'Priest's Wells,' in 'Friar's Glen,' above Drumtochty, mark the probable site of a religious house, said to have been a Carmelite friary; a stone circle stood on Herscha Hill, an ancient castle in Glenfarquhar; and Arnbarrow Hill was traversed by the Deer Dyke. Antiquities noticed separately are FINELLA CASTLE, CASTLETON, and the site of the town of KINCARDINE, the former capital of the county. George Wishart, burned at St Andrews as a heretic in 1546, was of Pittarow; and other natives of Fordoun were Alexander Hamilton, M.D. (1739-1802), an eminent physician, and the judge James Burnet, Lord Monboddo (1714-99), who anticipated Darwin in an evolution theory—of monkeys whose tails wore off with constant sitting. So, too, according to Camden, was John of Fordun, a 14th century chronicler, whose 'carefully manipulated fictions'—the *Scotichronicon*—have been edited by Dr Skene (Edinh. 1871) for the 'Historians of Scotland' series. To Fordun this parish is mainly indebted for its supposed connection with the 'chief apostle of the Scottish nation,' St Palladius, whose name is preserved in Paldy Fair, and whose chapel, with a rude piscina, still stands in the parish churchyard. In 430, we are told, Pope Celestine sent him to Scotland ('in Scotiam') 'as the first bishop therein, with Serf and TERNAN for fellow-workers; and at Fordoun he founded a church, and shortly afterwards there was crowned with martyrdom.' But 'Scotia' in 430 could have meant Ireland only; and Skene, in vol. ii. of his *Celtic Scotland* (1877, pp. 26-32), shows that St Serf belonged to the latter part of the 7th century. His solution is, that TERNAN, and TERNAN alone, really was a disciple of Palladius, and brought his relics from either Ireland or Galloway to his own native district in the territories of the southern Picts, who had been converted by St Ninian, and that, as founder of the church of Fordoun in honour of Palladius he became to some extent identified with him. (See also BANCHORY-TERNAN and CULROSS.) Fordoun House, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile SSE of Auchinblae, belongs to Viscount Arbutnott, but is merely a farmhouse now. Other mansions, treated of separately, are DRUMTOCHTY CASTLE and MONBODDO HOUSE; and 11 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 3 of between £100 and £500, 3 of from £50 to £100, and 16 of from £20 to £50. Fordoun gives name to a presbytery in the synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £440. The church, a little to the S of Auchinblae, is a good Gothic structure of 1829, with 1230 sittings, and a conspicuous tower 93 feet high. There is also a Free church. The 'Minstrel,' James Beattie (1735-1803), was parish schoolmaster from 1753 to 1758. Three public schools—Fordoun, Landsend,

and Tippetty—with respective accommodation for 208, 60, and 49 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 131, 33, and 33, and grants of £130, 4s. 6d., £24, 17s., and £43, 15s. Valuation (1856) £15,949, (1882) £21,610, 10s. 8d., plus £1821 for railway. Pop. (1801) 2203, (1831) 2238, (1861) 2297, (1871) 2113, (1881) 1992.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 66, 1871.

The presbytery of Fordoun, now meeting at Laurencekirk, comprises the *quoad civilia* parishes of Arbuthnott, Benholm, Bervie, Dunnottar, Fettercairn, Fetteresso, Fordoun, Garvock, Glenbervie, Kinneff and Caterline, Laurencekirk, Marykirk, and St Cyrus, with the *quoad sacra* parishes of Cookney and Rickarton. Pop. (1871) 23,895, (1881) 23,830, of whom 7479 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—The Free Church also has a presbytery of Fordoun, with churches at Benholm, Bervie, Fettercairn, Fordoun, Glenbervie, Kinneff, Laurencekirk, Marykirk, St Cyrus, and Stonehaven, which together had 1572 communicants in 1881.

Fordyce, a village and a coast parish of Banffshire. The village, standing on the right bank of the Burn of Fordyce, 2½ miles SW of Portsoy and 4 ESE of Cullen, is a burgh of barony under the Earl of Seafield, having received its first charter in 1499, and another in 1592. It has a post office under Banff, and a fair on the second Wednesday of November.

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

England. Limestone has been worked in three quarries near Fordyce village, near Sandend, and at the mouth of the Burn of Boyne; and trap rocks, comprising common greenstone, syenitic greenstone, hypersthenic greenstone, and augitic greenstone, occupy most of the interior. The soil is variously a light or a clay loam, and a strong clay, very productive along the seaboard, but cold and wet towards the S. One-half of the entire area is regularly or occasionally in tillage; one-fifth is under wood; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. Glassaugh House is a chief mansion, and Findlater Castle a chief antiquity, both being separately noticed. Other antiquities are remains of an ancient camp on Durn Hill, and cairns, tumuli, and remains of ancient Caledonian stone circles in various places. Four proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 6 of from £50 to £100, and 18 of from £20 to £50. The seat of a presbytery in the synod of Aberdeen, this parish is divided ecclesiastically into Fordyce proper and the *quoad sacra* parish of Portsoy, the former a living worth £418. Its parish church, at the village, was built in 1804, and contains 1100 sittings. At the village, too, is a Free church; and five other places of worship are noticed under Portsoy. Fordyce Academy, an institution for the education and board of nine boys of the name of Smith, natives of the parish, was founded and endowed in 1790 by Mr George Smith of Bombay. Besides three schools at Portsoy, the five public schools of Bogmichals, Brodiesord, Fordyce, Fordyce female, and Sandend, with respective accommodation for 49, 70, 124, 72, and 64 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 35, 39, 136, 66, and 42, and grants of £31, 8s. 6d., £32, 10s. 6d., £121, 12s., £57, 15s., and £37, 5s. Valuation (1843) £8712, 3s. 5d., (1882) £19,216, 4s. Pop. (1801) 2747, (1831) 3364, (1861) 4145, (1871) 4153, (1881) 4289, of whom 1976 were in the ecclesiastical parish and the registration district of Fordyce.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 96, 1876.

The presbytery of Fordyce comprises the *quoad civilia* parishes of Banff, Boyndie, Cullen, Deskford, Fordyce, Ordiquhill, and Rathven, the *quoad sacra* parishes of Buckie, Enzie, Ord, and Portsoy, and the chapelry of Seafield. Pop. (1871) 25,776, (1881) 26,345, of whom 4507 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—The Free Church also has a presbytery of Fordyce, whose ten churches of Banff, Boyndie, Buckie, Cullen, Deskford, Enzie, Fordyce, Ordiquhill, Portknockie, and Portsoy, together had 2514 communicants in 1881.

Forebank. See DUNDEE, p. 418.

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

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

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

Forestfield. See FORRESTFIELD.

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

Forewood. See MURDESTON.

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

of the Caledonian with its 'through' line to Aberdeen (1839-50), it is 15½ miles WSW of Bridge of Dun Junction, 57¼ SSW of Aberdeen, 17¼ N by W of Broughty Ferry, 63½ NNE of Edinburgh, 32½ NE of Perth, and 95 NE of Glasgow. The country round is undulating; and the town stands, 200 feet above sea-level, in a kind of basin formed by the surrounding slopes. It is a burgh of great antiquity, having been a royal residence in the time of Malcolm Ceanmhor, whose castle was situated on the Castlehill, a conical mound at the NE end of the town. This is alleged by Boece and Buchanan to have been the meeting-place of the parliament held in 1057, at which surnames and titles were first conferred on the Scottish nobility. The castle, from remains in existence at the beginning of this century, is supposed to have been very extensive, and the ruins furnished building material for the old steeple and the W entrance of the old church, as well as for many houses in the town. A figure of the castle appears in the common seal of the burgh as well as on the market-cross of 1684, which was removed a good many years ago by the magistrates to the site of the old castle. Malcolm's queen, St Margaret, had also a residence on the Inch in Forfar Loch, a sheet of water which, lying in Glamis parish, but immediately W of the town, at an altitude of 171 feet, has been reduced by draining operations to an utmost length and breadth of 9 and 2 furlongs. The Inch, reduced now to a peninsula, was for many years regarded as wholly artificial, a 'crannog' in fact or lake-dwelling; but recent researches shew that it is 'the highest part of a narrow ridge of natural gravel which runs into the loch, and the so-called causeway is a continuation of this ridge as it dips into the deep water' (*Ancient Scottish Lake-Dwellings*, Edinb. 1882). This causeway, which was supposed to run the whole length of the island, was said by tradition to have been used in former days as a means of passing from the island. Tradition, too, associates some weapons found in the loch in 1770 with the murderers of Malcolm II., who, after committing the crime in GLAMIS CASTLE, tried to cross Forfar Loch on the ice, and were drowned. Besides these scraps of questionable history, memorials of royal residence survive in the designations of such localities as the King's Muir, the Queen's Well, the Queen's Manor, the Palace Dykes, and so on. An annual *fête* in honour of Queen Margaret, held on the Inch, was long a vestige of the royal connection with Forfar. The charter elevating the town to the dignity of a royal burgh was granted by David I. (1124-53), and the records of the parliaments of Scotland show that assemblies were held there by William the Lion, by Alexander II., and by Robert II. The town was almost totally destroyed by accidental fire in 1244. In 1291 King Edward I. of England was refused admission to the castle by Gilbert de Umfraville; but it was occupied by him and his suite from the 3d till the 6th of July 1296. In 1308, when 'stuffed all with Englishmen,' this castle was captured by Bruce and Philip, the forer of Plater, who, making an escalade under cover of night, slew all the garrison, and 'brek down the wall.' It was never rebuilt. In the Great Rebellion Forfar adhered to the King, so, after the English had taken Dundee, Colonel Ocky marched thence to Forfar with a considerable body of dragoons, and not only liberated an imprisoned spy, but pillaged and harassed the town. In 1665 a charter of confirmation of its early privileges was granted by Charles II. in requital of this plundering and of the protest of ex-Provost Strang in 1647 against the proposal to hand over Charles I. to the tender mercies of the English rebels. In 1684 the market-cross was erected at the expense of the Crown, and stood in its original position for a century and a half, till removed as before noted. In connection with Provost Strang, or rather with his posterity, a curious story is told. Two of this family had settled at Stockholm, where they prospered. About the end of the 17th century they sent home a fine-toned bell for the parish church steeple. When the gift arrived at Dundee, the magistrates of that place claimed it on the ground that it was too good for Forfar. A struggle

took place, in the course of which the tongue of the bell, said to have been of silver, was wrenched out and thrown into the river. After a time the Forfar folk got possession of their property, but the Dundee magistrates refused to let it be conveyed away unless the town of Forfar bought all the ground it would pass over between the quay and the boundary of Dundee. A large sum had to be paid, and the road is known still as Forfar Loan. The townsfolk of Forfar turned out in holiday costume to welcome the gift on its arrival. A new tongue was not supplied for a century, and even now the clapper in use is regarded as insufficient to bring out the full tones of the bell. Dundee was not the only town with which Forfar got at loggerheads. The *sutors* of Forfar and the *weavers* of Kirriemuir had a long-standing feud, which often used to result in blows. Drummond of Hawthornden relates that, when he visited Forfar in 1648, he was refused shelter because he was a poet and a royalist. He passed on to Kirriemuir, where they equally abhorred these two 'crimes'; but, anxious to differ from the Forfarrians, they made him heartily welcome. In return he wrote a quatrain, in which Kirriemuir was praised and Forfar satirised. A body of William of Orange's forces, stationed at Forfar in 1689, ate and destroyed all kinds of victual to the value of £8000, forced horses, carts, and free quarters to the extent of £2000 more, and left the toll-booth and schoolhouse in a state of ruin. Another reminiscence of the 'good old times' is centred in a specimen of the 'branks' called the witches' bridle, which, long preserved in the old steeple, is now in the public library. It consists of a collar in four sections, hinged so as to enclose the neck. Behind is a short chain, and in front a prong, like the rowel of a spur, projects inwards, and was fixed in the mouth to act as a gag at the executions. The victims were led by the chain to the Witches' Howe, a small hollow N of the town, where the stake was erected. The bridle was picked up from the ashes after the execution. Nine women were burned at Forfar between 1650 and 1662; and 'Johne Kinked, pricker of the witches in Trenent,' being brought to Forfar, was made a freeman of the burgh just ten days after that honour had been conferred on a cadet of the noble family of Keith-Marischal. A highwayman hanged on Balmashanner Hill in 1785 was the last person executed in Scotland by sentence of a sheriff. Patrick Abercrombie, physician and historian, was born at Forfar in 1656; and John Jamieson, D.D. (1759-1839), of 'Scottish Dictionary' fame, was minister of the Secession congregation from 1780 till 1797. Archibald Douglas, son of the second Marquis of Douglas, was in 1661 created Earl of Forfar, a title which devolved on the Duke of Douglas at the death of the second Earl from seventeen wounds received at Sheriffmuir (1715), and with the Duke it expired (1761). One curious thing in connection with Forfar is the fact that, down to 1593, its market-day was Sunday.

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

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

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

In 1526 Boece speaks of Forfar as 'having in time past been a notable citie, though now it is brought to little more than a countrie village, replenished with simple cottages;' down to the middle of last century its 'sinuous and ill-compacted streets consisted chiefly of old thatched houses;' but the Forfar of to-day is a comfortable and well-built town with several good public buildings. The High Street, with West Port, extends irregularly, from SW to NE, to a length of about 1200 yards. Castle Street branches off to the northward, and contains the sheriff-court houses, built in 1869-71. They consist of a centre of two stories with wings and attics, and comprise a principal court-room 50 feet long, 33 broad, and 26 high; and a smaller court-room 21 by 24 feet. The old county buildings were near these courts, and were built about 1830 at a cost of nearly £5000. In 1869, after the opening of the sheriff-court houses, they were condemned as unsuited to their purposes, and a difficulty arose as to what should be done with them. Ultimately they were pulled down, and new county buildings, designed by Mr Wardrop, erected in their stead. They cost £4000, and include a county hall 65 by 35 feet, and other apartments, one of them a strong-room for records. In the hall are portraits of the hero of Camperdown by Opie, of Henry Dundas, Lord Melville, by Raeburn, and others. The town-hall is close to the court-houses, and affords accommodation to the free library, which, opened on 7 Jan. 1871, contains 4450 volumes. The county police station stands at the E corner of the county buildings, with which it communicates on both stories. In 1869 a hall for public meetings was erected by Mr Peter Reid, of 'Forfar Rock' celebrity, at a cost of £5000. Mr Reid afterwards spent £1000 in furnishing and adorning the hall. During his lifetime he was to draw the revenues of the hall, keeping it in good repair, and in June 1874 he made a disposition by which it and all its contents should go to the town on his death. In Nov. 1870 a public meeting resolved to place a marble bust of Mr Reid in the hall, and this resolution was carried into effect, Mr J. Hutchison, R.S.A., being the sculptor. The county prison, which stands a little to the northward of the town, was erected in 1843, legalised in 1852, and closed by order of the Home Office in 1882.

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

of about £650. The Episcopal church of St John the Evangelist, in East High Street, is in the Early English style, and was erected in 1879-81, at a cost of £12,000, from designs by Mr R. R. Anderson. It consists of a nave (90 feet by 31), with a N aisle (74 × 18½ feet) and a chancel (42½ × 21½ feet). The spire at the extremity is incomplete, 40 feet only of the projected 163 having been constructed. The height of the church to the apex of the nave is 42 feet, and the building is seated for 600. The organ, by Conagher, stands in a chamber 24 by 12 feet, and the case, like the pulpit and choir stalls, is of carved oak. This is the third Episcopal church in Forfar since 1775. At the Revolution of 1688 the Episcopalians were not ejected from the parish church, but remained till the beginning of the 18th century, and communion was administered there by them at Christmas and Easter till 1721. After that, service was uninterruptedly held in the old Priory church of Restenneth, and after 1745 in houses in secret till 1775, when a church was built. This building still stands, but it was only occupied by the Episcopal congregation till 1822, when Deau Skinner built the church that was pulled down in 1879 to make room for the present one. A Baptist chapel in Manor Street is an Early Gothic edifice, built in 1876 at a cost of £1700, and containing 400 sittings. In 1881 the following were the six schools under the burgh school-board, with accommodation, average attendance, and Government grant:—Academy (534, 238, £199, 13s.), East (300, 296, £259), Forfar (273, 186, £155), Industrial (184, 94, £63, 7s.), North (300, 300, £262, 6s.), Wellbrahead (280, 250, £177, 7s.), and West (300, 269, £229, 2s. 6d.).

There are in the burgh, an infirmary, a choral union, a subscription library (founded 1795), a mechanics' reading-room, horticultural, building, debating, golf, angling, cricket, bowling, and other societies and clubs, including two good templar lodges. A fine cemetery, 11 acres in extent, to the southward of the town, was opened in 1850, and contains a monument, erected in 1852 by subscription, to Sir Robert Peel. The figure stands upon a large pedestal, and is surmounted by a dome upborne on eight pillars. The architect was Mr James MacLaren of Dundee, and the sculptor Mr Wm. Anderson of Perth. The gas-works are managed by the corporation; and a first-class supply of gravitation water was introduced into the town in 1881.

As regards manufactures Forfar makes a small show compared with other towns in the county. Coarse linen and jute manufacture, tanning, and one or two minor industries practically exhaust the catalogue. In old days Forfar was famous for the manufacture of wooden soled shoes or brogues, from which arises the appellation 'the sutors of Forfar,' above alluded to. There are three incorporated trades—glovers, shoemakers, and tailors, that of the shoemakers being the most ancient.

The incorporation of weavers was abolished by an Act of Parliament for the improvement of the linen trade. Forfar has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and of the Royal, British Linen, National, Union, and Commercial

Banks, a National Security savings' bank, 26 insurance agencies, 5 hotels, and a Friday Liberal paper, the *Forfar Herald* (1878). The burgh is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a treasurer, and 10 councillors, who



Seal of Forfar.

also act as police commissioners. The regular courts are the burgh or bailie courts, and the burgh police court. Forfar unites with MONTROSE, ARBROATH, BRECHIN, and Bervie to return a member to parliament, its parliamentary and municipal constituency being 1452 in 1882. The corporation revenue was £3094 in 1881. Annual value of real property (1866) £17,434, (1876) £28,255, (1882) £34,080, 15s. 3d., plus £1919 for railways. Pop. of royal burgh (1881) 13,579; of parliamentary burgh (1841) 8362, (1851) 9311, (1861) 9258, (1871) 11,031, (1881) 12,817, of whom 5686 were males, and 7131 females. Houses (1881) 2868 inhabited, 69 vacant, 15 building.

The parish of Forfar, containing also Lunanhead, Carseburn, and Kingsmuir hamlets, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE, $1\frac{1}{2}$ NNE, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ SE of the town, is bounded N by Rescobie, E by Rescobie and Dunnichen, S by Inverarity, SW by Kinnettles, W by Kinnettles and Glamis, and NW by Kirriemuir. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is 8379 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres, of which 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ are water. Loch Fithie ($3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ furl.), 2 miles ENE of the town, is a pretty little sheet of water, with wooded rising banks; Restenneth Loch, near Lunanhead, was drained many years ago for its marl. Streams there are none of any consequence; but the drainage is partly carried eastward to the Lunan, and partly westward to Dean Water. The surface, all part of Strathmore or the Howe of Angus, is flat to the N of the town, sinking little below, and little exceeding, 200 feet above sea-level, but rises southwards to 572 feet at Balmashanner Hill and 761 near Lour. The rocks are Devonian, lower or Forfarshire flagstones; and the soil is mainly a fertile loam. There are traces of a 'Pictish camp' at Restenneth, and of a 'Roman camp' a little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of the town, the latter 'capable of holding upwards of 26,000 men;' but Restenneth Priory is the chief antiquity. This is noticed separately, as also is the only mansion, Lour House. Eight proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 28 of between £100 and £500, 37 of from £50 to £100, and 128 of from £20 to £50. The seat of a presbytery in the synod of Angus and Mearns, this parish is ecclesiastically divided into Forfar proper and St James's *quoad sacra* parish, the former a living worth £540. Two landward public schools, Kingsmuir and Lunanhead, with respective accommodation for 80 and 120 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 69 and 89, and grants of £58, 17s. and £77, 8s. 6d. Valuation (1857) £7955, (1882) £12,346, 15s. 11d., plus £3701 for railways. Pop. (1801) 5167, (1831) 7049, (1861) 10,838, (1871) 12,585, (1881) 14,470, of whom 3882 were in St James's, and 10,588 in Forfar ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

The presbytery of Forfar comprehends the *quoad civilia* parishes of Forfar, Aberlemno, Cortachy, Dunnichen, Glamis, Inverarity, Kinnettles, Kirriemuir, Oathlaw, Rescobie, and Tannadice, the *quoad sacra* parishes of Clova, Forfar St James, Kirriemuir-South, and Glenprosen. Pop. (1871) 27,694, (1881) 35,201, of whom 8429 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—The Free Church also has a presbytery of Forfar, with 2 churches in Forfar, 2 in Kirriemuir, and 4 in respectively Aberlemno, Dunnichen, Kinnettles, and Memus, which eight had together 2140 communicants in 1881.

Forfar and Arbroath Railway. See ARBROATH AND FORFAR RAILWAY.

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

of the counties of Scotland, it has an utmost length from N to S of 36 miles, an utmost width from E to W of 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an area of 890 square miles or 569,840 acres, of which 6486 are foreshore and 3178 water. It is divided into four well-marked natural divisions—the shore district, consisting chiefly of sandy dunes and links, 37 miles long, with a breadth of from 3 to 8 miles; the range of the Sidlaw Hills, 22 miles long by 3 to 6 miles broad; Strathmore, the 'great valley,' otherwise called the *Howe of Angus*, 32 miles by 4 to 6 miles broad; and the hilly district or *Braes of Angus*, rising into the Grampian range, and measuring 24 miles by 5 to 9 miles broad.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The surface of Forfarshire is much diversified. Along the northern and western boundaries extends the Grampian range, having Glas Maol (3502) as the highest point, with upwards of sixty peaks exceeding 2000 feet. The Sidlaw Hills, on the S of the great glen, form a picturesque element in the scenery of the county. These are verdant hills, with a maximum height of 1399 feet at Auchterhouse Hill, and run down gradually to the eastward, where the range is cultivated to the top. Principal summits in the Grampian range are Cairn na Glasher (3454 feet), Cairn Bannoch (3314), Broad Cairn (3268), Tolmount (3143), Driesch (3105), Mount Keen (3077), Mayar (3043), Finalty (2954), Braidecairn (2907), Ben Tirran (2939), White Hill (2544), Carn Aighe (2824), Bonstie Ley (2868), Monamenach (2649), Mount Battock (2555), Black Hill (2469), Hill of Cat (2435), Cairn Inks (2483), East Cairn (2518), Mount Blair (2441), Cock Cairn (2387), West Knock (2300), the Hill of Wirren (2220), The Bulg (1986), Naked Tam (1607), and the White Caterthun (976). In the Sidlaw Hills, the Gallowhill (1242 feet), Gash (1141), Keillor (1088), and Hayston Hill (1034) are notable. Dundee Law, overlooking the town, is 571 feet in height. In the Braes of Angus the county presents much that is grand and characteristic in hill scenery; and in the southern parts the finely-wooded and richly-cultivated landscape presents great beauty and attractiveness. The lochs of the county, as well as its rivers, are insignificant in view of the large district drained, the course of the streams being necessarily short, as from the position of the watershed the county receives no streams from other districts, while it gives off some that increase in bulk

before augmenting the Tay, which reckons as a Perthshire river. Two mountain burns, the Lec and the Eunoch or Unich, unite in Lochlee parish, 1½ mile above the lake of that name, which, measuring 9 by 2½ furlongs, is 'a wild lake closed in by mountains.' The Lec, flowing from the loch, joins the Mark at Invermark, forming the North Esk, a stream which, after a course of 29 miles, falls into the German Ocean, and traces, during the last 15 miles of its course, the boundary between Forfar and Kincardine. Its principal affluent in the county is West Water, rising in Lethnot parish, and joining the Esk at Stracathro. The South Esk, rising in Clova, has a course of 48½ miles, and runs into Montrose Basin. In its upper course it is a mountain stream, but, after receiving its principal tributaries, it runs due E through Strathmore as a quiet lowland river. Parallel with its upper course is Glen Prosen, whence the South Esk receives Prosen Water. The other main affluents are the Carity, the Noran, the Lemno, and the Pow. Further is the beautiful valley of Glen Isla, where the Isla has its rise. One-third of the total course of this stream is in Perthshire, where it joins the Tay, after receiving the waters of many small streams. On the Isla is a waterfall of 80 feet, the 'Reeky Linn,' so called from the cloud of spray constantly thrown up; and further down are the Slugs of Auchrannie, a dark channel where the river runs between steep rocks. One affluent of the Isla, the Dean, issues from FORFAR Loch; and one of the Dean's tributaries, the Arity, presents the peculiarity of rising within 7 miles of the mouth of the Tay, and running a course of 70 miles before it falls into the German Ocean. The smaller streams flowing direct to the sea embrace the Lunan, running into the bay of that name, the Brothock, the Elliot, the Dighty, rising in the Lochs of Lundie and receiving the Fithie, all of which reach the ocean between Arbroath and Broughty Ferry. The lochs and streams of Forfarshire afford excellent sport for the angler. The North Esk yields salmon, sea-trout, and common trout, the net fishings being very valuable, as many as 700 or 800 salmon being taken on the first day of the season. The South Esk and its tributaries yield trout, while salmon are also plentiful from Brechin downwards, but the latter are strictly preserved. The Isla, both in its Forfarshire and its Perthshire sections, receives a high character from Mr Watson Lyall in his *Sportsman's Guide*; salmon penetrate to the Slugs of Auchrannie, and up to this point there are heavy pike and trout of very fine quality. Above the Reekie Linn the stream yields first-rate sport. Loch Wharral, in the same locality, is abundant in good small trout. Loch Brandy, situated amidst wild and beautiful scenery, 2070 feet above sea-level, is uncertain, but frequently gives good sport. Loch Esk, in Clova, affords large but shy trout. Dun's Dish, an artificial loch near Bridge of Dun, and private property, yields perch. Forfar Loch is famous for large pike and perch, the former running to 30 lbs. on occasion. Loch Lee, the largest in the county, yields trout of two kinds and char in abundance. The Lochs of Lundie, in the parish of Lundie, belong to Lord Camperdown, and yield perch and pike. The reservoirs of Monikie have been stocked with Loch Leven and other trout, and yield fair sport. Loch Rescobie yields perch, pike, and eels, and is open to the public. The county contains several notable deer forests, including those of Clova, Caanlochan, Bachnagairn, and Invermark. In the latter the Mark stream flows, and at the 'Queen's Well,' formerly the *White Well*, and now named in commemoration of the fact of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort having rested and lunched here in Sept. 1861 in travelling from Balmoral to Invermark Lodge, the Earl of Dalhousie has erected a handsome monument of three open crossed arches resembling a Scottish crown. It bears an inscription in imitation of that in *Marmion*—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The following list comprises the fossils obtained from the two fish beds of Forfarshire:—(Fishes), *Acanthodes Mitchellii*, *Diplacanthus gracilis*, *Euthacanthus M'Nicolii*, *E. gracilis*, *E. elegans*, *E. grandis*, *E. curtus*, *Paraxius incurvus*, *P. falcatus*, *Climacodus reticulatus*, *C. uncinatus*, *C. scutigcr*, *Cephalopterus Pagci*, *Pteraspis Mitchellii*, *Eucephalaspis Lyellii*, *E. Powrei*, *E. Pagei*, *E. asper*, *Scaphaspis Loydii*. (Eurypterids), *Pterygotus Anglicus*, *P. minor*, *Stylonurus Powrei*, *S. Scoticus*, *S. ensiformis*, *Eurypterus Brewsteri*, *E. pygmaeus*. (Myriapods), *Kampecaris Forfarensis*, *Archilescmus M'Nicolii*. The

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

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

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

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

The soils of Forfarshire may be classified into primary and secondary, or those formed by disintegration of native rocks, and those deposited from a distance by running water; and, in a general view, they are mostly of a red or reddish colour, frequently inclining to brown, dark brown, or black. The primary soils, on the uplands of the Grampian district, are generally moorish and thin, resting on whitish retentive clay, and frequently perforated by rocks. In other districts with gravelly bottoms the soil is generally thin, mossy, and encumbered with loose stones; while those districts with sandstone bottoms are chiefly of a tenacious clay, very unfertile, yet capable of being so worked as to produce excellent wheat. On clayey or tilly bottoms the soil is a strong clay, redder and decidedly better than those named, while those parts with trap rock below are generally friable and very fertile clays; but often on the northern declivity, and among the hollows of the Sidlaw Hills, too shallow to admit the plough. The secondary soils, in the glens of the Grampian district, are generally so sandy as to be loose and friable, or so strong as to be practically unmanageable. In the other districts these soils are often so intermixed with the primary soils that they can hardly be distinguished, yet occurring distinctively along the banks of streams, or in old beds of lakes and river-expansions, and frequently a considerable way up the slopes adjacent to these. In the Strathmore district, the low tracts range in character from sand, through different kinds of gravel, to trap debris, vegetable mould, and carse clay, and are comparatively unfertile. In hollows these soils have been saturated with moisture, and converted into fens or mosses. Around Montrose Basin are patches of a carse clay, similar to that of the carses of Gowrie and Falkirk. In the whole of Scotland the percentage of cultivated area is only 24.2; in Forfarshire it is 44.4, a percentage higher than that of twenty-one, and lower than that of ten, other Scottish counties. Less than one twenty-third of the whole of Scotland is under woods; in Forfarshire the proportion is more than one-nineteenth, viz., 30,287 acres. The finest of its trees are noticed under Kinnaird, Gray, and Panmure.

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

'From the Rev. Mr Rodger's report on Forfarshire, drawn up in 1794, it appears that wheat was then cultivated in every parish in the lower part of the county; that Angus oats, still famous, had thus a wide reputation; that some grasses were used on almost every farm; that turnips were freely grown; and that potatoes were cultivated with great success, the yield in some instances being as high as from 50 to 60 bolls of 16 stones per acre. The number of cattle was estimated at 36,499—a small breed, ranging in weight from 16 to 20 stones avoidupois, occupying the higher ground, and a larger breed, weighing from 40 to 70 stones, the lower parts. Sheep numbered 53,970, and were mostly of the black faced, a few being of the ancient dun or white-faced kind, and others of mixed breeding. On some of the better managed farms, and around proprietors' residences, there was a good deal of enclosed land, mostly under pasture. Farm implements were still primitive, but improvements were fast being introduced. The clumsy old Scotch plough, modernised by metal boards, was still in use, but improved ploughs, chiefly of Small's make, were speedily superseding it. It was not un-

FORFARSHIRE

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

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

'Confining ourselves to the last 25 years, we find that there has been a substantial increase in the extent of arable land. The following table affords a pretty correct indication: arable area in 1854, 219,721 acres; in 1870, 238,009; in 1880, 253,373. The percentage of the arable area in Forfarshire under cultivation in 1870 was 41·8, now it is 44·5. This increase, equal to 1246 acres a year, must be regarded as highly creditable, especially when it is considered that, as previously stated, agricultural improvement had been carried to a great length long before the period to which the above table refers, so far, indeed, as to leave comparatively little to be done. The main portion of the new land lies in the Braes of Angus along the foot of the Grampians, but there is also a fair proportion on the Sidlaw range.

'The reclamation of land, however, has not constituted the whole of the agricultural improvements in the county during the last 25 years. Indeed, it is doubtful if it has not in outlay been far exceeded by the improvement in farm buildings, draining, fencing, roadmaking, and other accessories which tend to develop the resources of the soil. There has been a great deal done in the improvement of farm buildings, and these are now, on the whole, fully abreast of the times. In several parts of Forfarshire, re-draining might be carried out with advantage; but still, since 1854, a great improvement has been effected in the condition of the land in this respect. In the wheat and potato districts there is yet a large stretch of open land, but in the parts where the pasturing of live-stock holds a prominent place in the economy of the farm, a great extent of fencing, mostly wire and stone dykes, has been erected within the last 25 or 30 years. In service or farm roads, too, as well as in the county roads, there has been considerable improvement, while not a little has been done in the way of straightening watercourses, squaring fields, draining small pieces of lake or swamp, clearing the land of stones, and in other small but useful works.'

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

GRAIN CROPS—ACRES.

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Total.
1854, . .	12,795	25,222	50,995	89,012
1870, . .	13,705	26,416	50,623	90,744
1875, . .	12,573	30,096	51,077	93,736
1881, . .	10,038	31,479	51,552	93,099

FORFARSHIRE

GRASS, ROOT CROPS, &c.—ACRES.

Year.	Hay, Grass, and Permanent Pasture.	Turnips.	Potatoes.
1854, . .	77,349	32,198	12,529
1870, . .	73,872	32,881	16,723
1875, . .	74,959	34,782	14,607
1881, . .	80,338	33,917	18,650

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

Year.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
1854, . .	48,003	9,306	105,028	8,442	170,779
1870, . .	44,647	9,323	119,841	6,516	180,327
1875, . .	50,591	9,988	121,973	6,918	189,470
1881, . .	45,805	10,358	119,386	4,964	180,513

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

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

The manufacture of coarse fabrics from flax, jute, and hemp, is carried on to a vast extent in Forfarshire, and comprises considerably more than half of the entire linen trade of Scotland. The spinning of yarn in large mills, and the working of canvas, broad sheetings, bagging, and other heavy fabrics in factories, are constructed on a vast scale in the large towns; and the weaving of osenburghs, dowlas, and common sheetings employs an enormous number of handlooms in the smaller towns and villages. Mr A. J. Wardeu gives the number of linen factories, in Sept. 1867, as 72 in

Dundee, 18 in Arbroath and its neighbourhood, 6 in Montrose and its neighbourhood, 6 in Forfar, 4 in Brechin, and 2 in Carnoustie—altogether 108; and they had 278,564 spindles, 11,329 power-looms, and 7715 of nominal horse-power, and employed 46,571 persons. The spinning, weaving, and bleaching of linen are carried on in various other quarters, but chiefly for manufacturers in these towns. Manufactures of leather, gloves, soap, candles, hand cards, machinery, confectionery, and other articles also are carried on in considerable magnitude, but only or chiefly in the large towns, principally Dundee, Arbroath, and Montrose, and are noticed in our articles on these places. The railways of the county embrace the Dundee and Perth, which runs a few miles along the coast to Dundee; the Dundee and Arbroath; the North British, Montrose, and Arbroath, along the coast, to Montrose; the Montrose and Bervie, going along the coast into Kincardineshire; the Tay Bridge connections at Dundee; and the connections and branches to Forfar, Brechin, Kirriemuir, etc. (See CALEDONIAN RAILWAY and NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.)

Forfarshire, with a constituency of 3642 in 1882, returns one member to parliament, always a Liberal since 1837, there having been only one contested election (in 1872) during all that period, and even then both candidates were Liberals. Dundee returns two members; and Montrose, Arbroath, Brechin, and Forfar, forming with Bervie the Montrose Burghs, return one. Other towns are Kirriemuir, Lochee, Broughty Ferry, Carnoustie, and part of Coupar-Angus; and the principal villages are Auchmithie, Barnhill, Claverhouse, Downfield, Edzell, Ferryden, Frickbeim, Glamis, Hillside, Letham, Monifieth, Newtyle, and Northmuir. Mansions, all noticed separately, are Airlie Castle, Cortachy Castle, Ethie Castle, Glamis Castle, Kinnaird Castle, Brechin Castle, Auldbar Castle, Panmure House, Invermark Lodge, Caralston Castle, Rossie, Duntrunk, Ochterlony, Hospitalfield, Stracathro, Bandirran, Lindertis, Liulathen, Baldovan, Invergowrie, Baldowie, etc. A great proportion of the landed property of the county at the beginning of the 18th century was held by the Lyons, the Maules, the Douglasses, the Ogilvies, the Carnegies, and a few other ancient families; but much of the large estates, after the introduction of manufactures and trade, underwent subdivision, and passed into other hands. Not one-third of 40 barons, recorded by Edward in 1676 as proprietors in the county, are now represented by their descendants, and a portion of even the few ancient families who continue to be proprietors are now non-resident. So rapidly has landed property in many parishes passed from hand to hand, that the average term of possession by one family does not exceed 40 years. According to *Miscellaneous Statistics of the United Kingdom* (1879), 555,994 acres, with a total gross estimated rental of £1,243,109, were divided among 9339 proprietors, one holding 136,602 acres (rental £55,602), one 65,059 (£21,664), two together 44,418 (£25,327), two 27,334 (£22,456), fourteen 90,307 (£72,096), twenty-five 83,744 (£96,566), thirty 41,695 (£64,222), forty-two 29,254 (£156,731), one hundred and four 28,148 (£76,719), etc.

The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, 31 deputy-lieutenants, and 231 justices of the peace. It forms a sheriffdom, with resident sheriffs-substitute at Dundee and Forfar, courts being held at the former town on Wednesday and Friday, and at the latter on Thursday, throughout the session. A sheriff small-debt court is also held at Forfar on Thursday, and at Dundee on Tuesday. Small debt courts are held at Montrose on the third Friday, at Arbroath on the third Wednesday, and at Kirriemuir on the third Monday, of January and every alternate month. There is a burgh police force in Arbroath (18 men), Brechin (6), Dundee (161), Forfar (9), Kirriemuir (2), and Montrose (12); the remaining police in the county comprise 43 men, under a chief constable, whose yearly pay is £300. In 1880 the number of persons in the county and in the six burghs tried at the instance of the police was 479

and 6461; convicted, 449 and 6242; committed for trial, 42 and 473; not dealt with, 189 and 1970. The registration county, divided into 54 registration districts, had 268,653 inhabitants in 1881. The number of registered poor in the year ending 14 May 1881 was 5550; of dependants on these, 2787; of casual poor, 1612; of dependants on these, 1194. The receipts for the poor in that year were £53,712, 17s. 7½d.; and the expenditure was £54,880, 7s. 3d. The number of pauper lunatics was 789, their cost of maintenance being £15,348, 3s. 11d. The percentage of illegitimate births was 11·6 in 1871, 10 in 1877, and 9·9 in 1880.

Although eleventh in size of the thirty-three Scotch counties, Forfarshire ranks as sixth, or next to Fife, in respect of rental roll, its valuation, exclusive of railways and burghs, being (1856) £370,519, (1866) £462,138, (1876) £554,407, (1882) £590,382, 1s. 6d., plus £101,194 for railways and £823,375, 6s. 11d. for the five parliamentary burghs. Total (1882) £1,514,951, 8s. 5d. In point of population it stands fourth, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, and Lanark shires alone surpassing it. Pop. (1801) 99,053, (1811) 107,187, (1821), 113,355, (1831) 139,606, (1841) 170,453, (1851) 191,264, (1861) 204,425, (1871) 237,567, (1881) 266,360, of whom 120,091 were males, and 146,269 females. In 1881 the number of persons to each square mile was 304; and the dwellers in the nine towns numbered 214,760, in the thirteen villages 8261, and in the rural districts 43,339, the corresponding figures for 1871 being 186,185, 7130, and 44,252. Houses (1881) 52,688 inhabited, 3236 vacant, 115 building.

The county is divided into 56 civil parishes, of which 6 are partly situated in other counties. Edzell has a small piece in Kincardineshire; Alyth, Caputh, and Coupar-Angus are principally in Perthshire; and portions of Liff and Bervie, Lundie and Fowls, are in the latter county. There are 25 *quoad sacra* parishes, and these with the civil go to make up the presbyteries of Forfar, Brechin, and Arbroath, and partly to form those of Dundee and Meikle—all of them included in the synod of Angus and Mearns. The Free Church has similar divisions, with 62 charges within Forfarshire; and the United Presbyterian Church, in its presbyteries of Arbroath and Dundee, has 27 Forfarshire charges. The Scottish Episcopal Church has 13 churches; the Roman Catholic, 6; and other places of worship are 2 English Episcopal, 7 Evangelical Union, 11 Congregational, 4 Wesleyan, 6 Baptist, 1 Unitarian, and 2 United Original Seceders. In the year ending Sept. 1881 there were 195 schools (147 public), which, with accommodation for 38,411 children, had 36,244 on the rolls, and an average attendance of 26,901. Their staff consisted of 313 certificated, 55 assistant, and 289 pupil teachers.

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

Lord of Panmure and chamberlain of Scotland in the time of Alexander II.; and from them sprang the Maules, afterwards Earls of Panmure, and the Fox-Maule-Ramsays, now Barons Panmure and Earls of Dalhousie. The Carnegies ramified into several branches, two of which became respectively Earls of Southesk and Earls of Northesk.

Remains of vitrified forts are found on Finhaven Hill in Oathlaw parish, on Drumsturdy Moor in Monifieth parish, and on Dundee Law. Ancient hill forts are traceable on White Caterthun and Brown Caterthun in Menmuir parish, at Denoon Law, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Glamis, and on Dunnichen Hill, Dunbarrow Hill, Carbuddo Hill, Lower Hill, and several other eminences. In many instances these forts are indicated only by heaps of loose stones. Cairns and ancient standing stones are in various places, particularly in Aberlemno and Monikie parishes. Vestiges of Roman camps are at Haerfaulds in Lour Moor, at a part in Forfar Moor about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Forfar town, and at War Dykes or Black Dikes, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Brechin. At DUNNICHEN the revolted Picts defeated and slew Egfrid, the Northumbrian king, recovering thus their independence, 20 May 685. Carved stones at Glamis are believed to refer to the drowning of the murderers of Malcolm II., who are said to have perished by falling through the ice on Forfar Loch. In Rescobie Castle, Donald Bane, brother to Malcolm Ceanmor, was tortured by his nephew Edgar, and died in 1097, his enemy dying ten years later. Queen Mary, in her journey N, visited the abbey at Coupar-Angus and the castle of Edzell. Great mediæval castles were at Forfar and Dundee, but have long been extinct; and other mediæval castles, still represented by considerable remains, in various conditions of conservation or of ruin, are Broughty Castle at Broughty Ferry, Red Castle at the head of Lunan Bay, Airlie Castle in Airlie parish, Finhaven Castle in Oathlaw parish, Invermark Castle and Edzell Castle in Glenesk, Kelly Castle near Arbroath, and Affleck Castle in Monikie parish. A round tower, similar to the famous round towers of Ireland, and the only one in Scotland except one at Abernethy, is at Brechin. Interesting ancient ecclesiastical edifices, or ruins of them, are the parish church or quondam cathedral of Brechin, the tower of the town churches of Dundee, the abbey of Arbroath, the Priory of Restenneth, and the churches of Kettins and Fowls. Several monastic edifices, of inferior note to Arbroath Abbey, were in Dundee, Montrose, Brechin, and other places, but have in most instances entirely disappeared. See Andrew Jervise's *Memorials of Angus and Mearns* (Edinb. 1861), and *Land of the Lindsays* (Edinb. 1853); William Marshall's *Historic Scenes in Forfarshire* (Edinb. 1875); J. C. Guthrie's *Vale of Strathmore* (Edinb. 1875); T. Lawson's *Report on the Past and Present Agriculture of Forfarshire* (Edinb. 1881); James Macdonald's 'Agriculture of the County of Forfar' in *Trans. of the Highl. and Ag. Soc.* (1881); Alex. J. Warden's *Angus or Forfarshire, the Land and People* (4 vols., Dundee, 1880-83); and works referred to under ARBROATH, BRECHIN, COUPAR-ANGUS, DUNDEE, and MARTON.

Forfarshire Railway. See DUNDEE AND FORFAR RAILWAY.

Forgan, a parish in the N of Fife, on the Firth of Tay, containing the post-town of NEWPORT and the village of WOODHAVEN, the former 11 miles NNE of Cupar and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Dundee (by steam ferry). It is bounded NW by the Firth of Tay, E by Ferryport-on-Craig and Leuchars, S by Leuchars, Logie, and Kilmany, and W by Balmerino. Its utmost length, from E by N to W by S, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 miles; and its area is $5082\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 100 are foreshore. The Firth of TAY, contracting here from $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile, is crossed at Wormit Bay, in the western extremity of the parish, by the new Tay Bridge. The coast-line, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles long, trends, with slight curvature, from SW to NE; and above and below Newport projects the small headlands of Pluck the Crow Point and Craig Head (formerly Skaruess).

The shore at ebb tide is entirely silt or clay, at high water shows a line of gravel or boulders; and the coast is all bold or rocky, rising rapidly in places to a height of 100 feet above sea-level. The interior presents an irregular and undulating surface, a series of heights and hollows that attains 300 feet near Northfield, Inverdovet, St Fort, and Wormithill, and 400 at Newton Hill in the SW corner of the parish. The land slopes generally towards the Tay; and the immediate seaboard is, to a large extent, studded with villas of Dundee merchants and manufacturers, and, finely adorned with gardens, shrubberies, and woods, commands magnificent views across and along the Tay. The principal rocks are sandstone, sandstone conglomerate, fine-grained greenstone-trap, and amygdaloidal greenstone, the last of which has been largely quarried, both for house-building and for enclosures. The soil, over the greater part of the area, consists of the *débris* of the trap rocks, being partly light and gravelly, but chiefly either a good black loam or a clayey earth. About four-fifths of the entire area are in tillage, the rest being pretty equally divided between grass and plantations. Cairns or tumuli, composed of small stones, were formerly numerous; and rude ancient urns have been found at Newport, at Westfield, and in Tayfield Park. At Inverdufaba or Inverdovet, in 877, the Danes, pursuing the Scots from DOLLAR, gained a great victory, in which King Constantine mac Kenneth was among the great multitude slain. St Fort and Tayfield are the chief mansions; and 6 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 14 of between £100 and £500, 27 of from £50 to £100, and 80 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of St Andrews and synod of Fife, this parish since 1578 has been ecclesiastically divided into Forgan proper and Newport, the former a living worth £357. Its old church standing in ruins at a beautiful sequestered spot, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Newport, was anciently held by St Andrews priory; the present one was built in 1841, and contains 550 sittings. Four other places of worship—Established, Free, U.P., and Congregational—are noticed under NEWPORT; and two public schools, Forgan and Newport, with respective accommodation for 130 and 421 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 106 and 272, and grants of £91, 17s. 10d. and £270, 9s. Valuation (1866) £12,705, (1882) £26,183, 2s. 2d. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 916, (1831) 1090, (1851) 1125, (1861) 1326, (1871) 2243, (1881) 3308; of ecclesiastical parish (1881) 1533.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 49, 48, 1865-68.

Forgandenny, a post-office village in Perthshire, and a parish partly also in Kinross-shire. The village stands 130 feet above sea-level, 3 miles W of its post-town, Bridge of Earn, and 1 mile S of the river Earn, and of a station of its own name on the Scottish Central section of the Caledonian railway, this station being $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Perth.

The parish, containing also the hamlet of Path of Condie, 5 miles S by W, is bounded N by Aberdalgie and the Craigend section of Forteviot, E by Dunbarny, Dron, and Arngask, S by the southernmost section of Forteviot and by Orwell, and W by Dunning and the main body of Forteviot. Its utmost length, from N by E to S by W, is $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is $8998\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $1213\frac{1}{2}$ belong to Kinross-shire, and $524\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The river EARN, winding $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles eastward along or just beyond all the northern boundary, describes some of those graceful curves, and forms some of those beautiful peninsulas, for which it has been so much admired; and the Water of MAY, its affluent, has here a course of $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles—the first 2 miles north-eastward along the boundary with Dunning, and the last $\frac{1}{2}$ mile northward along that with Forteviot. Both the Earn and the May, the former all along the northern boundary, the latter in its lower reach, sometimes overflow their banks; but they amply compensate any damage they inflict by bringing down rich deposits of fertilising silt. One or two springs adjacent to the eastern boundary possess exactly the same medicinal properties as the Piteathly wells. The northern district, from 80 to 150 feet above the sea,

FORGLEN

is part of the beautiful valley of Strathcarn, and, though ascending gradually southwards, is on the whole level. The southern, beyond the village, comprises fully three-fourths of the entire area, and runs up among the Ochil Hills, attaining 300 feet on Dumbills, 1028 on Castle Law, 624 near Ardgargie Mains, 797 near Rossieochill, and 1354 at Slungie Hill, whose summit, however, falls just within Orwell parish. It mainly consists of hill and upland, with little intersecting vale; yet has but a small aggregate of bare or rocky surface, and is mostly disposed in either good pasture or cornfields. The rocks are partly Devonian, but principally eruptive; and they include some limestone, some ironstone, and great abundance of such kinds of trap as are suitable for building. The soil on some of the lands adjacent to the Earn is carse clay, on others a sandy alluvium; further S is a rich, black, argillaceous loam; and on the arable lands of the centre and the S is variously a sandy earth, a black earth, and a reddish clay, better adapted for oats than any other sort of grain. Much land formerly pastoral or waste has been reclaimed; and barely 1000 acres have never been subjected to the plough. The mansions of Ardgargie, Condie, Freeland, and Rossie are separately noticed, as likewise are a small Roman camp on Ardgargie estate, an extensive Danish fortification on Castle Law, and remains of another ancient fortification on Dumbills. Five proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 5 of between £100 and £500, and 4 of from £20 to £50. Forgandenny is in the presbytery of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £272. The parish church at the village is very old, and contains 410 sittings. There is also a Free church; and two public schools, Forgandenny and Path of Condie, with respective accommodation for 113 and 64 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 79 and 40, and grants of £67, 2s. and £44, 6s. Valuation (1882) £7913, 3s. 2d. Pop. (1801) 958, (1831) 917, (1861) 739, (1871) 632, (1881) 627, of whom 10 were in Kinross-shire.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 48, 40, 1868-67.

Forglen, a parish of NE Banffshire, whose church stands 2½ miles WNW of Turriff, under which there is a post office of Forglen. It is bounded N and NE by Alvah, E and S by Turriff in Aberdeenshire, and SW and W by Marnoch. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is 5½ miles; its utmost breadth is 3½ miles; and its land area is 6249 acres. The river DEVERON flows 3½ miles east-north-eastward along all the southern, then 3½ miles along all the eastern and north-eastern, border. Sinking in the NE to 75 feet above sea-level, the surface thence rises to 400 feet at Todlaw Wood, 323 near Sawmill Croft, 557 at Auldtown Hill, 600 near Craiglug, and 575 at Craig Aithry. It thus is beautifully varied with gently rising grounds, having a gradual slope towards the Deveron, and being well sheltered by woods and hills. Greywacke rock prevails in the W, and appears also in the N and the centre; whilst clay slate predominates in the lower grounds and towards the S. The soil is generally light—sandy along the Deveron, clayey in parts of the interior, and seldom loamy. Fully one-fifth of the entire area is under wood, and nearly all the rest of the land, partly in result of recent reclamation, is either regularly or occasionally in tillage. Forglen House, on the left bank of the Deveron, 2½ miles NW of Turriff, is a noble castellated edifice of 1842, successor to an older mansion that dated from the middle of the 15th century. It is the seat of Sir Robert John Abercromby of Birkenbog, chief of the clan Abercromby, and seventh Bart. since 1636 (b. 1850; suc. 1872), who owns 8053 acres in the shire, valued at £6290 per annum. Carnousie, the other mansion, is noticed separately; and the property is divided among three. Constituted a parish about 1640 out of portions of Alvah and Marnoch, Forglen was sometimes known as Tennan or St Eonan (Adamnan) from an ancient chapel in it, remains of which still exist. This chapel, or a predecessor, was Adamnan's principal church among the northern Picts towards the close of the 7th century; and in it was pre-

FORGUE

served the *Bricbannoch*, or banner of Columba. Forglen is in the presbytery of Turriff and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £225. The present parish church, built in 1806, contains 450 sittings. A Free church stands 2½ miles to the WNW; and two public schools, boys' and girls', with respective accommodation for 120 and 85 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 76 and 47, and grants of £85 and £42, 8s. 2d. Valuation (1860) £4470, (1882) £5378, 14s. 8d. Pop. (1801) 605, (1831) 820, (1861) 783, (1871) 845, (1881) 744.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

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

The parish is bounded N and NE by Iuverkeithny in Banffshire, E by Auchterless, S by Culsalmond and Iusch, W by Drumblade and Huntly, and NW by Rothiemay in Banffshire. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 7½ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 2 and 5½ miles; and its area is 17,379½ acres, of which 25½ are water. The river DEVERON winds 9 furlongs along the Rothiemay border; Glen Water or the URY, flowing 2½ miles eastward through the Glen of Foudland, traces all the southern boundary; the YTHAN rises in the southern interior, and passes off into Auchterless; whilst Forgue and Frendraught Burns, uniting below the church, carry most of the drainage northward to the Deveron. The surface declines along the Deveron to 242 feet above sea-level, at the confluence of Forgue and Frendraught Burns to 232, along the Ury to 538, and along the Ythan to 508; and the interior is a fine alternation of vales and hillocks, holms and knolls. The north-western extremity is occupied by part of FOREMAN HILL (1127 feet); and in the S rise Broom Hill (1006), Wether Hill (943), and the Hill of Bainshole (1042). The chief rocks are greywacke, clay slate, limestone, granitic gneiss, and syenitic greenstone, of which the slate and limestone were formerly quarried at Lambhill and Pitfancy. The soils are various—sandy, gravelly, loamy, clayey, and mossy; some rich and grateful, others poor and barren; some yielding from eight to ten returns of the seed sown, others returning no more than two or less than three. Much of the land incapable of being turned to any better account is covered with plantations. An interesting ruin, famous in ballad and separately noticed, is Frendraught Castle; other antiquities are remains of several ancient Caledonian stone circles, and of what is conjectured to have been a Roman redoubt. The Admirable Crichton (1560-83) has been claimed as a native, falsely, since ELIOCK, in Dumfriesshire, was his birthplace; but in Forgue was born the eminent antiquary, John Stuart, LL.D. (1813-77). A large distillery is at Glendronach, and fairs are held at Hawkhall. In 1875 a neat cottage hospital was built in this parish by Mrs Morison of Bognie, for patients resident in the parishes of Forgue, Ythan-Wells, Auchterless, and Inverkeithny. In front of it is a granite cross 20 feet high, erected by the tenantry in 1876 as a memorial to her husband, the late Alexander Morison, Esq., in pursuance of whose wishes this hospital was founded. Mansions are Auchaber, Aucharnie, Boyne's Mill, Cobairdy, Corse, Drumblair House, Drumblair Cottage, Frendraught, Haddo, and Temple-land; and 5 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 8 of between £100 and £500, and 3 of less than £100. In the presbytery of Turriff and synod of Aberdeen, this parish includes the chief part of YTHAN-WELLS *quoad sacra* parish, itself being a living worth £343. Its church, erected in 1819, is a substantial edifice, with 900 sittings, Gothic windows, and a fine-toned organ, presented by Walter Scott, Esq. of Glendronach, in 1872. There are also a Free church of Forgue, and an Episcopal church, St Margaret's, which latter, rebuilt in 1857, is an Early English structure, with nave, chancel, and a tower and spire 110 feet high. Forgue public, Largue public, and Forgue Episcopalian school, with respective

accommodation for 140, 100, and 60 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 79, 82, and 51, and grants of £71, 6s. 6d., £76, 11s., and £34, 8s. Valuation (1860) £11,006, (1881) £13,538, 1s. 9d. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 1768, (1881) 2286, (1861) 2686, (1871) 2623, (1881) 2422; of ecclesiastical parish (1871) 1332, (1881) 1303.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 86, 1876.

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

Forkins. See WILSONTOWN.

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

Forman. See FOREMAN.

Formartine, a central district of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded on the NE by Buchan, on the E by the German Ocean, on the S by Aberdeen, on the SW by Garioch, on the NW by Strathbogie. It comprises all the seaboard from the Ythan to the Don; extends up the N side of the Ythan's basin and past Turriff to the Deveron; and is separated by a ridge of low hills, near Old Meldrum, from Garioch. It contains 16 *quoad civilia* parishes, and has an area of about 280 square miles. It consists partly of a strong soil intersected by bogs, and partly of an excellent clay capable of a high degree of improvement; and it gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Aberdeen.

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

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

Forres (Gael. *far-uis*, 'near the water'), a parish in the NW of the county of Elgin, is bounded on the NE by Kinloss, on the E, SE, and S by Rafford, on the SW by Edinkillie, and on the W by Dyke and Moy. Near the middle of the western boundary, at Moy Carse westward from Invererne, the boundary is formed by a detached portion of Nairnshire, measuring 4 furlongs by 2. With this exception, the boundary on the SW and W is the river Findhorn; elsewhere it is artificial and excessively irregular. There is a long narrow strip running N and S, and from the middle of this a horn-like projection runs eastward into the parish of Rafford, and terminates near Califer Moss. The greatest length from the point on the N in Findhorn Bay, where Forres unites with the parishes of Kinloss and Dyke and Moy, to the point on the S where it unites with the parishes of Rafford and Edinkillie, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and the breadth, from E to W, from the most easterly point of the long projection already mentioned, to the point on the W on the river Findhorn, where the parishes of Forres, Edinkillie, and Dyke and Moy unite, is $5\frac{1}{4}$. Owing, however, to its irregular shape, the area is only 5440 acres. The surface in the northerly district is low and level, and is highly cultivated, as is also that of the central district, which is diversified by small round hills crowned with clumps of trees that, along with the hedgerows, give to the neighbourhood of Forres a peculiarly English aspect. In the eastward projection the ground rises more steeply, and at Califer Hill attains a height of 700 feet above sea-level. The wooded ridge of Cluny Hill, close to the town of Forres, is noticed in the following article. The woods of Altyre in the S are extensive and, in some places, picturesque. The soil of the lower and central districts is mostly a good loam, but in parts it is light and sandy, and, like most of the 'Laich of Moray,' of which an old proverb says, that

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

it takes a good deal of rain in the earlier part of the season to bring the crops to full perfection. The soil of the southern portion is poorer and in parts mossy. The

underlying rocks are sandstone and impure limestone, a quarry in the latter in the extreme S of the parish, near Cothall, being sometimes worked. The climate is good and the air dry and pure. The parish is drained by the river Findhorn, flowing $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward along all the western border, and by the Burn of Forres or ALTyre, which, entering from Rafford parish, winds $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward past the W end of the town, till it falls into Findhorn Bay. Although the mouth of this burn and the mouth proper of the river Findhorn are a mile apart along the edge of the bay, and the edge of the bay is more than a mile and a half from the town of Forres, yet, during the great flood of the 3 and 4 Aug. 1829, so much were both river and burn swollen, that their waters united near the W end of the town at the Castle Hill, the whole of the low country to the N being under water. 'The view of the inundated plain of Forres,' says Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, 'from the Castlehill of the borough, on the morning of the 4th, though truly magnificent, was such as to overwhelm the mind of the spectator with dismay. From Mundole, about 2 miles to the W of Forres, and from Forres to Findhorn, about 5 miles to the N, the whole plain was under water. The river and the burn met under the Castlehill, and the inundation spread over the rich and variously cropped fields, and over hedges, gardens, orchards, and plantations. In this "world of waters" the mansions of proprietors, the farmhouses and offices, the trees, and especially the hedgerows, giving its peculiarly English appearance to the environs of Forres—the ricks of hay, and here and there a few patches of corn standing on situations more elevated than the rest, presented a truly wonderful scene. One-half of the bridge of Forres, over the burn immediately under the Castlehill, had disappeared during the night, having parted longitudinally; and, over the part that yet remained, the people on the W side of the burn were hastily removing their families, cattle, and furniture to the hill on which Forres stands, after having waded to the middle to rescue them from the flood.' The Loch of Blairs, measuring 3 by 2 furlongs, and lying $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of the town, is partly in Forres parish, partly in Rafford. The parish is traversed by the Highland railway system. The line from Inverness to Keith passes across the parish near the centre from SW to NE for a distance of 2 miles. At the W end of the town of Forres the Perth section of the line branches off and passes in a SE direction through the parish for more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. At the SW end of the Inverness and Keith section, the Findhorn is crossed by a heavy plate-girder bridge with 3 spans of 150 feet each, the girders being supported by massive abutments on each side, and by 2 piers in the waterway, of the river. The piers are founded on rock 15 feet below the bed. The great road from Aberdeen to Inverness passes through the parish a little to the S of the railway for a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It passes through the town of Forres, and crosses the Findhorn by an elegant suspension bridge, which was erected in 1831 from designs by Sir Samuel Brown, R.N. The river was formerly crossed at the same place by a handsome bridge of 3 arches, but it was swept away by the great flood of 1829, and, at the same time, a mile of the turnpike road to the E was destroyed, and 'left in deep holes full of salmon.' The present bridge was erected to replace the one destroyed by the flood. It cost nearly £10,000, and the last remaining toll in the county of Elgin was its lately-abolished pontage. The chains are supported at either side of the river by well proportioned Gothic towers. The industries of the parish are connected with the town of the same name, and are noticed in the following article. Sanquhar House, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S of the town, is an Elizabethan structure, in plan resembling a double cross, and greatly enlarged in 1363. The main building is two stories high, and at the NW corner rises an octagonal three-story tower. There are good gardens, and in the park are a number of fine trees; whilst to the N of the house is a beautiful artificial lake. William Fraser-Tytler (1777-1853), eldest son of Lord WOODHOUSELEE, in 1801 married Margaret Cussans, only daughter and heiress of George

Grant of Burdsyards or Sanguhar; and his second son, Charles Edward Fraser-Tytler of Aldourie and Balmain (1816-81), who held 1310 acres in Elginshire, and 15,978 in Inverness-shire, valued at £1813 and £3151 per annum, has left ALDOURIE in the former county to his eldest surviving son, Edward Grant, and Sanguhar to the third, William Theodore. Invererne House, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by W of the town, is a quadrangular building of four stories, built in 1818. The old name of it was Tannachy, and it belonged to the family of Tulloch of Tannachy, who, however, had to part with it in 1772. The name has been changed since the present proprietor acquired it in 1834. It was at one time the residence of Charles St John, the well-known author of *Wild Sports of the Highlands* and of *Natural History and Sport in Moray*. Forres House, which is on the outskirts of the town, has a large garden and policies extending to the base of the Cluny Hill. The site was formerly occupied by a fine old mansion-house which also belonged to the Tannachy family. Drumduan House is near the E end of the town. Seven proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 or upwards, 15 of between £100 and £500, 43 of from £50 to £100, and 69 of from £20 to £50. The parish is in the presbytery of Forres and synod of Moray; the living is worth £386. The public, the infant public, and the industrial Episcopalian school, with respective accommodation for 400, 169, and 108 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 269, 118, and 86, and grants of £240, 10s., £88, 17s., and £76, 13s. Valuation, exclusive of burgh, (1881) £7787, 4s. Pop. (1801) 3114, (1831) 3895, (1861) 4112, (1871) 4562, (1881) 4752.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 84, 85, 94, 1876-78.

Forres is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Moray, comprehending the parishes of Forres, Dallas, Dyke, Edinkillie, Kinloss, and Rafford. Pop. (1871) 10,359, (1881) 10,202, of whom 760 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—The Free Church has also a presbytery of Forres, including churches in the same six parishes, which together had 1960 members in 1881.

Forres, a town, with the privileges of a royal burgh, in the centre of the foregoing parish. It stands on a terraced ridge, extending from E to W, and sloping gently to the N and S. The site is pleasant and well sheltered, the surrounding country finely wooded and beautiful; and the sheltered situation combined with the dry soil makes it one of the healthiest places in Scotland, so much so, indeed, that it has sometimes been called the Montpelier of Scotland. The large number of detached villas and the great extent of garden ground give the town the appearance of being much larger and having a great many more inhabitants than is actually the case. The station on the Highland railway, greatly improved in 1876-77, is the junction of the Inverness, the Keith, and the Perth sections of the system. The railway convenience thus afforded has greatly aided in the development of the town and the increase in its trade and population that have taken place in recent years. By rail it is 6 miles S of Findhorn, 12 W by S of Elgin, 30 WNW of Keith, 83½ NW by W of Aberdeen, 25 ENE of Inverness, 166 NW of Edinburgh, and 182 NNE of Glasgow.

The name Forres is probably the Gaelic *far*, 'near,' and *uis*, 'water;' but however that may be, it is a place of considerable antiquity. It has been by many writers identified with the *Varris* of Ptolemy's chart, and mention is made by Boece that so early as 535 certain of its merchants were for some trifling cause put to death and their goods confiscated to the king. Malcolm I. is said to have resided in the neighbourhood; and Ulurn or Vlern, where, according to the later chronicles, he was killed in 954, has by some writers been identified with Blervie Castle, 4½ miles ESE of Forres. (See FETTERESSO.) King Dubh or Duffus, the son of Malcolm, is said to have been murdered in the castle at Forres by Donald, the governor, in 967; and there is a curious story that his body was hidden under the bridge

of Kinloss, and that, till it was found, the sun did not shine. At Forres, according to Boece, the 'gracious' King Duncan held his court, and Shakespeare, founding thereon, has made Macbeth and Banquo, going to the camp, meet the weird sisters on the Hard Muir, in the parish of Dyke close by—

'How far is't called to Forres?'

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

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

The older castle of Forres, where King Duffus is said to have been murdered, and which is said to have been razed after his death, was probably by no means so grand as this, and was very possibly of wood. 'Its keep and walls were no doubt strengthened, if not rebuilt, in the reign of David I., when the town which it protected is first mentioned as a king's burgh. It was then surrounded by a forest, in which the burgesses had the privilege of wood-bote granted to them by that monarch.' The castle was a royal residence, and William the Lion dated charters here in 1189 and 1198, and Alexander II. dated a charter from the same place in 1238. In 1264 William Wiseman, sheriff of Forres, paid £10 for the erection of a new tower beyond the king's chamber; and in the chamberlain's accounts about the same time, in the reign of Alexander III., there are entries of expenditure for various articles for the king's table here. King David II. issued a writ at the castle of Forres in 1367, and it is mentioned again in 1371 under Robert II. The castle was the official residence of the hereditary sheriffs of Moray, and so was in the possession of the family of Dunbar of Westfield for more than 300 years. From them it passed to the Earl of Seafield, and now belongs to Sir Charles R. Macgrigor, Bart., London. The ruins which now stand on the Castle Hill are not the remains of the old castle, but the relics of a house projected and partly built by William Dawson, provost of Forres, about 1712. The foundations of the old castle were exposed when the NW slope of the hill was being planted with trees nearly twenty years ago. On the level space to the W of the ruins stands a lofty obelisk of polished Peterhead granite resting on a freestone base. This base is 24 feet square; the die of the obelisk is 9½ feet square; and the whole structure rises to a height of 65 feet. It was erected by public subscription, in 1857, in memory of Assistant-Surgeon James Thomson, who, as set forth in the inscription, was present with the 54th Regiment 'at

the battle of Alma in 1854; and a few days afterwards, when the British were leaving the field, volunteered to remain behind with 700 desperately wounded Russians. Isolated from his countrymen, endangered by the vicinity of large bodies of Cossacks, ill-supplied with food, and exposed to the risk of pestilence, he succeeded in restoring to health about 400 of the enemy and embarking them for Odessa. He then died from the effects of excessive hardships and privation. This public monument is erected as a tribute of respect for the virtue of an officer whose life was useful and whose death was glorious.' Dr Thomson was a native of Cromarty, but the authorities there refused a suitable site for the obelisk, and the subscribers accepted the offer of Dr Thomson's friend, Sir Charles R. Macgrigor, of this site on the Castle Hill at Forres. Opposite the entrance to the Castle Hill on the site now occupied by Auchernack Cottage stood a humble house, where James Dick (1743-1828), the founder of the Dick Bequest, was born. Early in the present century Mr Dick had accumulated in America the large fortune of £140,000. This fortune he at his death bequeathed to trustees for the benefit of the parochial schoolmasters in the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Elgin; and so well has the fund been managed by the Society of Writers to the Signet, that the principal teacher of one school in every parish in these counties receives, after passing a qualifying examination, from £20 to £30 from this fund. Besides the castle, other objects of antiquarian interest that may be mentioned are Sueno's Stone and the Witch's Stone. Both are at the E end of the town near the old toll-house, Sueno's Stone being to the E and the Witch's Stone to the W of it. Sueno's Stone is an elaborately carved pillar of hard reddish grey sandstone, about 23 feet high, 4 wide at the base, and 15 inches thick. The broad faces are towards the N and S. On the N side are three divisions. Below are two figures seemingly bending towards one another, while a smaller human figure stands behind each. In the upper division is a long cross, with a circle at the intersection of the arms. The cross and the whole of the centre division are covered with elaborate carving, forming so-called Runic knots. The edges are also covered with Runic knotting, and at the base of one of them are several figures, seemingly females. On the S side there are five divisions. The first shows groups of figures, with the walls of some building in the background; the second has a body of horsemen advancing at full gallop, and infantry following with spears in their hands and shields on their arms. The sculptured figures in the third are engaged in battle; at the top warriors seem to be attacking a gateway; and in one of the corners are a number of headless bodies. The fourth division shows bound captives, some apparently women, while above is a row of warriors with unsheathed swords. The last division is much worn, but seems to have contained a number of figures on horseback. The stone received its name from Boece's supposition that it was erected to commemorate a victory of Sueno, son of Harald, King of Denmark, gained at Forres over the forces of Malcolm II. in 1008. Dr Skene, however, inclines to the belief that it commemorates a fray in the year 900 between Sigurd the Powerful, Norwegian Earl of Orkney, and a Scottish earl, Melbrigda, in which the latter fell and all his men with him. 'Earl Sigurd and his men fastened their heads to the saddle-straps in bravado, and so they rode home triumphing in their victory. As they were proceeding Earl Sigurd, intending to kick at his horse with his foot, struck the calf of his leg against a tooth protruding from Earl Melbrigda's head, which scratched him slightly; but it soon became swollen and painful, and he died of it. He was buried in a mound at Ekkialsbakki,' which Dr Skene proceeds to identify with the river Findhorn (*Celtic Scotland*, i. 337, 1876). In 1813 eight human skeletons were found near the pillar; and in 1827 a large stone coffin was dug out of a steep bank above the Findhorn. Of the pillar there is an excellent drawing in the first volume of *Stuart's Sculptured Stones of Scotland* (Plates xviii.-xxi.). The Witch's

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

worshippers. It stands on the site of the old church of St Lawrence. There are a Free church (783 sittings), a Gothic United Presbyterian church (1871), with several stained-glass windows, superseding a building of date 1812, St John's Episcopal church (1840), Italian in style, a Gothic Independent church (1866), an Evangelical Union church, and a Baptist chapel (1860).

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

Forres has a head post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, offices of the British Linen, National, Caledonian, and Royal Banks, a National Security Savings' bank, agencies of 19 insurance companies, 9 hotels and inns, a branch of the Bible Society, a number of religious and charitable societies, a property investment company, 3 masonic lodges, a cricket club, etc. There are also a woollen manufactory, a chemical work, a bone-mill, two flour-mills, a saw-mill, and a brewery. The Liberal *Forres, Elgin, and Nairn Gazette* (1837) is published on Wednesday; the Independent *Moray and Nairn Express* (1880) on Tuesday and Friday. A weekly market is held on Tuesday, and fairs for cattle and other live stock are held on the Tuesday before the third Wednesday of January, February, March, and April, on the Tuesday before the second Wednesday of May, on the second Tuesday of June, on the first Tuesday of August, on the fourth Tuesday of September and October, and on the Tuesday before the third Wednesday of November. A lamb fair is held on the first Tuesday of July, and a fair for fat stock on the Tuesday in December before the London Christmas market. Hiring fairs are held on the Saturday before 26 May, on the first Tuesday of August, and on the Saturday before 22 November. Justice of Peace courts sit on the first Monday of each month, and the sheriff holds a small debt circuit

court on the second Monday of February, April, June, August, October, and December. The town is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 11 councillors, who, under the Lindsay Act, adopted in 1865, are also commissioners of police. The town possesses extensive lands, the boundary of which, extending over about



Seal of Forres.

15 miles, was officially perambulated in 1840. The arms of the town are Saint Lawrence (the patron saint) in a long habit, holding a gridiron: round his head

is a nimbus, at his right side is a crescent, and at the left a star of six points; in his right hand is a book. The motto is *Jehova tu mihi Deus, quid deest?* Forres unites with INVERNESS, Nairn, and Portrose in returning a member to parliament, its parliamentary and municipal constituency numbering 407 in 1882. Corporation revenue (1832) £620, (1854) £707, (1879) £2235, (1881) £1715. Burgh valuation (1867) £7796, (1875) £11,116, (1882) £14,498. Pop. of parliamentary and police burgh (1851) 3468, (1861) 4112, (1871) 3959, (1881) 4030, of whom 2257 were females, and 3110 were in the royal burgh.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876.

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

Forrestmill. See FORESTMILL.

Forrig. See FORGUE.

Forsa, a rivulet of Torosay parish, Mull island, Argyllshire. Rising on the skirt of Bentalloch, it runs 6½ miles north-north-westward along a glen called from it Glenforsa, and falls into the Sound of Mull at Pennygown, where its width is 22 yards. It contains both salmon and sea-trout, and is open to anglers from the Salen Hotel. Glenforsa has an average width of ¾ mile, and is flanked by grassy or heathy hills, that rise with an acclivity of 30 degrees.

Forse, an estate, with a mansion, in Latheron parish, Caithness, 2½ miles W of Lybster. Its owner, George Sutherland, Esq. (b. 1827; suc. 1846), holds 8000 acres in the county, valued at £2482 per annum. Forse fishing hamlet, 2 miles WSW of Lybster, has an inn; and on the cliffs here is the site of an old castle.

Forsinard, a station, an inn, and a post office in Reay parish, E Sutherland, on the Sutherland and Caithness railway, 20¼ miles SW of Halkirk, 24¼ NNW of Helmsdale, and 35¾ WSW of Wick.

Forss, a stream and an estate of NW Caithness. Forss Water, issuing from Loch Shnrrery (321 feet), winds 12½ miles northward, through or along the borders of Reay, Halkirk, and Thurso parishes, till it falls into the North Sea at Crosskirk Bay. It is subject to great freshets, doing much injury to the lands near its banks; and is well frequented by sea-trout and grilse. Forss House, near the right bank of the stream, 5½ miles W of Thurso town, is the seat of Charles Wemyss Sinclair, Esq. (b. 1862; suc. 1876), who owns 12,700 acres in the county valued at £5610 per annum. There is a post office of Forss under Thurso.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 115, 1878.

Fort Augustus. See AUGUSTUS FORT.

Fort Charlotte. See LERWICK.

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

Forteviot, a village and a parish of SE Perthshire. The village stands, 60 feet above sea-level, on the right bank of May Water, ¾ mile above its influx to the Earn, and has a station on the Scottish Central section of the Caledonian, 7 miles SW of Perth, under which there is a post office of Forteviot. On a small eminence now called the Halyhill, at the W end of the village, overhanging May Water, stood Fortevioth, the ancient capital of Fortrenn. According to the legend of the foundation of St Andrews, Angus mac Fergus, King of the Picts (731-61), here built a church, his three sons having already dedicated a tenth of the city to God and St Andrew; and in his palace here Kenneth mac Alpin died in 860. Wynton records a curious story that Malcolm Ceanmor was an illegitimate son of King Duncan by the miller of Forteviot's daughter: anyhow, Forteviot was a favourite residence with Malcolm; and on the 'Miller's Acre,' near the Halyhill, Edward

Balio's army encamped before the battle of DUDLIN (1332).

The parish, comprising the ancient parishes of Fort-eiot and Muckersie, consists of three separate portions—the main body, containing the village; the Kirkton Hill section, immediately W of Craigend village, and 2 miles ENE of the main body; and the Struie section, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of the southern extremity of the main body. The said main body is bounded N by Tibbermore and Aberdalgie, E and SE by Forgandenny, SW by Dunning, and W by Dunning and Findo Gask. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its utmost breadth, from E to W, is $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The Struie section ($2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ miles) is bounded E by Arngask, SE and SW by Orwell, and on all other sides by Forgandenny; and the Kirkton Hill section ($1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ mile) is bounded N and NE by Perth, E by Dunbarny, S by Dunbarny and Forgandenny, and W by Aberdalgie. The area of the whole is $7952\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which $2893\frac{3}{4}$ belong to the detached sections, and $167\frac{1}{2}$ are water. In the main body, the EARN winds $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-north-eastward, viz., 5 furlongs along the Findo Gask and Dunning border, next $\frac{1}{2}$ mile across the interior, then $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the Aberdalgie border; and its beautiful affluent, MAY Water, after tracing $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the Forgandenny border, runs 3 miles westward and north-by-westward through the interior. Dupplin Lake ($3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) lies, at an altitude of 410 feet, towards the north-western corner. Along the Earn the surface declines to close upon 30 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 431 feet near Upper Cairnie and 504 near Invermay home farm. The Struie section is drained by Slateford Burn to May Water, which itself traces $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs of the north-western border; its surface, a portion of the Ochils, rises northward from 500 feet to 1194 on Dochrie Hill at its southern extremity. Lastly, the north-eastern section attains 596 feet in Kirkton Hill, and is washed on the S by the winding Earn. The rocks are chiefly eruptive and Devonian; and the soil along the Earn is of high fertility; whilst the southern and north-western portions of the main body are finely wooded. INVERMAY, the chief mansion, is noticed separately; and 4 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 5 of between £100 and £500, 2 of from £50 to £100, and 2 of from £20 to £50. Fort-eiot is in the presbytery of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £339. The church, at the village, erected in 1778, contains 250 sittings; and the old church of Muckersie, on the May's left bank, 1 mile ESE of Invermay, was long the burying-place of the Belshes family. A public school, with accommodation for 98 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 61, and a grant of £62, 4s. 6d. Valuation (1843) £6301, (1882) £8261, 13s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 786, (1831) 624, (1861) 595, (1871) 567, (1881) 618.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 48, 40, 1868-67.

Fort George. See GEORGE, FORT.

Forth, a mining village and a *quoad sacra* parish in Carnwath parish, E Lanarkshire. The village, standing 800 feet above sea-level, is 1 mile SSW of Wilsontown, 3 miles W of Auchengray station, and $7\frac{3}{4}$ NNE of Lanark, under which it has a post office. At it are an Established church, a Free church, a branch bank of the British Linen Co., an hotel, and a public school, which, with accommodation for 250 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 141, and a grant of £116, 12s. The *quoad sacra* parish, in the presbytery of Lanark and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, was constituted in 1881. Pop. of village (1871) 784, (1881) 757; of parish (1881) 2072.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Forth, a river and an estuary flowing through or between Stirlingshire, Perthshire, Clackmannanshire, Fife, and the Lothians. The river is formed by two head-streams, Duchray Water and the Avonduh ('black water'), rising $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles distant from one another, and effecting a confluence at a point 1 mile W of the hamlet of Aberfoyle. Duchray Water, rising, at an altitude of 3000 feet, on the N side of Ben Lomond (3192), $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of the shore of the loch, winds $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-

north-eastward, south-eastward, and east-north-eastward through the interior or along the borders of Buchanan, Drymen, and Aberfoyle parishes, for $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles tracing the boundary between Stirling and Perth shires. The Avonduh, rising, on the western border of Aberfoyle parish, at an altitude of 1900 feet, flows 9 miles east-south-eastward, and expands, in its progress, into Loch CHON ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$ mile; 290 feet) and the famous Loch ARD ($2\frac{1}{2}$ miles $\times \frac{3}{4}$ mile; 103 feet). Both of the head-streams traverse a grandly mountainous country, and abound in imposing and romantic scenery. From their confluence, 80 feet above sea-level, the united stream winds east-south-eastward to Stirling, through or along the borders of the parishes of Aberfoyle, Drymen, Port of Monteith, Kippen, Gargunnoch, Kincardine, St Ninians, Leecroft, and Logie, during greater part of this course forming the boundary between Stirlingshire and Perthshire. At Stirling the river, from the confluence of its head-streams, has made a direct distance of about $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles, but measures 39 along the curves and meanderings of its bed. It flows principally through low, flat, alluvial grounds, but is overlooked everywhere, at near distances, by picturesque hills, and exhibits great wealth of scenery, embracing the softly beautiful as well as the brilliant and the grand. Two important and beautiful tributaries, the 'arrowy' TEITH and ALLAN Water, join the Forth $3\frac{3}{4}$ and $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles above Stirling. From Stirling to Alloa the river separates Stirlingshire from Perthshire and Clackmannanshire; and while the direct line measures only $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the windings of the river, popularly called the Links of Forth, are $12\frac{5}{8}$ miles long. The stream is flanked by broad career lands, of such value that, according to the old rhyme,

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

Below Alloa the river becomes less remarkable for its sinuosity of movement, and, losing partly its freshwater character, begins to expand slowly into a fine estuary, reaching the German Ocean at a distance of $51\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Alloa. The Firth of Forth, as it is now called, divides Clackmannanshire, part of Perthshire, and Fife from Stirlingshire, Linlithgowshire, Edinburghshire, and Haddingtonshire; and has a width of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile at Alloa, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile at Kincardine ferry, and 3 miles just above Borrowstounness. At Queensferry, in consequence of a peninsula on the N side, the basin suddenly contracts to a width of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; but below Queensferry it again expands to $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles at Granton and Burntisland ferry, and between Prestonpans and Leven to a maximum width of 17 miles. The Firth again contracts, between Dirleton and Elie Ness, to $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and enters the ocean, between Fife Ness and the mouth of the river Tyne, with a width of $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The islands, with the exception of Inchgarvie and two or three other rocky islets in the vicinity of Queensferry, are in the wider parts of the Firth, comprising INCHCOLM, CRAMOND island, and INCHKEITH. The last, measuring 5 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, is crowned with a lighthouse, and in 1881 was rendered defensible by the erection of three batteries with heavy guns. Half a dozen small islands (FIDRA, CRAIGLEITH, etc.) lie off the Haddingtonshire coast; while the entrance is flanked by the romantic BASS Rock on the S and the Isle of MAY on the N. The estuary in mid channel has a maximum depth of 37 fathoms; opposite Queensferry the soundings are in 9 fathoms; on the expanse known as Leith Roads, they vary from 3 to 16 fathoms; opposite Elie Ness they reach 28 fathoms; and, in the vicinity of the Isle of May, run from 14 to 15 fathoms. The tides are so affected by conflicting currents, by islands and shallows, and by the irregularities of the shores, as to vary much both in respect of velocity and time. The flowing tide, over the sands of Leith, runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ knot an hour, and appears to flow for only four hours, while the ebbing tide continues for eight hours. The tides on the N shore, opposite these Roads, run from 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ knots an hour, and have an equal duration in flow and in ebb. The flowing tide, from Kinghorn Ness to the promontory





W of Aberdour, runs at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ knots an hour; through the contraction at Queensferry, it runs at the rate of 5 knots an hour, and, 6 miles above that contraction, at from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour. The ebb tide, at about 6 miles above Queensferry, runs at the same rate as the flow tide; but, through the contraction at Queensferry, it runs at the rate of 6 knots an hour; and, in Inverkeithing Bay, immediately E of that contraction, turns for two hours to the W at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ knot an hour. The estuary presents safe roadsteads at Elie Roads, Leith Roads, Burntisland Roads, Inverkeithing Bay, St Margaret's Hope immediately above Queensferry, and various other localities. It has good docks at Leith, Granton, Borrowstounness, Grangemouth, and Burntisland; good harbours at Dunbar, Anstruther, Cockenzie, and Fisherrow; and numerous harbours of varying character and capacity along the N shore from Crail to Alloa. The navigation was long regarded as dangerous; but, though shoally in various localities, and somewhat obstructed by sandbanks, it is now, with the aid of lighthouses on the islands of May and Inchkeith and of accurately drawn and minute charts, so signally safe as rarely to be marked with a shipwreck. Seven vessels, however, were stranded on the Carr reef, off Fife Ness, during 1870-81; and the gale of 14 Oct. 1881 did dreadful havoc to the fishing boats of NEWHAVEN and FISHERROW. Numerous industrial works are on the shores, from Alloa and Borrowstounness downward; vast repositories of coal, limestone, and ironstone are so near it, on both shores and westward from its head, as to send down much of their output to it for shipment; and all these, along with the extensive and productive fisheries of LEITH and ANSTRUTHER districts, attract large numbers of vessels of all sizes.

The basin of the Forth is estimated at 645 square miles. The length of the river and its estuary, measured in a direct line from the Duchray's source on Ben Lomond to the entrance, is only 80 miles; but, following the bends of river and estuary, is $116\frac{1}{2}$ miles, viz., $52\frac{3}{4}$ to Stirling, $12\frac{3}{4}$ thence to Alloa, and $51\frac{1}{4}$ thence to the German Ocean. The chief tributaries above Alloa are, on the right bank, Kelty Water, Boquhan Burn, and Bannock Burn; on the left bank, Goodie Water, the Teith, Allan Water, and the Devon; and the chief streams flowing into the estuary are, on the right side, the Carron, the Avon, the Almond, the Water of Leith, and the Esk; on the left side, the Leven. The river contains salmon, grise, sea-trout, trout, pike, perch, and eels; and its salmon are large and delicate. Several good salmon casts for the angler occur about the influx of the Teith; but all the salmon fisheries below that point are held strictly as private property, and are let under stringent conditions. The estuary abounds with white fish of all kinds; and large fleets of fishing-boats from Newhaven, Fisherrow, Buckhaven, Anstruther, and other places procure abundant supplies for the daily markets of neighbouring and distant towns. Of late years the use of steam trawlers has been introduced, and, while the catch is thus increased, the older style of fishers allege that the spawn and spawning beds are injured by the trawl nets. Herrings generally shoal into the Firth once a year, and have in some years yielded a prodigious produce; but they are esteemed in some respects inferior in quality to the herrings of the western coast. The extensive sand beds, together with immense quantities of seaweed, are favourable to the deposit of the spawn of fishes; and mussels, contributing so largely to the support of the finny tribes, are very abundant. Oysters formerly lay in beds adjacent to Cramond and Inch Mickery, as well as near Prestonpans; but they were over-fished, almost to comparative exhaustion; and they are now inferior, both in quality and in size, to the oysters obtained in many other parts of the British coasts.

An ancient ferry crosses the river at Queensferry, and connects on the S side with a branch from the Edinburgh and Glasgow section of the North British railway at Ratho station, and with a line to Dunfermline on the N. A still more important ferry is that from Granton to Burntisland, which, in the meantime, forms the link

between the southern and the northern portions of the North British railway system. Both of the ferries named are now in the hands of the North British Railway Company, and are maintained under certain statutory obligations as to the fare to be charged, and the minimum number of passages to be made daily. In former times the Queensferry was on the line of the Great North Road, the mails crossing here *en route* for Kinross, Perth, and the North. The ferry between Leith or Newhaven and Kirkcaldy or Pettycur has long since been abandoned, as has also the 'Earl's Ferry,' from a place in Fife still bearing that name to the nearest point in East Lothian. Many projects have been made to bridge the Forth or to tunnel it, the latter proposal being described in several pamphlets published early in the present century. Although there are, with the railway bridges, several structures now spanning the Forth there, the bridge of Stirling was at one time an important because almost solitary access to the North. A bridge is known to have existed here six centuries ago, and some remains of it, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above the existing 'old bridge,' are still, it is said, to be seen. Below Stirling, a bridge has been erected (1882-83) by the Alloa Railway Company, to connect with the South Alloa Branch of the Caledonian railway. The main feature of this bridge is a swing-opening by which the river, at high water, remains navigable by steamers and small vessels to Stirling as heretofore. Several plans have been drawn up for improving the crossing at Queensferry and below. In 1851 Sir Thomas Bouch perfected the 'floating railway' between Granton and Burntisland, a plan in which by the use of adjustable loading apparatus, and of large flat steamers, the railway company was enabled to carry goods trains over the ferry without breaking bulk. This system has remained in constant operation for upwards of thirty years. In 1861 a railway from Edinburgh to Perth was projected by Bouch, the proposal being at that time to carry the trains over by 'floating railways' similar to those used at Burntisland. Three years later the first design for a bridge over the Forth was proposed by him. The bridge was to be 3 miles long, crossing the shallower part of the river a mile above Charleston, with a height of 125 feet above the river, and 5 spans of 500 feet each in the fairway. In 1873, after the Tay Bridge had been begun, the bolder design of crossing at Queensferry, using the island of Inchgarvie as the central support for 2 spans of 1600 feet each, was put forward by Sir Thomas Bouch. This scheme was eagerly taken up, despite the fact that it was to be partly on the suspension principle, and required piers of 600 feet high to bear the chains. It was reported on, in its scientific aspects, by Hawkshaw, Barlow, Bidder, and other engineers, and, as regards wind pressure, by Dr Pole and Sir George Airey, the astronomer royal. But the fall of the Tay Bridge disparaged the project, and it was abandoned. In 1882, however, under an absolute guarantee for the interest on the capital by the North British, Midland, Great Northern, and North Eastern railways, the Forth Bridge proposal at Queensferry has been renewed, and statutory powers for its erection have been obtained.

The Firth of Forth has played a not unimportant part in the troublous history of Scotland, having been visited by hostile fleets at various times from 83 A.D. downwards. In 1549, the island of Inchkeith was seized and fortified by the English under the Duke of Somerset, from whom it was taken by the French commander, then in alliance with the Scots. In 1567, an act was passed for the demolition of the fort on Inchkeith, and though this was not fully carried out (since Johnson and Boswell found the fort in fair preservation in 1773), the Firth for three centuries remained defenceless. At the entrance to Leith harbour a Martello tower was erected, and there is, nominally, a fort in that town, but the former is disused, and both are inadequate for defence against modern ordnance. After many years' agitation, steps were in 1880-81 taken for the construction of three batteries on Inchkeith, and one on King-

horn Ness, which, mounted with heavy guns, completely command the channels N and S of the island.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 38, 39, 31, 32, 40, 33, 41, 1857-71. See David M. Home's *Estuary of the Forth and adjoining Districts viewed geologically* (Edinb. 1871), and works cited under FIFE and STIRLINGSHIRE.

Forth and Clyde Canal or Great Canal, The, constructed to connect the Firths of Forth and Clyde, was opened for traffic in 1790. The possibility of making a short cut through this neck of Scotland was discussed as early as the reign of Charles II., and the plan was revived without success in 1723 and 1761,—the survey in the former year being made by Mr Gordon, author of the *Itinerarium Septentrionale*, and in the latter, at Lord Napier's expense, by Mr Robert Mackell. The latter survey was approved by the Board of Manufactures of Scotland, who, in 1763, employed Mr Smeaton to make a survey of the proposed route. This engineer put down the expense as £80,000, which was thought too great to justify further proceedings. In 1766 some Glasgow merchants began a subscription of £30,000 for a canal 4 feet deep and 24 broad, but parliament refused to sanction the scheme, owing to the smallness of the sum, which had been fully subscribed in two days after the proposal. Another combination was made, and a new subscription for £150,000 set on foot. In 1767 parliament gave the required permission for the incorporation of 'The Company of Proprietors of the Forth and Clyde Navigation,' the stock to consist of 1500 shares of £100 each, with liberty to borrow £50,000. Work was begun in 1768 under the superintendence of Mr Smeaton, the first sod being cut by Sir Lawrence Dundas on 10 July. In July 1775 the canal was completed up to Stockingfield, at which point a branch to Glasgow was constructed and was carried to Hamilton Hill near that city, where a basin and storehouses were made. By this time all the capital and the loan had been spent, as well as the income from other sources. The revenue from the part then opened was only £4000, and the prospects were gloomy all round, the shares falling to half their original price. In 1784 assistance was given by the Government, who handed £50,000 of the revenue from the forfeited estates of the Jacobites to the corporation. This was not a gift, for the Government stipulated that the Crown should draw the ordinary dividend for that sum. In July 1786 the cutting of the canal was resumed under the superintendence of Mr Robert Whitworth, and, by July 1790, it was opened from sea to sea. At the opening ceremony the chairman, accompanied by the magistrates of Glasgow, poured a barrel of Forth water into the Clyde,—this interesting ceremony being witnessed by a large concourse of people. The first vessel to pass through was the sloop *Agnes* of 80 tons burthen, belonging to Port Glasgow, and built at Leith for the herring fishery and coasting trade. This took place on 31 Aug.; and on 9 Sept. the sloop *Mary M'Ewan* was the first to accomplish the journey the other way. The Hamilton Hill basin was found too small, and the large depot at PORT DUNDAS was constructed to answer the needs of Glasgow. Here a junction was afterwards effected with the MONKLAND CANAL, and the two were amalgamated in 1846. The branch connecting the two was furnished with substantial quay walls for the accommodation of barges unloading; and up to 1850, the sum expended on the Forth and Clyde and Monkland Canals was £1,090,380. Although the canal was planned to be only 7 feet deep, its depth was practically 10. Its length was 38½ miles—35 miles direct between the Forth and Clyde, 2¾ miles of the branch to Port Dundas, and a mile of the continuation to the Monkland Canal. The greatest height of the canal above the sea is 156 feet, and this is attained by means of twenty locks on the eastern and nineteen on the western sides, a difference due to the different water-level of the two rivers. The locks are each 74 feet long and 20 broad, with a rise of 8 feet. They admit the passage of vessels of 68 feet keel, 19 feet beam, and 8½ feet draught of water. The average breadth of the canal on the sur-

face is 56 feet, and at the bottom 27 feet. Above thirty bridges span the canal, and it in turn crosses about forty aqueducts, the largest of which is that over the Kelvin at Maryhill, consisting of four arches 83 feet high, which convey the waterway across a dell 400 feet wide. This work was begun in June 1787, and completed in April 1791, at a cost of £8500. Water for the canal is supplied from eight reservoirs, covering a space of 721 acres.

The canal begins, at the E end, about a mile up the river Carron at Grangemouth. Hence it goes south-westward to Grahamston and Bainsford, where a basin was made for the Carron Company's traffic. It then continues in the same direction to Camelon, and then trends to the W to Lock 16, where it is joined by the UNION CANAL from Edinburgh. Thence to Windford Loch, near Castlerea (where it attains its greatest elevation), it goes in a westerly and south-westerly direction. A quarter of a mile further on it leaves Stirlingshire, though for many miles it keeps closely to the borders of that county. Passing N of Kilsyth it comes to Kirkintilloch, and ½ mile further on enters Lanarkshire. In 4 miles the branch to Port Dundas is reached (this branch being on the summit level throughout), and from this point the canal proceeds northward a little. As it approaches the Kelvin viaduct the locks become numerous, and the scenery through which the canal passes is picturesque and romantic. At this point it re-enters Dumbartonshire, and thence it proceeds about 5 miles till it is joined by a junction canal, extending to the Clyde at the mouth of the Cart, formed in 1839 for the benefit of Paisley. For 3¾ miles the Forth and Clyde navigation follows the course of the Clyde in a north-westerly direction, finally joining the river at Bowling Bay, where a harbour and wharves were constructed at a cost of £35,000. For a great part of its course the canal follows the line of 'Graham's Dyke,' or ANTONINUS' WALL, showing how closely the Romans attained the shortest line between the two great estuaries. The completion of this work was no small event, for we read that, as there was only 7 feet of water at the Broomielaw, while the canal was 8 feet deep, its basin, 'immediately on its being made open for traffic, became a more important port than the Broomielaw.' The whirligig of time has certainly brought in its revenges in this case.

Considerable scientific and historical interest attaches to the Forth and Clyde Canal as the scene of early experiments in steam navigation. After Mr Patrick Miller and Mr Symington had, on Dalswinton Loch, proved the feasibility of using steam on the water, they came to Edinburgh, and had a boat of 30 tons burthen constructed at Carron. In November 1789 this vessel was launched on the Forth and Clyde Canal. In presence of hundreds of people the vessel started, and attained a speed of 6 miles an hour. On reaching Lock 16 unhappily the floats of the paddlewheels gave way, and the experiment had to be stopped. Ten years later Lord Dundas desired Symington to construct a steamer to be used as a tug on the canal, and in March 1802 the *Charlotte Dundas* towed two laden barges of 70 tons burthen each a distance of 19½ miles with great ease. This vessel was built by Mr Hart, of Grangemouth, and its hull lay for many years in a creek between Locks 8 and 9; her timbers were afterwards made into furniture or other relics. In consequence of the success of this experiment, a proposal was made to the proprietors to use steam tugs instead of horse power, but it was rejected on the ground that the wash from the paddles would destroy the banks of the canal. Another result of Symington's success was a poem by a Mr Muir of Kirkintilloch, which gives expression to the common wonderment at the phenomenon—

'When first, by labour, Forth and Clyde
Were taught o'er Scotia's hills to ride
In a canal deep, lang, and wide,
Naebody thought
Sic wonders, without win' or tide,
Wad e'er be wrought.

'But lately we hae seen a lighter
Wi' in her tail a fanner's fligher,
May bid boat-haulers a' gae dight her
Black sooty vent;
Than half a dozen horse she's wigher
By ten per cent.'

'It was sac odd to see her pullin',
An' win' an' water baith unwillin';
Yet deil may care, she, onward swellin',
Defied them baith,
As constant as a mill that's fullin'
Gude English clathin'.

'Can e'er, thought I, a flame o' reek,
Or boilin' water's caudron smeeck,
Tho' it was keepit for a week,
Perform sic wunnars,
As quite surprise amaisht the feck,
O' gazin' hummers?'

In September 1839 another experiment in the use of steam was made on the canal, but this time the power was proposed to be supplied by an engine running along the bank; and a light railway having been formed along the path near Lock 16, a locomotive engine of moderate power was put on it. On 11 Sept. the engine was attached successively to passenger boats, lightly and heavily laden; to sloops, single and in pairs; and to a string of nine miscellaneous sailing vessels. The passenger boats were drawn at a rate of 16 or 17 miles an hour, the single sloops at $3\frac{1}{2}$, and the string of vessels at $2\frac{1}{2}$. Greater velocities could have been attained, but, though the wash was seen to have little effect on the banks, the rates were restricted to those mentioned. All the experiments were satisfactory, but as the application of the system to the whole canal would have been very costly, it was abandoned.

All that remains of the history of the canal may be gathered from a sketch of its financial fortunes. In 1841 it was stated that 'this canal has been most lucrative to the proprietors. In 1820 their capital was £519,840, and the income in 1836 was £63,743.' In 1839 the revenue was £95,475; and in 1850, four years after their amalgamation, the returns from the Forth and Clyde and Monkland Canals was £115,621, while the total sum spent on the two from the beginning was £1,090,380. In 1867 the joint-undertakings were taken over by the Caledonian Railway Company, when they were valued at £1,141,333. The terms of transfer were that the railway company should pay an annuity of £71,333, being a guaranteed dividend of $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. secured by a lien over the works and revenues. In 1881 for convenience the stock was nominally increased, so as to amalgamate it with other guaranteed stocks at an equal rate of 4 per cent. From the half-yearly balance-sheet of the company, published in Sept. 1882, it appears that the receipts from the canal were £43,882, 8s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., while the expenditure for the six months was £14,509, 5s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Forth and Clyde Railway. See NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.

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

Forthar Castle, Forfarshire. See FORTER.

Forthill, an eminence in Monifieth parish, Forfarshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Broughty Castle. A fort, erected on it in 1548 as a flanking post of the English garrison in Broughty Castle, was dismantled in 1550; left remains 12 feet high till 1782; and is now completely obliterated. A camp was formed on the same eminence fully $\frac{1}{4}$ mile E of the fort, and has left slight traces of its entrenchments.

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

Forth Iron-works. See CARNOCK and OAKLEY.

Fortingall, a hamlet and a large highland parish of Athole and Breadalbane districts, NW Perthshire. The hamlet stands, 400 feet above sea-level, 3 furlongs N of the left bank of the Lyon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of the lower waters of Loch Tay, and 8 miles W by S of Aberfeldy, under which it has a post office. Here is a good hotel; and fairs are held here on 9 Aug. *o.s.*, and 6 and 7 Dec.

The parish contains also KINLOCH RANNOCH village, 18 miles NNW of Fortingall by road, but only $8\frac{3}{4}$ as the crow flies, and Innerwick hamlet, $10\frac{1}{4}$ miles W; and it comprises two detached portions. The main body is bounded NE by Blair Athole, E by Dull, S by Kenmore and detached sections of Weem, Kenmore, and Killin, W by Glenorchy and Lismore in Argyllshire, NW and N by Kilmonivaig and Laggan in Inverness-shire. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $20\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is $20\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is 185,551 acres. The BOLFRACKS or eastern detached portion, lying 1 mile W by S of Aberfeldy, and measuring $4\frac{3}{8}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is bounded N for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile by the Tay, and on all other sides by detached sections of Logierait, Dull, and Weem. The larger south-western detached portion, containing Loch Lyon, has an utmost length and breadth of $7\frac{1}{4}$ and $6\frac{3}{8}$ miles, and is bounded E and SE by sections of Weem and Kenmore, on all other sides by Glenorchy parish in Argyllshire. The area of the whole is $204,346\frac{1}{2}$ acres, or 319 square miles, of which $18,795\frac{1}{4}$ acres belong to the detached portions, and $7663\frac{3}{4}$ are water. In the south-western detached portion the river LYON rises close to the Argyllshire border at 2400 feet above sea-level, and runs 4 miles northward to Loch Lyon ($1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$ mile; 1100 feet), below which it here has an east-by-northerly course of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the Kenmore and Weem border. Through Weem it continues 1 mile eastward, and then, entering the main body of Fortingall, winds $25\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward and east-by-northward, chiefly through the southern interior, but at three points tracing the southern boundary, till at length, where the Keltney joins it, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above its own confluence with the Tay, it passes off to Dull. Thus Fortingall claims all but $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of its entire course (36 miles), during which its chief affluent is KELTNEY Burn, rising at 2700 feet upon Carn Maig, and hurrying $5\frac{3}{8}$ miles east-by-northward through the interior, then $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward along the boundary with Dull. Loch LAIDON or Lydoch ($5\frac{1}{4}$ miles \times $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; 924 feet), on desolate Rannoch Muir, belongs partly to Glenorchy, but mainly to Fortingall; from it the GAUR winds 7 miles eastward to the head of Loch RANNOCH ($9\frac{3}{8}$ miles \times $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 furl.; 668 feet). The river TUMMEL, issuing from the foot of Loch Rannoch, has here an eastward course of $6\frac{3}{8}$ miles, $3\frac{3}{8}$ thereof marking the southern boundary of the Lochgarry section of Logierait; and to Loch Rannoch, towards its head, the ERICHT runs $5\frac{5}{8}$ miles south-south-eastward out of Loch Ericht (1153 feet), whose lower 7 miles are partly in Laggan but chiefly in Fortingall. Such, broadly, are the drainage features of this parish, which, lying all within the basin of the Tay, at the very heart of the Grampians, offers rich variety of highland landscape—soft valley and rugged glen, jagged ridge and soaring summit, with, westwards, mile on mile of moorland plateau. Along the Tummel the surface sinks to 600, along the Lyon to 350, feet above sea-level; and from E to W, the principal heights to the N of the Tummel, Loch Rannoch, the Gaur, and Loch Laidon, are BEN MHOLACH (2758 feet), Stob an Aonaich Mhoir (2805), *Ben Chumhann (2692), BEN PHARLAGAIN (2836), *Sgur Gaibhre (3128), *Carn Dearg (3084), and *CRUACH (2420); between Loch Rannoch and the Lyon, Meall Crumach (2217), conical SCHIEHALLION (3547), CARN MAIRG (3419), *Carn Gorm (3370), Ben Meggernie (2158), *Garbh Mheall (3000), and *Stuchd an Lochain (3144); to the S of the Lyon, *Meall Luaidhe (2558), *Ben nan Oighreag (2978), and *Meall Ghaordie (3407), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate right on the confines of the parish. In the south-western detached portion, around Loch Lyon, rise Meall

Daill (2858), *BEN CREACHAN (3540), *BEN ACHALLADER (3399), BEN VANNOC (3125), *BEN-ACHAISTEIL (2897), *Creag Mhor (3305), and *Ben Heasgarnich (3530); in the eastern or Bolfracks section, *Craig Hill (345), Meall Mor (1626), and Meall Dun Dhomhnuill (2061). The Moor of Rannoch lies, in large measure, upon granite; elsewhere the rocks are principally quartzose, of Silurian age. Clay slate, of fissile character, appears in a hill above Fortingall hamlet and on the eastern side of Schiehallion. Good limestone is plentiful in the E; and several veins of marble, of varied hues occur in different parts. Rock crystals, spars, and pebbles of great variety and brilliancy are often found among the mountains; and a vein of lead ore in Gleulyn, seemingly of considerable richness, was worked for some time about the beginning of last century. The soil of the level strips along the vales is generally gravelly and dry; on the skirts and lower slopes of the hills, though cold, yields good enough pasturage; and on the higher acclivities is for the most part bleak and barren moor. Very little of the land is arable, an enormous proportion being either sheep-walk, grouse-moor, or deer-forest. Still, great improvements have been made within this century in the reclamation and enclosing of land, and in farm-buildings. Chief antiquities are an ancient Caledonian stone circle, near the parish church; a Roman camp between the hamlet and the Lyon, by Skene regarded as an outpost of the Emperor Severus beyond the Tay (208 A.D.); traces of fourteen wide circular forts; and the striking ruin of Garth Castle. This is separately noticed, as also are the chief mansions—Glenlyon House, Garth House, and Chesthill, near Fortingall hamlet; Meggernie Castle, above Innerwick; Rannoch Lodge, Finnart Lodge, and Croisrag, at or towards the head of Loch Rannoch; Dalchosnie, Dun Alastair, and Innerhadden, near Kinloch Rannoch; and Bolfracks, in the eastern detached portion. Thirteen proprietors hold each an annual value of more, and two of less, than £500. In the presbytery of Weem and synod of Perth and Stirling, this parish is ecclesiastically divided into Fortingall proper, Innerwick or Glenlyon, and Kinloch Rannoch—the first a living worth £207. Its church, at Fortingall hamlet, is a venerable building, containing 376 sittings; and in the churchyard, protected by iron rails, is the shattered torso of the famous yew-tree, supposed to be fully 3000 years old—‘probably the oldest authentic specimen of vegetation in Europe.’ In Pennant’s day (1772) it measured no less than 56 feet in girth, but now there are only two fragments of the shell. These still put forth branches and leaves, and outside the enclosure is a vigorous scion, 36 feet high, and fully 150 years old. A Free church stands on the same bank of the Lyon, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of the hamlet; and a new public school, with accommodation for 100 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 57, and a grant of £67. Other churches and schools are noticed under GLENLYON and KINLOCH RANNOCH. Valuation (1866) £17,651, 14s. 1d., (1882) £21,263, 14s. 2d. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 3875, (1831) 3067, (1861) 2181, (1871) 1766, (1881) 1690, of whom 1398 were Gaelic-speaking; of ecclesiastical parish (1871) 700, (1881) 616; of registration district (1881) 568.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 55, 54, 46, 47, 1869-73.

Fortrose, a royal and parliamentary burgh in the parish of Rosemarkie, Ross-shire, is situated on the NW side of the inner Moray Firth, at the north-eastern extremity of the Black Isle Road, nearly opposite Fort George, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Invergordon Ferry, 9 SSW of Cromarty, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Inverness. It consists of two towns, CHANONRY and ROSEMARKIE, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant from each other, and first politically united under James II. in 1455, when they were constituted a free burgh in favour of the Bishop of Ross. The burgh lapsed to the Crown after the Reformation, but in 1590 Chanonry was enfranchised; and in 1592 the towns were re-united under the title of the royal burgh of Fortrose, afterwards softened into the present name Fortrose. Chanonry Point, a long tongue of land, covered with

fine links, and edged with sandy beach, which stretches into the sea between the towns, has suggested an etymology for the name, meaning ‘fort of the peninsula;’ other authorities explain it as ‘strong fort.’ A lighthouse of the second class was built in 1846 at the extremity of this point, whence also there is a ferry (1 mile broad) to Fort George and the Inverness coast. Fortrose (or at least one of its component parts) early appears in history as an ecclesiastical seat. Lugadius or Moluog, an abbot and bishop of Lismore, who died in 577, founded a Columban monastery in Rosemarkie. About the 8th century, Albanus Kiritinus, surnamed Bonifacius, who seems to have been a bishop of the Irish-Roman Church, named Curitan, came to Scotland; and, in 716, says Wynton,

‘In Ros he fowndyd Rosmarkyne,’

dedicating his church to St Peter. When David I. came to the throne in 1124 he founded the bishopric of Ross, and placed the diocesan seat at Rosmarkyn or Rosemarkie. The presence of an educated clergy raised the place to a high degree of culture; and famous schools of divinity and law flourished under the shadow of the cathedral. Down so late even as the time of Cromwell the little town enjoyed a considerable amount of general prosperity. Now, however, Fortrose has no trade; and its connection with the outer world is chiefly maintained through the summer visitors, who are annually attracted by the beautiful situation of the town, its picturesque neighbourhood, its fine links, and its facilities for sea-bathing. New houses have recently begun to spring up for the better accommodation of these visitors. Fortrose is regularly built, well-lighted with gas, and abundantly supplied with water. Its most interesting edifice is the ruined cathedral dedicated to SS. Peter and Bonifacius, situated within a wide, grassy enclosure in the centre of the town. The sole remains now are the S aisle of the chancel and nave, and a detached chapter-house; and an old bell is also preserved, dated 1460. When perfect the cathedral was a handsome red sandstone building, presenting a beautiful specimen of the pure Early Decorated style, and dating from about the beginning of the 14th century. Its total length was 120 feet; and it comprised a nave of 4 bays, with aisles 14 feet wide, and round-headed windows; a choir, with aisles, Lady-chapel, west-tower, quasi-transept, rood turret, and, to the NE, a vaulted chapter-house over a crypt. The greater part of the cathedral and the whole of the former bishop’s residence were removed by Oliver Cromwell to provide building material for his fort at Inverness. Within the precincts of the cathedral stood the various residences of the high officials of the chapter, the archdeacon’s house, the rectory of Kirkmichael, and the manse of the parochial charges of Cullicudden, Lemlair, Rosskeen, Alness, Kiltearn, Contin, Kilmuir, West Kilmuir, Kincardine, Logie, Obstill, and St Katherine’s; but of these no vestiges remain. In Jan. 1880, a hoard of 1100 silver coins of Robert III. was discovered, buried in the cathedral green, halfway between the sites of Kiltearn manse and of the ancient tumulus (now levelled) known as the ‘Holeridge.’ A large new Volunteer hall, capable of seating 400 persons, was erected in the town in 1881. Fortrose is the seat of the presbytery of Chanonry. It contains two Established churches. Rosemarkie parish church (1821; 800 sittings) is said to occupy the site of an ancient church built by, and dedicated to, St Bonifacius; Fortrose church from a chapel of ease was raised to *quoad sacra* status in 1873. The Free church is a tasteless edifice in the Pointed style. The Episcopalian church of St Andrew was built in 1828 at a cost of about £1100, and is seated for 190. It is Gothic in style, and looks well from the sea. There is also a Baptist chapel (1806) in the town. The historian, Sir James Mackintosh (1765-1832), who was born at ALDOURIE, was educated at Fortrose from 1775 to 1780. The present academy, which offers a very good secondary education, was founded in 1791. Its management is vested in subscribers of 50 guineas, whose rights are hereditary, and who are each entitled to present a bursar or free-scholar; in subscribers of 20

guineas, whose rights are for life; in the clerical members of Chanonry presbytery; and in the provost of Fortrose. In 1882 it had 62 scholars, with a teaching-staff of 2. Rosemarkie Public school, under the school-board, consisting of a chairman and 4 members, had in 1882 a teaching-staff of 2, and 81 scholars. There is also an infant school for girls. The Mechanics' Institute possesses an excellent library and a reading-room. The town contains an office of the Caledonian bank and agencies of 7 insurance companies. There are 3 chief hotels. The Black Isle Steam Shipping Company's steamer runs between Inverness and Fortrose twice a day on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, and once on Tuesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, during summer, and once a day in winter; whilst other steamers afford communication with Inverness 2 or 3 times a week. A mail-gig also runs daily to Inverness. The nearest station is Fort George on the Highland railway, 6 miles to the ESE; but to reach it, the Fort George or Ardersier Ferry has to be crossed. The harbour of Fortrose is safe and convenient, and was thoroughly repaired in 1881; and at the same date a new wooden pier, about 240 yards long, was erected. Steamers can enter the old harbour only at certain states of the tide; but they can now touch at this pier at any time. There are markets at Fortrose for cattle, grain, and farm produce every month, on the Monday preceding the Muir of Ord market, except in April and June, when the dates are respectively the first and the third Wednesdays of the month. Hiring markets are combined with the above in April, August, and November.

The burgh has an independent revenue, besides enjoying the benefit of various charitable mortifications, so



Seal of Fortrose.

that the rate of taxation is low. The burgh has adopted the Lindsay Police Act, under which the council, consisting of provost, 3 bailies, dean of guild, treasurer, and 9 councillors are commissioners. The same body are also commissioners for the harbour, under a provisional order for its management. The sheriff-substitute of Dingwall holds quarterly circuit small-debt courts at Fortrose; and a justice of peace court is held on the first Wednesday of each month. With INVERNESS, FORRES, and NAIRN, Fortrose returns a member to parliament, its parliamentary and municipal constituency numbering 141 in 1882, when the annual value of real property within the burgh amounted to £3418, its corporation revenue being £293. Pop. (1821) 932, (1841) 1082, (1851) 1148, (1861) 928, (1871) 911, (1881) 869; of royal burgh beyond the parliamentary limits (1881) 117; of Fortrose *quoad sacra* parish (1881) 492.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876. See the Rev. J. M. Neale's *Ecclesiastical Notes on Ross* (Lond. 1848), and A. R. Scott's *Illustrations of Fortrose Cathedral* (Edinb. Architect. Assoc., 1873).

Foss, a hamlet and a *quoad sacra* parish in Dull parish, Perthshire. The hamlet stands near the right bank of the river Tummel, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of the head of Loch Tummel, and 12 miles W of its post-town, Pitlochry. It has a fair on the second Tuesday of March,

old style. Foss House, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile nearer the loch, is a seat of Sir Robert Menzies, Bart. of CASTLE-MENZIES. The parish, constituted by ecclesiastical authority in 1830, by civil authority in 1845, is in the presbytery of Wcem and synod of Perth and Stirling; its minister's stipend is £120. Pop. (1871) 270, (1881) 226.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 55, 1869.

Fossoway, a parish chiefly in Perthshire, but partly in Kinross-shire, containing the villages of BLAIRINGONE, CROOK OF DEVON, and CARNO, and comprising the ancient parishes of Fossoway and Tulliebole, united about 1614. Very irregular in outline, it is bounded N by Dunning, NE by Orwell, E by Kinross, SE by Cleish, S by Torryburn and Saline in Fife, SW by Clackmannan and Dollar in Clackmannanshire, and W by Muckart and Glendevon. Its length, from ENE to WSW, varies between $2\frac{1}{4}$ and $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $17,356\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $6904\frac{1}{2}$ belong to the Kinross-shire or Tulliebole section. On or close to the Glendevon and Muckart border, the 'crystal Devon' winds $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward and west-south-westward, from just above Downhill to near Pitgober, the point where it first touches and that where it leaves this parish being only $\frac{1}{4}$ miles distant as the crow flies. During this course it exhibits the finest of its famous scenery, described in our articles Devil's Mill, Rumbling-Bridge, and Caldron Linn. Other chief streams are Gainrey Water, which falls into the Devon below the Caldron Linn, and South Queich Water, running to Loch Leven. Perennial springs of pure water are everywhere abundant; a petrifying spring is on the lands of Devonshaw; and a medicinal spring, erroneously known as Dollar Water, is on the lands of Blairingone. The surface declines along the Devon to close on 100 feet above sea-level, and S of Crook of Devon, it, though undulating, nowhere much exceeds 600 feet; but northwards it rises to 734 feet near Knockintinny, 1496 at Lendrick Hill, 1134 at Cloon, 1573 at Mellock Hill, and 1621 at Innerdouny Hill—summits these of the Ochils. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly carboniferous. Trap and sandstone are quarried in several places; coal has been worked in three mines, ironstone in one; and limestone occurs in connection with both, whilst copper ore, not rich enough to repay the cost of working, is found near Rumbling-Bridge. The soils are variously clayey, loamy, gravelly, and mossy; and some are fertile, others very inferior. Fully three-fifths of all the land are regularly or occasionally in tillage, and some 650 acres are under wood. Aldie and Tulliebole castles are prominent objects, both separately noticed; mansions are Devoushaw and Glen Tower; and an old circular ruin on the lands of Aldie, an oblong moated mound on the barony of Coldrain, the Gallow Knowe adjacent to Crook of Devon village, and the Monk's Grave between the lands of Gartwhinean and those of Pitfar, are chief antiquities. Four proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 23 of between £100 and £500, 9 of from £50 to £100, and 18 of from £20 to £50. Giving off a portion to the *quoad sacra* parish of Blairingone, this parish is in the presbytery of Kinross and synod of Fife; the living is worth £265. The parish church, near Crook of Devon village, was built in 1806, and contains 525 sittings. There is also a Free church of Fossoway; and two public schools, Carno and Fossoway, with respective accommodation for 88 and 170 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 42 and 77, and grants of £52, 12s. and £51, 4s. 2d. Valuation (1882) £8782, 5s. 8d. Pop. (1801) 132, (1831) 1576, (1841) 1724, (1861) 1584, (1871) 1461, (1881) 1267, of whom 772 belonged to the Perthshire section, and 934 to the ecclesiastical parish of Fossoway.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 40, 39, 1867-69.

Fotheringham, a Scottish Baroual mansion of 1859, designed by the late David Bryce, in Inverarity parish, Forfarshire, at the southern base of wooded Fotheringham Hill (800 feet), 6 miles S by E of Forfar. It is a seat of Walter Thos. Jas. Scrymgeour-Fotheringham, Esq. of POWRIE, Fotheringham, and TEALING (b. 1862; suc. 1864), who owns 12,529 acres in the county, valued at £13,400

per annum, and whose ancestor settled in Forfarshire in the latter half of the 14th century.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

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

Foula. See FOWLA.

Foulden, a village and a parish in the eastern part of Merse district, Berwickshire. The village stands 1 mile to the N of Whitadder Water, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Ayton station, 4 E by S of Chirnside, and 5 WNW of Berwick-upon-Tweed, under which it has a post office. A pretty little place, it once was a burgh of barony and a place of considerable size and note, and had its Border peel-tower, whilst its church, on 23 March 1587, was the meeting-place of Elizabeth's commissioners with those of James VI., to vindicate the execution of Queen Mary.

The parish is bounded N by Ayton, E and SE by Mordington, S by Hutton, and W by Chirnside. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles; and its area is 3298 acres, of which 20 are water. WHITADDER Water winds $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-southward between steep banks along all the southern border, and receives three little burns from this parish, one of which traces most of the boundary with Mordington. The surface declines at the SE corner to less than 100 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 389 feet near Blinkbonny, 461 near Mosspar, 421 near St Johns, and 642 at Greenfield—heights that command a wide and magnificent view of Flodden and other famous historic scenes. The rocks are mainly Devonian; and the soil ranges from stony clay in the S to loamy towards the centre, and light and moorish in the N. Rather more than one-twelfth of the entire area is under wood, chiefly in the central district; one-ninth is natural pasture; and all the rest is in tillage. Foulden House, to the E of the village, is the seat of the chief proprietor, John Wilkie, Esq. (b. 1806; suc. 1817), who holds 2550 acres in the shire, valued at £5245 per annum. Another mansion is Newlands House, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of the village. Foulden is in the presbytery of Chirnside and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £260. The church, rebuilt in 1786, contains 166 sittings; and a public school, with accommodation for 72 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 41, and a grant of £38, 9s. 6d. Valuation (1865) £5563, 2s. 10d., (1882) £6529, 16s. Pop. (1801) 393, (1831) 424, (1861) 431, (1871) 425, (1881) 393.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 34, 1864.

Foulis Castle, a mansion in Kiltarn parish, Ross-shire, standing $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NW of, and 200 feet above, the Cromarty Firth, close to whose shore is Foulis station on the Highland railway, 2 miles SSW of Evanton or Novar, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Dingwall. A splendid pile, with beautiful grounds, it is the seat of Sir Charles Munro, ninth Bart. since 1634 (b. 1795; suc. 1848), the chief of the clan Munro, who, after serving under Wellington, was made a Columbian general by Bolivar in 1818, and who owns 4458 acres in the shire, valued at £3781 per annum. The Foulis estate has been held by the Munros since early in the 12th century, on the tenure of furnishing a snowball, if required, at midsummer. They fought at Bannockburn, Halidon Hill, Harlaw, Pinkie, Fontenoy, and FALKIRK; and Robert Munro, the eighteenth or 'Black' Baron, with 700 men from his own estate, served under the 'Immortal' Gustavus, and died of a wound at Ulm in 1633. The Munros' slogan is 'Castle Foulis in flames.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 93, 1881.

Foulshiels, a place in Selkirk parish, Selkirkshire, on the left bank of Yarrow Water, opposite Newark Castle,

and $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles W by N of Selkirk town. A farmhouse (now ruinous) here was the birthplace of the African traveller, Mungo Park (1771-1805), and the place of his residence on the eve of his second and fatal expedition.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Fountainbleau. See DUMFRIES.

Fountainhall, the seat of Sir Thomas H. Dick Lauder, Bart., in Pencaitland parish, Haddingtonshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Pencaitland village, and 5 miles SSE of Tranent. The lands of Fountainhall were acquired by Sir John Lauder, who in 1688 was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, and whose ancestors had been lairds of the Bass Rock from the 13th to the 16th century. His son, Sir John (1646-1722), an eminent lawyer and statesman, was appointed a lord of Session in 1689, with the title of Lord Fountainhall. He is remembered by his *Decisions*, as is his fourth descendant, Sir Thomas Dick-Lauder (1784-1848), by his fictions and other writings. The present and ninth baronet, Sir Thomas-North Dick-Lauder (b. 1846; suc. 1867), holds 600 acres in East and 68 in Mid Lothian, valued at £1174 and £1066 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863. See Sir T. Dick-Lauder's *Scottish Rivers* (Edinb. 1874).

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

Fourman Hill. See FOREMAN.

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

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

Foveran, a coast parish of E Aberdeenshire, containing the seaport village of NEWBURGH, which stands at the right side of the Ythan's embouchure, 5 miles SE of Ellon station, $6\frac{1}{2}$ E by N of Udney station on the western border, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Aberdeen, under which it has a post and telegraph office, and with which it communicates by coach. It is bounded N by Logie-Buchan, NE by Slains, E by the German Ocean, S by Belhelvie, and W and NW by Udney. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth is $3\frac{3}{8}$ miles; and its area is 10,844 acres, of which 2488 are foreshore, and 63 water. The YTHAN, in places here $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad at high water, flows $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-eastward between Foveran and Slains to its bar obstructed mouth in the German Ocean, and at Newburgh is joined by Foveran Burn, which, rising near Tillery, runs $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles through the interior; whilst another of its tributaries, Tarty Burn, traces most of the Udney border. The coast-line, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, is low and sandy; and from it the surface rises gently inland to 300 feet at Hillhead of Ardo, 78 at the parish church, 212 near Davieshill, and 400 at the western border near Edgehill. The principal rocks are trap, gneiss, mica slate, and conglomerate; and the soil varies from a sandy loam to a rich clay loam and a strong clay. The parish is poorly wooded, its eastern exposure stunting what trees there are; and nearly all the land is devoted to agriculture, large tracts of waste having been drained and enclosed about the beginning of the present century. The castle of Knockhall, 1 mile NNW of Newburgh, built by the Udney family in 1565, was captured by the Covenanters under the Earl Marischal and the Earl of Errol in 1639; and, accidentally burned in 1734, still stands in a ruinous state. Of Foveran Castle, near Foveran House, not a vestige remains. The oldest part bore the name of Turing's Tower, after its first possessors, from whom it passed, about the middle of the 17th century, to a branch of the Forbesses of Tolquhoun. A rhyme, ascribed to Thomas of Ercildoune, foretold—

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

The tower did fall not long before 1720, and in 1745 the Highlanders were for giving the name of Gladsmuir

to their victory at Prestonpans (Chambers's *Popular Rhymes*, p. 219, ed. 1870). An ancient burying-ground near the village retains a fragment of the 'Red Chapel of Buchan,' or Chapel of the Holy Rood. Foveran House, 1 mile SSW of Newburgh, is an old mansion; whilst Tillery, in the W of the parish, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Udney station, is a more recent Grecian edifice. Five proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 6 of between £100 and £500, 1 of from £50 to £100, and 6 of from £20 to £50. Foveran is in the presbytery of Ellon and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £296. The parish church, on the right bank of Foveran Burn, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Newburgh, is a plain edifice of 1794, containing 700 sittings, and a marble monument with two fine busts of Col. John Augustus and Col. Robert Fullerton Udney, of Udney and Dudwick, who died in 1859 and 1861. There is also a Free church $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile further SSW; and three public schools—Culterculen, Foveran, and Newburgh Mathers—with respective accommodation for 100, 170, and 169 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 128, 105, and 170, and grants of £116, 17s., £74, 14s., and £143, 9s. Valuation (1860) £9099, (1881) £13,166, 13s. 7d. Pop. (1801) 1391, (1831) 1609, (1861) 1891, (1871) 1859, (1881) 2042.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 77, 1873.

Fowla or **Foula**, a Shetland island belonging to Walls parish, 16 miles WSW of the nearest part of the Shetland mainland, and 35 NNE of the nearest part of Orkney. It measures about 3 miles in length by $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in breadth; and, as viewed at a little distance, appears to consist of five conical hills, rising steeply from the water, till the highest attains an altitude of 1300 feet. It is easily seen on a clear day from the northern parts of Orkney; and, tested by Tacitus' words in speaking of the utmost limits of Agricola's victories, it has better claims than any other island to be deemed the Ultima Thule of the ancients. Only one spot, the fishing station of Ham, situated on its E side, is available as a landing-place; the coast all round, except at that spot, is almost one unbroken precipice, rising sublimely and terribly to the shoulders or tops of the hills; and the brink of these cliffs, 1100 to 1200 feet high, commands a most giddy, impressive, and magnificent view over wide expanses of the encircling Atlantic. The single landing-place is much frequented as a fishing-station; the cliffs are deuized with myriads of cormorants, kittiwakes, gulls, and other sea-fowl; and the rocks are sandstone, except where claystone slate occurs near Ham. 'Fowla,' says a writer in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* (1874), 'seems to be chiefly valued as a fishing and curing station, and the only agriculture practised in it is that of the Shetlander pure and simple. Yet, in our opinion, it is capable of producing finer crops than any other island in the group. Much of the soil is naturally good, and the climate is manifestly more largely affected by the Gulf Stream than that of any other part of Scotland. Nowhere else have we seen crops of bere, oats, and potatoes grow so luxuriantly; while the natural pasture of the steep but grassy hills is rich and varied in the nature of its component plants. On the other hand, nowhere are the ruinous effects of the "scalping" system more conspicuous, a whole district of the island, between the tillage and the mountain, being laid utterly bare, the turf carried off, and the naked rocks left to glare in the sunshine.' Fowla belongs to the proprietor of MELBY estate, on the western coast of Mainland. Its islanders are remarkably hardy, have few wants, and feel strong attachment to their rugged home. Pop. (1837) 202, (1861) 233, (1871) 257, (1881) 267.

Fowlis Castle. See FOWLIS.

Fowlis-Easter, a parish on the eastern border of Perthshire, containing the village of Fowlis, 6 miles WNW of Dundee; and, since 1618, united to the contiguous parish of LUNDIE in Forfarshire. It is bounded SW by Longforgan in Perthshire, and N by Lundie, E and S by Liff and Benzie, in Forfarshire. Its utmost length, from WNW to ESE, is $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its width from $\frac{1}{4}$ mile increases eastward to $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is 2827 acres, of which nearly 3 are water. The sur-

face ascends, from flat carse lands to the braes of the Carse of Gowrie, from less than 180 feet above sea-level near Mains of Fowlis to 929 at Blacklaw Hill, at the north-western extremity, which commands a beautiful view of the Carse and of the southern screens of the Tay. A lake of 55 acres, the Piper-Dam, lay in its upper part, but was drained about 1780 for sake of its marl. About two-thirds of the land are in tillage; and the rest is mainly disposed in woodland and pasturage. By David I. Fowlis and other lauds were granted, for gallantry at the Battle of the Standard (1138), to William of Maule, who was succeeded by his son-in-law, Roger of Mortimer. From the latter's descendant, Fowlis passed by marriage (1377) to Sir Andrew Gray of Broxmouth, the first Lord Gray; and by the ninth Lord it was sold, in 1669, to an ancestor of the present proprietor, Keith-Murray of Ochertyre. Fowlis Castle stands to the S of the village, towards the head of the beautiful Den of Fowlis or BALRUDDERY, a favourite field alike for geologist and botanist. From 200 to 300 years old, it was suffered to go to decay towards the close of last century, but has recently been rendered habitable for farm labourers. A church of Fowlis-Easter is first mentioned in 1180, and in 1242 was dedicated to St Marnan. The present church is commonly said to date from 1142, but is Second Pointed in style, and probably was built about 1452 by Andrew, second Lord Gray of Fowlis, who made it collegiate for a provost and several prebends. Measuring externally $89\frac{1}{2}$ by 29 feet, it is all of hewn stone, and retains a finely-sculptured aumbrye, a mutilated octagonal font (restored from Ochertyre), and a curious carved rood screen, with paintings of the Crucifixion, the B. V. Mary and the infant Christ, St John Baptist and the Agnus Dei, St Peter, etc. Of three round-headed doorways, one has been blocked up; and one, the priest's, is enriched with a crocketed canopy. In the churchyard are a cross-carved coffin-slab and a plain passion cross 6 feet high. A public school, with accommodation for 91 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 43, and a grant of £49, 19s. Valuation (1882) £3731, 17s. 2d. Pop. (1831) 322, (1861) 317, (1871) 291, (1881) 311.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868. See vol. ii. of Billings' *Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities* (1852); T. S. Muir's *Descriptive Notices of Ancient Parochial and Collegiate Churches of Scotland* (Lond. 1848); and an article by Andrew Jervise in vol. vii. of *Proc. Soc. Ants. Scoll.* (1870).

Fowlis-Wester, a parish of central Perthshire, containing Fowlis village, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNE of Abercainry station, and $4\frac{3}{4}$ ENE of Crieff, under which it has a post office. Gilmerton, 2 miles NE of Crieff, with another post office, lies on the western border of the parish, which consists of two slenderly united sections and a small detached north-westerly district. The main body is bounded N by Little Dunkeld, E by Little Dunkeld, a detached section of Monzie, and Methven, SE by Methven, S by Madderty, SW by Crieff, W by Crieff and Monzie, and NW by the Amulree section of Dull. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between 5 furlongs and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $22,858\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $55\frac{1}{2}$ are water, and $590\frac{3}{4}$ belong to the detached portion, which extends for $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs along the river Almond, 5 miles WSW of Amulree. Nearly 9 miles lower down the ALMOND has an east-by-northerly course of 9 furlongs along the boundary with Crieff, $5\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs across the interior at the neck of the main body, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the boundary with Monzie (detached); whilst the BRAN winds $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles along all the northern border. Other boundaries of the parish are traced by Fendoch, Shiligan, and Milton Burns, and sluggish Pow Water separates it from Madderty. Here, in the SE, along the Pow, the surface declines to less than 200 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 441 feet at Aldie, 706 near Drummick, 806 at Murray's Hill, 1098 at Stroness, 1153 at Meall Quhanzie, and 2117 at Meall Tarsuinn. The northern portion of the main body, whilst sinking to 490 feet along the N bank of the Almond, rises north-north-westward to 932 feet at Castlehill, 1737 at Craig Lea, 2025 at Meall Rcamhar,

2044 at Meall nan Caorach, and 1569 at Dalreoch Hill, from which again it descends to 700 feet along the Bran. Lastly, the detached position varies in altitude from 800 feet to 2367 on Beinn na Gainimh at its north-eastern corner. The northern division of the main body, consisting of rugged spurs of the Grampians, and dividing Strathbran from Glenalmond, is, with trifling exception, all of it wild or pastoral. The southern, in a general view, has a singularly varied and unequal surface, flecked and clumped with coppices and groves; but along Pow Water, throughout the southern border, consists of an opulent and finely-sheltered valley. The dells and ravines of the hillier portions are graced in numerous places with tiny cascades, and abound throughout with other features of fine close scenery. The hills themselves, with their large extent of southern exposure, are so adorned with wood and fine enclosures as to present a very charming appearance; and, from many points, they command magnificent views of Strathearn. Granite, clay slate, and sandstone are the prevailing rocks; but columnar trap and limestone also occur. The slate, of beautiful dark blue colour, possesses superior properties for roofing purposes, and has long been largely quarried at CRAIGLEA. The sandstone in places suits well for building, having a beautiful colour and a durable texture; admits of fine polish; and has been quarried on the lands of Abercairney and Cultoquhey. The soil, alluvial in the valley of the Pow, is elsewhere variously gravelly, sandy, loamy, and clayey. Little more than a fourth of the entire area is in tillage; woods and plantation coversome 1800 acres; and the rest is pastoral or waste. The castle of the ancient Earls of Strathearn stood on the E side of a ravine $\frac{3}{4}$ mile E of Fowlis village, and is now represented by only a grassy knoll. Remains of a double concentric stoue circle, comprising 40 stoues in the exterior range, and measuring 54 feet in circumference, crown the brow of a hill to the N of the village; and three other ancient Caledonian standing stones and a cromlech are on the W; whilst in the middle of the village square stands the 'Cross of Fowlis,' transferred to its present site from Bal na croisk, near the mouth of the Sma' Glen, and sculptured with figures of men and animals. Buchanty has been noticed separately, as likewise are the four mansions, Abercairney, Cultoquhey, Glen Tulchan, and Keillor Castle. Sir David Moray of Gorthie, author of *The Tragical Death of Sophonisba* (1611), and governor to Prince Henry, was born at Abercairney; and at the parish school were educated the Rev. William Taylor, D.D. (1744-1823), principal of Glasgow University, and the Rev. Archibald Alison (1757-1839), author of the *Essay on Taste*. Fowlis-Wester gives off portions to Monzie and Logiealmond, and itself is a living, of £327 value, in the presbytery of Auchterarder and synod of Perth and Stirling. The church, at the village, is a long and ugly edifice of Reformation time, with 500 sittings, and with a fine lych-gate, bearing date 1644, but evidently older. The patron saint was Beanus, born 'apud Fowlis in Stratherne;' and till 1877 a yearly market was held at Fowlis village on his birthday, 26 Oct. *a.s.* Balgowan public, Fowlis public, and Glenalmond subscription school, with respective accommodation for 84, 114, and 67 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 60, 53, and 14, and grants of £54, 2s., £45, 15s., and £27, 6s. Valuation (1866) £14,092, (1883) £15,569, 19s. 11d. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 1614, (1831) 1680, (1861) 1433, (1871) 1161, (1881) 1112, of whom 51 were Gaelic-speaking; of ecclesiastical parish (1871) 850, (1881) 771; of registration district (1871) 1028, (1881) 978.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Fowlsheugh, a range of cliffs on the coast of Dunnotar parish, Kincardineshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Stonehaven. Measuring upwards of a mile in length, and rising very boldly from the sea, it consists of Old Red sandstone and conglomerate, the latter containing nodules of quartz and limestone. Myriads of gulls, coots, and other sea-fowl here build their nests; and it is let to a tenant for the perilous privilege of taking the birds and their eggs by means of ropes lowered from the top.

Fowlshiels. See FOWLSHIELS.

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

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

Foyers or **Feehlin**, a small river of Boleskine and Abertarff parish, central Inverness-shire, issuing from Loch KILLIN ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$ mile; 1050 feet), and thence winding 9 miles north-north-westward and northward, till it falls into Loch Ness, opposite the peak of Mealfourvie (2284 feet), and $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Fort Augustus. Its course is chiefly along a high glen, with wild mountain screens, and during the last $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile it makes a total descent of 400 feet, including two surpassingly picturesque falls, amid grandly romantic accompaniments of rock and wood. Foyers House, the property of Fountaine Walker, Esq. of Ness Castle, stands at the left side of its mouth; and on the right side, above the steamboat jetty, is the Foyers Hotel, on the site of what was called the 'General's Hut,' from General Wade of road-making celebrity. A carriage-way ascends by easy traverses from the pier to the falls, and footpaths afford short cuts for pedestrians. The upper fall is a leap of 40, and the lower fall of 165, feet. Dr E. D. Clarke, the celebrated traveller, pronounced the lower fall to be a finer cascade than that of Tivoli, and inferior only to the Falls of Terni; and Robert Burns, as he stood beside it on 5 Sept. 1787, wrote:—

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

'The fall of Foyers,' says Professor Wilson, 'is the most magnificent cataract, out of all sight and hearing, in Britain. The din is quite loud enough in ordinary weather—and it is only in ordinary weather that you can approach the place from which you have a full view of all its grandeur. When the fall is in flood—to say nothing of being drenched to the skin—you are so blinded by the sharp spray smoke, and so deafened by the dashing and clashing and tumbling and rumbling thunder, that your condition is far from enviable, as you cling, "lonely lover of nature," to a shelf by no means eminent for safety, above the horrid gulf. In ordinary Highland weather—meaning thereby weather neither very wet nor very dry—it is worth walking a thousand miles for one hour to behold the fall of Foyers. The spacious cavity is enclosed by "complicated cliffs and perpendicular precipices" of immense height; and though for a while it wears to the eye a savage aspect, yet beauty fears not to dwell even there, and the horror is softened by what appear to be masses of tall shrubs or single shrubs almost like trees. And they are trees, which on the level plain would look even stately; but as they ascend, ledge above ledge, the walls of that awful chasm, it takes the eye time to see them as they really are, while on our first discernment of their character, serenely standing among the tumult, they are felt on such sites to be sublime. Between the falls and the strath of Stratherrick, a space of three or four miles, the river Foyers flows through a series of low rocky hills clothed with birch. They present various quiet glades and open spaces, where little patches of cultivated ground are encircled by wooded hillocks, whose surface is pleasingly diversified by udding trees, bare rocks, empurpled heath, and bracken-bearing herbage. It was the excessive loveliness of some of the scenery there that suggested to us the thought of going to look what kind of a stream the Foyers was above the fall. We went, and in the quiet of a summer evening, found it

' "Was even the gentlest of all gentle things."

See STRATHERRICK, BOLESKINE AND ABERTARFF, and

chap. iv. of James Brown's *Round Table Club* (Elgin, 1873).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 73, 1878.

Fracafield, a village in Shetland, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Lerwick.

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

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

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

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

Fraochy, Loch. See FREUCHIE.

Fraserburgh, a town and a parish in the NE extremity of Aberdeenshire. Founded by Alexander Fraser of Philorth in 1569, at first the town was known as Faithlie, the name of a free burgh of barony erected by charter of Queen Mary five years earlier; but by a new charter of 1601, it was constituted 'a free port, free burgh of barony, and free regality, to be called in all time coming, the Burgh and Regality of Fraserburgh.' It is built on the southern slope of Kinnauld's Head, and along the western shore of Fraserburgh Bay, by road being 22 miles E of Banff and $17\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Peterhead, whilst by rail, as terminus of the Formartine and Buchan branch (1865) of the Great North of Scotland railway, it is 13 miles NNE of Maud Junction, 41 NNE of Dyce Junction, $47\frac{1}{2}$ N by E of Aberdeen, $162\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Edinburgh, and 200 NE by N of Glasgow. Kinnauld's Head (the *Promontorium Taexalium* of Ptolemy), $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the N, is a rocky headland, composed of mica slate, and 61 feet high. The Frasers' castle here, dating from 1570, is a rectangular four-storied tower, 39 feet by 27; on its roof a lighthouse was built in 1787, whose lantern, rising 120 feet above high water mark, shows a fixed light, red over Rattray Briggs, white in all other directions, and visible at a distance of 17 nautical miles. A sea-crag, 50 yards to the eastward, is crowned by the massive 'Wine Tower,' which, measuring $25\frac{1}{2}$ by 20 feet, and 25 high on the landward side, contains two vaulted apartments. The only doorway is on the upper story, and the wooden stair leading up to this is modern, so that how the tower was formerly entered, and what was its purpose, remain a puzzle to the antiquary. The style, however, of five freestone carvings, that adorn the roof and two windows, is thought to refer it to the 15th century. Beneath it is a cave, the Selches Hole, believed to penetrate 100 feet, but now much choked with stones. Scarce a vestige remains of a square three-storied tower at the W end of the town, part of a college begun by Alexander Fraser, he having obtained a charter in 1592 to erect a university. The scheme fell through, but his building was once called into requisition, when, on the outbreak of the plague at Aberdeen in 1647, King's College for a time removed to Fraserburgh. The town itself, overlooking the harbour and bay, is neat and regular. Its principal streets run parallel to the bay, with others crossing at right angles;

and recent shoreward improvements and northward extensions have always tended to enhance its symmetry. The Town House, built in 1855, is a handsome Grecian edifice, whose dome-crowned tower contains a niche, with a statue of Alexander Fraser, sixteenth Lord Saltoun (1785-1853), a hero of Waterloo and of the Chinese opium war. His portrait hangs in the town-hall, on the second floor, with one of his ancestor, the founder of the town. A market-cross, erected by that founder, stood originally on a large hexagonal basement, with nine gradations of steps; and, as restored in 1853, is an oval stone shaft 12 feet in height, surmounting a pedestal, and itself surmounted by the Royal and Fraser arms. The prison since 1874 has served only for the detention of prisoners whose period does not exceed three days. The parish church, rebuilt in 1802 and restored in 1873-74, is a plain structure, with clock-tower and spire and 1000 sittings. The new *quoad sacra* church (1877; 800 sittings) cost £4000, and has a very effective spire. A fine new Free church was erected in 1880 at a cost of £6398; and other places of worship are the U.P. church (1875; 350 sittings), the Congregational church (1853; 550 sittings), the Evangelical Union church (1854), the Baptist church (1880), and St Peter's Episcopal church (1791; 300 sittings). The last is a cruciform pseudo-Norman edifice, enlarged and refitted in 1840 and 1880, with a good organ and a marble tablet to Bishop Alexander Jolly, D.D. (1755-1838), who from 1788 till his death was minister here, and a Life of whom, by the Rev. W. Walker (2d ed., Edinb., 1878), contains much of interest relating to Fraserburgh. The Academy, opened in 1872, was built at a cost of £2700, and further endowed with £5000, by the late James Park, merchant; the Girls' Industrial school (1863) was mainly founded by the late Miss Strachan of Cortes, as a memorial to her brother, James Strachan, Esq., M.D., Inspector General of Army Hospitals, Madras; and a new public school, costing over £6000, was opened in Sept. 1882. It has accommodation for 800 children, and supersedes the former burgh school. The hospital was built by the late Thomas Walker, fishcurer, and gifted by him to the town; whilst the Dalrymple public hall and café was built at a cost of £4500, upwards of £2300 of which was given by the late Captain John Dalrymple. It is Scottish Baronial in style, and the hall has accommodation for 1100 persons.

The town has, besides, a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the Aberdeen Town and County, North of Scotland, and Union Banks, 13 insurance agencies, 2 hotels, a gas-light company, a water supply from Ardlaw, complete new sewage works, formed at a cost of over £4000 in 1877, a custom-house, a mechanics' library, a news-room, a masonic lodge, a lifeboat (1880), an Independent Friday paper, the *Fraserburgh Advertiser* (1852), etc. There is a weekly cattle auction; corn markets are held on Tuesday and Friday; and a sheriff small debt court sits four times a year. Whale and seal fishing is quite extinct; and shipbuilding has dwindled away, only 4 vessels of 418 tons having been launched here during 1875-78, and none during 1879-81. Some employment is furnished by two breweries, a bone-mill, two rope and sail yards, and four saw-mills; and a large trade is done in the export of agricultural produce, and the import of coals, timber, and groceries, Fraserburgh being a 'creek' of Peterhead; but herring fishing is the staple industry.

The harbour, founded by Alexander Fraser on 9 March 1576 'in the name of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost,' had only one small pier. The north, south, and middle piers were built between 1807 and 1837 at a cost of £30,000, the space within the pier heads being nearly 8 acres, with a depth, according to the tides, of 11 to 16 feet of water inside and along the quays, and of 6 to 20 feet at the entrance. In 1855 and following years a new N harbour of 8 acres of sheltered water, with a low-water depth of 10 feet at the entrance, was formed by the construction of a pier and breakwater, giving a total berthage of 8850 feet, of which 6025 are available

for shipping. The estimated cost of this N harbour (£25,000) was more than doubled, and even then the breakwater was left unfinished till 1875, when, and in following years, it was carried to a length of 850 feet. The latest undertaking (1881) has been the deepening of both harbours and the widening of the quays, £30,000 having been borrowed for that purpose from the Public Works Loan Commissioners. 'Of late years,' to quote from an article on 'Fraserburgh' in the *Scotsman* of 11 April 1882, 'the chief increase in the herring fishery has been from the Aberdeenshire ports, the principal of which are Aberdeen, Peterhead, and Fraserburgh. During the season of 1874, about the most productive year on record up till 1880, more than 1800 boats were fishing from these ports and their immediate neighbourhood, and about 400,000 crans of fish, or more than one-third of the entire take of herrings in Scotland, were captured by these boats; so that the market value of the herrings now brought into the Aberdeenshire ports in an average year is equal to the whole land rental of the county. The sea is thus as productive as the land; and if there were better harbour accommodation—though that of late years has been considerably improved—the production of the sea might be still further increased. The requisites of a perfect fishing-boat harbour are an entrance that will allow the largest class of boats to have free access and egress at all times of the tide; perfect shelter within the entrance; sufficient space for all the boats that frequent the place during the fishing season to lie together without crowding or jostling; enough depth of water inside to enable them to be afloat at all times of the tide; and proper facilities for fitting out, taking in their nets, lines, and other gear, and for landing their fish. Aberdeen, Peterhead, and Fraserburgh are the only ports on the stormy E coast of Scotland that possess to a considerable extent these requisites, and they have, consequently, reaped, and will continue to reap, a rich reward. Their proximity to the best fishing grounds of the teeming North Sea certainly gives them exceptional advantages; but without the sums judiciously expended at all the three places on harbour extension and improvement, these natural advantages would have been comparatively useless. The following statistics with regard to Fraserburgh, where for many years past the Harbour Commissioners have been engaged in improving and extending the harbour accommodation, are remarkable and interesting:—

'I. NUMBER OF BOATS, CRANS, AND BARRELS OF FISH, AND TOTAL VALUE OF HERRINGS.

Year.	No. of Boats.	Crans Average.	Crans Caught.	Barrels Exported.	Total Value of Exports at 25s.
1868	389	167½	65,290	73,253	£105,606
1869	450	114	51,317	57,885½	90,204
1870	480	187½	90,028	103,080	113,388
1871	432	216½	93,586	112,162½	155,158
1872	626	209	130,837	150,228½	189,663
1873	630	214	135,071	153,889½	209,033
1874	688	221	152,088	181,309½	239,479
1875	740	224	165,903	194,457½	239,830
1876	779	96	75,002	89,984½	157,472
1877	736	176½	130,000	154,200	231,300
1878	745	207½	154,587½	191,043	238,803½
1879	844	103½	87,526	111,993	195,987½
1880	789	239½	188,873	250,180	312,725
1881	843	137	114,283½	165,362½	206,703
1882	755	172½	125,120	....	....

'Of these large values two-thirds are estimated on reliable data to be expended on labour.

'II. NUMBER OF FISHING-BOATS OWNED WITHIN FRASERBURGH DISTRICT ON 1 JAN. 1882.—Number of boats of all kinds, 688; number of fishermen employed, 2151; value of boats, £49,199; value of nets, £55,115; value of lines, £5450; total value of boats, nets, and lines, £109,764.

'III. HARBOUR REVENUE.—(1850) £1559, 17s. 1d.; (1855) £1743, 13s. 3d.; (1860) £1458, 19s. 3d.; (1865)

£2361, 13s. 9d.; (1870) £3630, 1s.; (1875) £6344, 1s. 5d.; (1880) £10,185, 0s. 11d.

'IV. The total rental of fish-curing yards in Fraserburgh amounted, in 1862, to £393, 15s.—say £400 at twenty years' purchase, £8000. In 1880-81 the rental of fish-curing yards is seen by the valuation roll to be £2842, 13s., besides ground rent charged otherwise in the roll—say £3000 at twenty years' purchase, £60,000. The curing stations at Balaklava belonging to the Harbour Commissioners contain an area of 7297 square yards, and rented, in 1862, for £65, 10s.; in 1877-78, for £352; and in 1880-81, for £506. The curing yards belonging to the Town Council contain an area of 8422 square yards, and rented, in 1862, for £55; and, in 1880-81, for £207, 5s.

'Such is a brief account of the wonderful prosperity and development of Fraserburgh during the last thirty years—a result owing in part to the advantages of its situation with reference to the best fishing grounds in the North Sea, but chiefly due to the skill and perseverance with which the harbour has been enlarged, deepened, and improved. There is now not only a spacious inner harbour, extending over an area of 20 acres, but beyond its entrance a breakwater, inside which there is an area of about 8 acres of sheltered water, with from 1 to 2 fathoms at low tide, where the largest class of fishing-boats can at all times lie water-borne and in perfect safety. The above-quoted harbour returns show that where fishermen are supplied with a good harbour they are willing to pay adequate dues for the shelter and safety which it enables them to command.'

The harbour is managed by 13 commissioners; and the town, as a burgh of barony, is governed by a provost (Lord Saltoun), a baron bailie, 14 councillors, a dean of guild, and a burgh fiscal. In 1871 it adopted the General Police and Improvement Act (Scotland) of 1862, to be administered by an elected body of 12 police commissioners. The municipal constituency numbered 1050 in 1882. Pop. (1851) 3093, (1861) 3472, (1871) 4268, (1881) 6583, of whom 6529 were in the police burgh.

The parish of Fraserburgh, known as Philorth or Faithlie till early in the 17th century, consists of a main body and a considerable detached district. The main body is bounded N by the Moray Firth, NE by Fraserburgh Bay, SE and S by Rathen, SW and W by Pittsligo. Its utmost length, from WNW to ESE, is 3½ miles; whilst its width, from NNE to WSW, varies between 2½ and 3½ miles. The detached district, lying 1¼ mile SSW of the main body, has an utmost length and breadth of 2½ and 2¾ miles; it is bounded NE and E by Rathen, S by Strichen, SW and W by Aberdour (detached), and NW by Tyrie. The area of the whole is 8667½ acres, of which 2747½ lie detached, 258¾ are foreshore, and 41¾ are water. The northern coast, extending 2½ miles along the Moray Firth, is low though rocky, but rises into bold headland at KIN-NAIRD'S HEAD (61 feet); the north-eastern, extending 2½ miles along Fraserburgh Bay, is most of it low and sandy, skirted by bent-covered hillocks. Fraserburgh Bay measures 2½ miles across the entrance, from Kin-naird's Head to CAIRNEULG Point, and 9 furlongs thence to its inmost recess; on a fine summer day, with a fleet of vessels riding at anchor in it, it presents a charming scene. The Water of Philorth creeps 2½ miles north-north-eastward, along all the south-eastern border, to its mouth in Fraserburgh Bay; and two burns, draining the rest of the main body, flow northward and north-eastward to the sea. The surface, throughout the main body, rises from the coast, but so slowly as to appear almost flat, and attains its maximum altitude in the Sinclair Hills (167 feet). The detached district is hillier, attaining 315 feet at Mountsolie, whilst the summit of Mormond Hill (769 feet) falls just beyond its SE corner. Mica slate, granite, limestone, and ironstone are plentiful; and there are several chalybeate springs. The soil in many parts is sandy and light, in others loamy and clayey; and nearly all

the land, except 400 acres of plantations and 200 of moss in the detached portion, is arable. Philorth House, noticed separately, is the only mansion; and Lord Saltoun is much the largest proprietor, 2 others holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 6 of between £100 and £500, 22 of from £50 to £100, and 54 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Deer and synod of Aberdeen, this parish since 1877 has been divided into Fraserburgh proper and West Church *quoad sacra* parish, the former a living worth £407. A chapel of ease, served by a missionary, stands at Technuiry in the detached portion, 5½ miles SSW of the town. Five schools—Fraserburgh public, the Girls' Industrial, St Peter's Episcopalian, Broadsea General Assembly, and Technuiry public—with respective accommodation for 417, 233, 304, 77, and 115 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 417, 233, 304, 77, and 115, and grants of £341, 6s., £207, 12s., £183, 19s., £70, 14s. 6d., and £33, 16s. Valuation (1855) £12,073, (1875) £28,568, (1882) £37,176, 16s. 9d. Pop. (1801) 2215, (1821) 2831, (1841) 3615, (1861) 4511, (1871) 5301, (1881) 7596, of whom 54 were on board vessels in the harbour, 4304 in the ecclesiastical parish of Fraserburgh, and 3238 in that of West Church.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 97, 1876.

Freasgeal. See FRAISGILL.

Freeburn, a hamlet in Moy and Dalarossie parish, Inverness-shire, on the left bank of Findhorn river, 15½ miles SE of Inverness, and 1¾ mile NNW of Findhorn Bridge. It has an inn; and fairs are held at it, for cows, on the Saturday after 19 May; for lambs, on the Friday after 12 August; for cattle, on the Monday in August after Beaulay, the Monday after the third Tuesday of September, and the Saturday in October after Beaulay.

Freefield, an estate, with a mansion, in Rayne parish, Aberdeenshire, 4½ miles NE of Inverness. Its plain mansion was built about the middle of last century, has beautifully wooded grounds, and is a seat of Alexander Leith, Esq. of Freefield and Glenkindie (b. 1817; suc. 1859), who owns 8566 acres in the shire, valued at £4217 per annum. His father, Gen. Sir Alexander Leith, K.C.B., was a distinguished Peninsular officer.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Freeiland, an estate, with a mansion, in Forgandenny parish, SE Perthshire, ¾ mile SSE of Forgandenny station, and 2½ miles W of Bridge of Earn.

Frenchland Tower. See MOFFAT.

Frendraught, an estate, with an old manston, in Forge parish, NW Aberdeenshire, 2½ miles SSE of Forge church, and 11 ENE of Huntly. On the N side of the house is still a fragment of the older tower, whose basement story was vaulted with stone, the three upper floors being all of wood, and which, one October night of 1630, was the scene of the tragedy known as the 'Burning of Frendraught.' Sir James Crichton, great-grandson of the first Lord CRICHTON, chancellor of Scotland, about the close of the 15th century obtained the lordship of Frendraught, in the heart of the Gordon country. A feud between his descendants and the Gordons (whose chief was the Marquis of Huntly) had led to a skirmish on 1 Jan. 1630, in which Gordon of Rothiemay was slain; and this affair the Marquis had patched up by desiring Crichton to pay 50,000 merks to Rothiemay's widow. Some nine months later the Marquis again was called upon to act as arbiter, this time between Crichton and Leslie of Pitcaple, whose son had been wounded in another fray; and this time he decided in Crichton's favour. Leslie rode off from Bog of Gight or Gordon Castle with threats of vengeance; and the Marquis, fearful for Crichton's safety, sent him home under escort of his eldest son, young Lord Aboyne, and others—one of them, strangely enough, the son of the slaughtered Rothiemay. 'They rode,' says Spalding, 'without interruption to the place of Frendraught, without sight of Pitcaple by the way. Aboyne took his leave from the laird, but upon no condition would he and his lady suffer him to go, and none that was with him, that night, but earnestly urged him (though against his

will) to bide. They were well entertained, supped merrily, and to bed went joyfully. The Viscount was laid in a bed in the old tower (going off the hall), and standing upon a vault wherein was a round hole, devised of old, just under Aboyne's bed. Robert Gordon, born in Sutherland, his servant, and English Will, his page, were both laid beside him in the same chamber. The Laird of Rothiemay, with some servants, was laid in an upper chamber, just above Aboyne's. . . . Thus, being all at rest, about midnight this dolorous tower took fire in so sudden and furious a manner that the noble Viscount, the Laird of Rothiemay, English Will, Colin Ivat, and other two, being six in number, were cruelly burned and tormented to death, without help or relief. Sutherland Robert, being in the Viscount's chamber, escaped this fire with the life. George Chalmers and Captain Rollick, being in the third room, escaped also this fire; and, as was said, Aboyne might have saved himself also if he would have gone out of doors, which he would not do, but suddenly ran upstairs to Rothiemay's chamber and wakened him to rise; and, as he is wakening him, the timber passage and lofting of the chamber hastily takes fire, so that none of them could win down stairs again; so they turned to a window looking to the close, where they piteously cried many times, "Help! help! for God's cause." The Laird and the Lady, with their servants, all seeing and hearing the woeful crying, made no help nor manner of helping, which they perceiving cried oftentimes mercy at God's hands for their sins, syne clasped in each other's arms, and cheerfully suffered their martyrdom.' The Marquis of Huntly, in the belief that the fire was no accident, but that gunpowder and combustibles had been piled in the vault below, instituted proceedings; and a commission, sent to inspect the premises, reported that the fire must have been raised designedly and from within. For a short time imprisoned but never brought to trial, Crichton on his part sought to fasten the crime upon Pitcaple, one of whose kinsmen, John Meldrum, was actually hanged and quartered as the perpetrator. One thing seems certain, that Crichton had court influence in his favour, Charles I. desiring to counterbalance Huntly's feudal sway; and in Crichton's own lifetime, his eldest son, James, was created Viscount Frendraught (1642). The title expired with the fourth Viscount in 1698; and the lands of Frendraught now belong to the widow of the late Alex. Morison, Esq. of Bognie, whose ancestor married the widow of the second Viscount.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876. See vol. ii. of Chambers' *Domestic Annals* (1858); Sir A. Leith Hay's *Castellated Architecture of Aberdeenshire* (1849); vol. vi., pp. 209-213, of Hill Burton's *History of Scotland* (ed. 1876); and, for the fine old ballad, 'The Fire of Frendraught,' Prof. Aytoun's *Ballads of Scotland* (1861).

Freswick, a township, a mansion, and a bay in Canisbay parish, Caithness. The township, near the coast, 4 miles S of John o' Groat's House, and 12 N of Wick, has a girls' public school, and fairs on the second Tuesday of February and of December. Freswick House, on the SW shore of the bay, at the mouth of the Gill Burn, 1 mile SE of the school, is the property of Thomson-Sinclair of DUNEATH. JOHN O' GROAT'S HOUSE and BUCHOLIE Castle are on the estate. Freswick Bay, measuring 1½ mile across the entrance between Skirsa and Ness Heads, and ¾ mile thence to its inmost recess, has a half-moon form, and lies completely exposed to the E.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 116, 1878.

Freuch or Fraoch. See CLAIG.

Freuchie, a loch in detached portions of Dull and Kenmore parishes, Perthshire, in Glenquaiich, 1¾ mile W of Amulree. Lying 880 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 1¾ and 3¼ furlongs; sends off to the E the river Braan; and contains small, lively trout, with far too many pike. Glenquaiich Lodge, a shooting-box of the Earl of Breadalbane, is on its south-western shore.—*Ord. Sur.*, 47, 1869.

Freuchie, a village near the E border of Falkland parish, Fife, 1½ mile NNW of Falkland Road station,

and 2 miles E by S of Falkland town. A quaint old place, with narrow winding streets, small courts, and bullet-paved closes, it strikingly represents the times when folks travelled only on foot or on horseback, and when all goods were conveyed by pack-horses; and it anciently lay in such relation to the precincts of Falkland, that disgraced courtiers were sent hither on their dismissal, whence the proverbial saying, 'Go to Freuchie.' It has a post office under Ladybank, a branch bank of the British Linen Co., an hotel, a power-loom linen factory, an Established church, a United Presbyterian church, and a public school. The Established church, built in 1875 at a cost of £1100, contains 400 sittings, and in 1880 was raised to *quoad sacra* status; the United Presbyterian church contains 450 sittings. Pop. of village (1841) 713, (1861) 961, (1871) 1195, (1881) 1059; of *quoad sacra* parish (1881) 1117.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Frew. See FORD OF FREW.

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

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

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

"And blew on the whistle his requiem shrill"

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

Friars Croft. See DUNBAR.

Friars Dubb. See BERVIE.

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

Friechlan. See INCH FRIECHLAN.

Friockheim, a modern village in Kirkden parish, Forfarshire, on the right bank of Lunan Water, with a station on the Arbroath and Forfar section of the Caledonian railway, 6¼ miles NW by W of Arbroath and 1¾ mile ESE of Guthrie Junction. About the year 1830 operatives connected with textile manufactures were induced to feu houses at a cheap rate on the estate of Middleton; and Friockheim acquired material increase of importance, first by the Arbroath and Forfar railway (1839) placing it on a grand thoroughfare between these towns, next by the Aberdeen railway (1850) making it a centre of transit of all places N of the Tay. It has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the North of Scotland Bank, 4 insurance agencies, a police station, gas-works, a cemetery, an assembly hall, a library and reading-room, a horticultural society, and cattle, sheep, and hiring fairs on 26 May or the Thursday after, on the Monday in July after Arbroath fair, and on 22 November or the Thursday after. The *quoad sacra* parish, constituted in 1870, is in the presbytery of Arbroath and synod of Angus and Mearns; the stipend is £120, with a manse. Its church, built in 1836 and enlarged in 1840, is a neat edifice, with a steeple and 500 sittings. There are also a Free church and an Evangelical Union chapel; and a public school, with accommodation for 250 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 210, and a grant of £183, 15s. Pop. of village (1841) 805, (1861) 1239, (1871) 1119, (1881) 1098; of *q. s.* parish (1871) 1432, (1881) 1501, of whom 360 were in Inverkeilor and 1141 in Kirkden.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

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

Froon. See FRUIN.

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

Fruchie. See FREUCHIE.

Fruid Water, an upland burn in Tweedsmuir parish, SW Peeblesshire, rising close to the Dumfriesshire border, at an altitude of 2500 feet, on the N side of HARTFELL (2651). Thence it runs 8 miles north-north-westward, mainly along a beautiful glen, flanked by high green hills, till, after a total descent of 2626 feet, it falls into the Tweed 1¼ mile SSW of Tweedsmuir church. Vestiges of an ancient Border peel are on its right bank at Fruid farm, 3½ miles from its mouth.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

Fruin Water, a troutful stream of W Dumbartonshire, rising on Maol an Fheidh (1934 feet), at an altitude of 1500, in the NW of Row parish, 2 miles NE of the head of Gare Loch, and thence winding 12½ miles south-eastward and east-north-eastward, through or along the borders of Row and Luss parishes, till it falls into Loch Lomond, nearly opposite the lower end of Inchmurrin island and 2¼ miles N by W of Balloch pier. Its upper glen, named after it Glenfruin, is flanked, on the NE side, by BEN CHAORACH (2338 feet), BEN THARSUINN (2149), and Balenock (2092), a mountain range that figures grandly in the sky-line of the views from the upper waters of the Firth of Clyde, and on the SW side by the Row hills (1183); whilst the last 4 miles of its course are through a low and luxuriant plain. Dumfin (200 feet), an eminence here, 3 miles ENE of Helensburgh, is crowned by traces of a 'Fingalian' fort; and

on the right or opposite bank of the stream stands the ruined castle of Bannachra, where in July 1592 Sir Humphry Colquhoun, the Laird of Luss, was besieged by an invading party of Macfarlanes and Macgregors. The loophole still is shown through which he was shot dead by an arrow, guided by the treacherous torch of one of his own servants. At Strone, 3 miles ESE of Garlochhead, was fought the bloody clan conflict of Glenfruin in 1603. Early in that year Allaster Macgregor of Glenstra, followed by 400 men, chiefly of his own clan, but including also some of the clans Cameron and Anverich, armed with 'halberschois, pow-aixes, twa-handit swordis, bowis and arrowis, and with hagbutis and pistoletis,' advanced into the territory of Luss. Alexander Colquhoun, under his royal commission, granted the year before in consequence of the Macgregors' outrage at Glenfinlas, had raised a force which some writers state to have amounted to 300 horse and 500 foot. 'On 7 Feb. the Macgregors,' says Mr Fraser, 'were in Glenfruin in two divisions, one of them at the head of the glen, and the other in ambuscade near the farm of Strone, at a hollow or ravine called the Crate. The Colquhouns came into Glenfruin from the Luss side, which is opposite Strone—probably by Glen Luss and Glen Mackern. Alexander Colquhoun pushed on his forces in order to get through the glen before encountering the Macgregors; but, aware of his approach, Allaster Macgregor also pushed forward one division of his forces and entered at the head of the glen in time to prevent his enemy from emerging from the upper end of the glen, whilst his brother, John Macgregor, with the division of his clan, which lay in ambuscade, by a detour took the rear of the Colquhouns, which prevented their retreat down the glen without fighting their way through that section of the Macgregors who had got in their rear. The success of the stratagem by which the Colquhouns were thus placed between two fires seems to be the only way of accounting for the terrible slaughter of the Colquhouns and the much less loss of the Macgregors. The Colquhouns soon became unable to maintain their ground, and, falling into a moss at the farm of Auchingach, they were thrown into disorder, and made a hasty and disorderly retreat, which proved even more disastrous than the conflict, for they had to force their way through the men led by John Macgregor, whilst they were pressed behind by Allaster, who, reuniting the two divisions of his army, continued the pursuit.' All who fell into the victors' hands were instantly slain; and the chief of the Colquhouns barely escaped with his life after his horse had been killed under him. Of the Colquhouns 140 were slain, and many more wounded, among them a number of women and children. When the pursuit was over, the work of plunder commenced. Hundreds of live stock were carried off, and many of the houses of the tenantry were burned to the ground. The reckoning, however, was speedy, for on 3 April the name of Gregor or Macgregor was for ever abolished by Act of the Privy Council; and by 2 March 1604 thirty-five of the clan Gregor had been executed, among them Allaster himself.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 38, 30, 1871-66. See William Fraser's *Chiefs of Colquhoun and their Country* (Edinb. 1869).

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

Fuinafort, a place in Kilfinichen and Kilvickeon parish, Mull island, Argyllshire, 6 miles from Bonessan. It has a post office under Oban.

Fuirdstone, an ancient tower on Wester Balnabrieich farm, in Caraldston parish, Forfarshire. Demolished early in the present century, it formerly gave its name to the parish.

Fulden. See FOULDEN.

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

Fullarton. See MARYTON.

Fullarton. See TOLLICROSS.

Fullarton, an Ayrshire burgh of barony within the bounds of the parliamentary burgh of Irvine, but lying in Dundonald parish, on the left or opposite bank of the river Irvine. With Irvine it is connected by a handsome stone four-arch bridge of 1746, and from 1690 to 1823 it was supposed to belong to Irvine parish, having in the former of those years been technically united thereto; but, an appeal being made to the Court of Session in 1823, it was found to have legally belonged all along to Dundonald. An Established church, built as a chapel of ease in 1836 at a cost of £2000, contains 900 sittings, and in 1874 was raised to *quoad sacra* status, its parish being in Ayr presbytery and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr. There are also a Free church and a public school. See IRVINE and DUNDONALD. Pop. of parish (1881) 4099.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Fullarton House, a seat of the Duke of Portland in Dundonald parish, Ayrshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of Troon. The estate around it belonged to the Foulertouns or Fullartons of that ilk from the 13th century till 1805, when it was sold to the third Duke of Portland by Col. William Fullarton (1754-1808). This gallant soldier and author, immortalised in Burns's *Vision*, was born at Fullarton House, which was built by his father in 1745. It has since been twice enlarged by the addition of wings, and what was once the back is now the front—a great improvement, any sacrifice of architectural grace being more than compensated by the fact that the house now faces the Firth of Clyde and isle of Arran. That Louis Napoleon stayed here in 1839 is false; but the fourth Duke's third son, the Conservative leader and sportsman, Lord George Bentinck (1802-48), passed much of his boyhood at Fullarton. John William Arthur Charles James Cavendish Bentinck, present and sixth Duke since 1716 (b. 1857; suc. 1879), holds 24,787 acres in Ayrshire, valued at £60,533 per annum, including £10,708 for harbour works, and £16,199 for minerals.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865. See LANGWELL and the Rev. J. Kirkwood's *Troon and Dundonald* (3d ed., Kilmar., 1881).

Fulton. See BEDRULE.

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

Funtack, a burn in Moy and Dalarossie parish, Inverness-shire, winding $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-south-eastward along Strathdearn, from Loch Moy to the river Fiudhorn.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876.

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

Furnace, a post-office village in Inverary parish, Argyllshire, on the shore of Loch Fyne, in the mouth of Glenleacainn, 8 miles SSW of Inverary town. It took its name from an iron smelting work of the early part of the present century, but it now depends on the great granite quarry of DUN LEACAINN, started in 1841, and rendered famous by its 'monster blasts' of Oct. 1871, Sept. 1876, and Sept. 1880. In the glen, a little way above the village, is a gunpowder manufactory, consisting of small houses scattered over a considerable area.

Fushiebridge, a village in Borthwick parish, Edinburghshire, near the left bank of Gore Water, 1 mile S by E of Gorebridge. Across the stream lies Fushiebridge station on the Waverley route of the North British, $12\frac{1}{4}$ miles SSE of Edinburgh.

Fyne, a mountain rivulet and a large sea-loch in Argyllshire. The rivulet, rising on the south-western skirts of BENLOY, a little NW of the meeting-point with

Dumbarton and Perth shires, runs $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward, along a wild Highland gleu, called from it Glenfyne, and falls into the head of the sea-loch 7 furlongs NE of Cairndow.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 46, 45, 37, 1876.

The sea-loch first strikes 27 miles south-westward; then makes a sudden expansion, and sends off to the N the considerable bay of Loch Gilp, leading into the CRINAN Canal; and then strikes $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-eastward, till, opposite Ardlamont Point, it merges in the Sound of Bute, the Kyles of Bute on the left, and Kilbrennan Sound, all passing into the Firth of Clyde. Its breadth is $1\frac{3}{4}$ furlong near Cairndow, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile at Inverary Ferry, 1 mile near Strachur, 2 miles at Lachlan Bay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile at Otter Ferry, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles at Kilfinan Bay, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles at Barmore Island, and 5 miles at Ardlamont Point. Its screens, from head to foot, show great variety of both shore and height, and present many scenes of singular force and beauty; but as a whole they offer little of the grandeur and romance that characterise the screens of many others of the great Highland sea-lochs. Around the head, and downwards past Inverary, they have striking forms and lofty altitudes, attaining 2955 feet in BEN-AN-LOCHAIN and 2557 in BEN BHEULA; round Inverary, too, they have great masses of wood, and some strongly picturesque features of hill and glen and park. In most of the reaches thence they have much verdure, some wood, and numerous hills, but rarely exhibit stronger features of landscape than simply the beautiful; towards the entrance, however, they combine, into great variety and magnificence, with the islands of Bute and Arran. The waters have been notable from time immemorial for both the prime quality and the great abundance of their herrings. One of the twenty-five fishery districts of Scotland has its headquarters at INVERARY; and two others have their headquarters at respectively ROTHESAY and CAMPBELTOWN.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 37, 29, 1876-73. See pp. 124-132 of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland* (ed. by Princ. Shairp, 1874).

Fyrish or **Cnoc Fyrish**, a wooded hill in Alness parish, Ross-shire, culminating $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Novar House at an altitude of 1483 feet above sea-level. It seems to have been used in ancient times as a station for beacon fires; and is crowned by an artificial structure of upright stone blocks in rude form of an Indian temple.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 93, 1881.

Fyvie, a parish of Aberdeenshire, containing Woodhead village, $2\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs from the left bank of the river Ythan, and 3 miles E by S of Fyvie station on the Banff branch of the Great North of Scotland railway, this station being 7 miles SSE of Turriff, and $31\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Aberdeen. In 1673 Alexander, third Earl of Dunfermline, obtained a charter, erecting the lordship of Fyvie into a free burgh of barony, with a tolbooth and market cross, at which should be held three annual fairs. With this burgh of Fyvie, Woodhead has been identified; and its dilapidated cross was rebuilt in 1846, some years before which date the tolbooth—long a dwelling-house—had been pulled down. The fairs have been discontinued, but a cattle market is held on the third Thursday of every month at Fyvie station, and on the second Monday of every month at Rothie station, also in Fyvie parish, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles to the SW. Fyvie besides has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and railway telegraph departments, a branch of the Aberdeen Town and County Bank, 3 insurance agencies, and a horticultural association.

The parish is bounded N and NE by Mouquhitter, E by Methlick, SE by Tarves, S by Meldrum, SW by Daviot and Rayne, W by Auchterless, and NW by Turriff. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between 7 furlongs and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 29,650 acres, of which $64\frac{3}{4}$ are water. From Towie Castle, at the NW corner of the parish, the YTHAN, a small stream here, first traces 2 miles of the boundary with Auchterless, next winds $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward and north-eastward through the interior, and lastly flows $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-by-northward along the Methlick border. It receives in its course a

good many little affluents, and divides the parish into two pretty equal parts. Where, below Gight Castle, it passes off into Methlick, the surface declines to 88 feet above sea-level, thence rising south-westward to 499 feet at the Hill of Blairfowl, 691 near Stoneyfield, 629 near Waulkmill, and 700 on the Rayne border; north-westward to 466 near Monkshill, 587 near Gourdas, and 585 at Deers Hill. The leading rocks are greywacke and slate in the SW, Old Red sandstone over a small portion of the NW, and elsewhere greenstone or basalt, often intersected by veins of quartz, calcareous spar, hematite, etc. The soil along the banks of the Ythan is a lightish loam of great fertility, especially in the part called the Howe of Fyvie; and in other parts is extremely various—gravelly, mossy, etc. Fully four-sevenths of the entire area are in tillage, one-fifth is under wood, one-tenth is pasture, and the rest is either moss or heath. Founded by Fergus, Earl of Buchan, in 1179 for Benedictines of Tiron, and subordinate to Arbroath Abbey, St Mary's priory stood in a meadow between the Ythan and the parish church, a cross, on a base of hewn stones, surmounting a rough round cairn, having been erected in 1863 on the site of its church, which was built by Prior Mason in 1470. GIGHT Castle, on the Ythan, towards the eastern extremity of the parish, is an interesting ruin, noticed separately; and a ruined mill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Fyvie Castle, was the scene of the ballad of *Mill o' Tifty's Annie*, or Agnes Smith, who died in 1678. On the outskirts of St John's Well farm are remains of a cairn, Cairnchedly, which has yielded a number of small earthen urns; and, to the NE of the Castle, Montrose, in Oct. 1644, was nearly surprised by Argyll with a greatly superior force—an episode known as the 'Skirmish of Fyvie.' Fyvie Castle, on the Ythan's left bank, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Fyvie station, dates from remote antiquity, it or a predecessor having received a visit from Edward I. of England in 1296. It then was a royal seat, and such it continued till 1380, when the Earl of Carrick (later Robert III.) made it over to his cousin, Sir James de Lindsay. From him it passed in 1397 to Sir Henry Preston, his brother-in-law, and from him about 1433 to the Meldrums, who sold it in 1596 to Sir Alexander Seton, an eminent lawyer, created first Earl of Dunfermline in 1606. The fourth and last Earl being outlawed in 1690, his forfeited estate was purchased from the Crown in 1726 by William, second Earl of Aberdeen, whose descendant, the present proprietor, Alexander Henry Gordon, Esq. (b. 1813; suc. 1880), holds 11,700 acres in the shire, valued at £8741 per annum. The Fyvie Castle of today is a stately chateau-like pile erected at various periods, from the 15th on to the 18th century; and stands in the midst of a finely-wooded park, with an artificial lake ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile \times $\frac{1}{2}$ furl.). Other mansions are Rothie-Norman and Kintroon, and, in all, 7 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 3 of between £100 and £500, and 9 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Turriff and synod of Aberdeen, Fyvie comprises chief part of MILLBEX *quoad sacra* parish, and itself is a living worth £369. The church, originally dedicated to St Peter, stands near the left bank of the Ythan, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile SE of Fyvie station; and, rebuilt in 1803, contains 1114 sittings. At Woodhead are St Mary's Established mission church, a plain but commodious Free church, altered and decorated in 1878, and All Saints' Episcopal church, which, Early English in style, was built in 1849, and received the addition of a tower and spire in 1870. Another Episcopal church, St George's (1796-1848), is at Meiklefolla, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Rothie station. Seven schools—Fyvie, Meiklefolla, Steinmanhill, Woodhead, All Saints', Fyvie female, and St Katherine's—with total accommodation for 841 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 518, and grants amounting to £428, 8s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £13,663, (1881) £23,335, 14s. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 2391, (1831) 3252, (1861) 4344, (1871) 4511, (1881) 4403; of ecclesiastical parish (1881) 3235; of registration district (1871) 3306, (1881) 3317.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

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GADGIRTH, an estate, with a mansion, in Coylton parish, Ayrshire, on the left bank of the river Ayr, 4 miles SSW of Tarbolton. Its owner, Major-Gen. Francis Claud Burnett (b. 1811; suc. 1833), holds 1500 acres in the shire, valued at £2106 per annum.

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

‘O an I were where Gadie rins,
‘Mang fragrant heath and yellow whins,
Or brawlin down the bosky linn,
At the back o’ Bennochie.’

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

Gaick, a desolate alpine tract, a forest once, in Kinnussie parish, Inverness-shire, around the head of Glentromie, contiguous to the Perthshire border. It touches, or rather overlaps, the watershed of the central Grampians, its mountain summits culminating at an altitude of 2929 feet above sea-level; and it abounds in grandly romantic scenery, including on its southern border one of the most accessible and picturesque of the passes over the central Grampians. It partly contains, partly adjoins, three lakes—Loch an Duin (10 × 1½ furl.; 1680 feet), Loch Bhradain (4½ × 1½ furl.; 1460 feet), and Loch an t-Seilich (9 × 3½ furl.; 1400 feet). Wood there is none now, except some scattered birch copse; but the ‘forest’ is stocked by numerous herds of red deer, belonging to Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart. of Invereshie; and by him it is let for £2000 a year. It contains only one house, Gaick Lodge, 10 miles S by E of Kinnussie.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 64, 1874.

Gainvich. See SANDA, Argyllshire.

Gairbridge. See GUARD BRIDGE.

Gairden. See GAIRN.

Gairie, a rivulet of Kirriemuir and Glamis parishes, Forfarshire, flowing round two sides of Kirriemuir town, and, after a south-south-easterly course of 7½ miles, falling into Dean Water 2 miles NE of Glamis village.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870.

Gair Loch. See GAIRLOCH, Ross-shire.

Gairloch (Gael. *gearr-loch*, ‘short loch’), a coast village and parish of W Ross-shire. The sea-loch, that gives them name, strikes 6½ miles east-south-eastward from the North Minch, and measures 3½ across the entrance, where lies the island of Longa, whilst 3½ miles higher up, near the southern shore, is the smaller island of Horridale. Gairloch village stands on its north-eastern shore, by water being 30 miles NNE of Portree in Skye, by road 6 SW of Poolewe, 9 WNW of Talladale or Lochmarea hotel, 18 WNW of Kinlochewe hotel, and 28 WNW of Auchnasheen station on the Dingwall and Skye section (1870) of the Highland railway, this station being 25½ miles NE of Strome Ferry and 27½ WSW of Dingwall. It communicates with Auchnasheen by a daily coach, with Portree by a weekly steamer; and has a post office, with money order, savings’ bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Caledonian Bank, a steamboat pier, and a good hotel, greatly enlarged in the last few years.

The parish, containing also Poolewe, Talladale, and Kinlochewe, is bounded NE by Greinord Bay and Lochbroom parish, E by Contin parish, SE by Lochalsh and Lochcarron parishes, S by Applecross parish and Loch Torridon, and W by the North Minch. It has an utmost length, from E to W, of 25 miles; an utmost width, from N to S, of 22 miles; and an area of 356 square miles, or 227,880½ acres, of which 1689½ are foreshore and 16,996½ water. The seaboard, 90 miles long, is bold and rocky, rising rapidly to 100 and 400 feet above sea-level, and deeply indented by GREINORD Bay, Loch

EWE, Gair Loch, and Loch TORRIDON. The river Coulin or A Ghairbhe, entering from Lochcarron parish, winds 6½ miles northward, through Lochs Coulin and Clair, along the Lochcarron border and through the interior to Kinlochewe, where it is joined by a rivulet, running 3½ miles north-westward down Glen Docherty. As Kinlochewe river, the united stream flows 2½ miles north-westward to the head of famous Loch MAREE (12½ miles × 3 furl. to 2¼ miles; 32 feet above sea-level), and from its foot, as the river Ewe, continues 2½ miles north-north-westward, till at Poolewe it falls into Loch Ewe. Lochan Fada (3¾ miles × 5 furl.; 1000 feet), lying near the Lochbroom border, sends off a stream 4¾ miles south-south-westward to Loch Maree, near its head; and Fionn Loch (5¾ × 1¼ miles; 559 feet), lying right on the Lochbroom border, sends off the Little Greinord along that border 5½ miles north-by-eastward to the head of Greinord Bay. These are the principal streams and lakes of Gairloch parish, whose very large fresh-water area (more than fifteen times larger than that of the whole of Fife) comprises the 7090½ acres of Loch Maree, the 2238½ of half of Fionn Loch, the 923 of Lochan Fada, the 203 of part of Dubh Loch (9 × 3 furl.) at the head of Fionn Loch, the 345½ of Loch na h-Oidheche (1¼ mile × 3½ furl.), the 166 of Loch Tollie (7½ × 5 furl.), etc. The surface is grandly diversified by tall pyramidal quartz mountains, the chief being Ben Airidh a’Char (2593 feet), Ben Lair (2817), BEN SLEOCH (3217), and Ben a’Mhuinidh (2231), to the NE of Loch Maree; to the SW, Bus-bheinn (2869) and Ben Eay or Eighe (3309). The rocks are primary, of Laurentian, Cambrian, or Devonian age. Less than 5000 acres, or one-fortieth of the entire area, is returned as ‘arable, woodland, or rough pasture,’ the rest being all of it mountain, moor, and deer-forest. So that Gairloch depends far less on agriculture proper than on sheep-farming and the fisheries of the streams and lochs and neighbouring seas. In 1823 Hugh Miller was sent to Gairloch village with a party of fellow-quarrymen, and chapters xii. and xiii. of *My Schools and Schoolmasters* give a graphic description of his sojourn here. ‘For about six weeks,’ he writes, ‘we had magnificent weather; and I greatly enjoyed my evening rambles amid the hills or along the sea-shore. I was struck, in these walks, by the amazing abundance of wild flowers which covered the natural meadows and lower hill-slopes. . . . How exquisitely the sun sets in a clear, calm summer evening over the blue Hebrides! Within less than a mile of our barrack there rose a tall hill (1256 feet), whose bold summit commanded all the Western Isles, from Sleat in Skye to the Butt of the Lewis. . . . The distaff and spindle was still in extensive use in the district, which did not boast a single spinning-wheel, a horse, or a plough, no cart having ever forced its way along the shores of Loch Maree. . . . They tell me, that, for certain, the fairies have not left this part of the country yet.’ The chief antiquities of Gairloch are described under Loch Maree, which, from the 12th to the 19th of September 1877, received a visit from Queen Victoria. Mansions, both noticed separately, are FLOWERDALE and LETTEREWE; and Sir Kenneth Mackenzie owns rather more than two-thirds of the entire rental. In the presbytery of Lochcarron and synod of Glenelg, this parish since 1851 has been ecclesiastically divided into Gairloch and POOLEWE, the former a living worth £319. Its church, built in 1791, contains 500 sittings; in the graveyard lies buried the Gaelic bard, William Ross (1762-90), who was schoolmaster here for the last four years of his life. There are Free churches of Gairloch and Poolewe; and ten public schools—Achtercairn, Bualnaluib, Inverasdale, Kinlochewe, Laide, Mellon Udregle, Melvaig, Opinan, Poolewe, and Sand—with total accommodation for 320 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 380, and grants amounting to £373, 11s. Valuation (1860) £6849, (1882) £10,700, 9s. 11d. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 1437, (1821) 4518, (1861) 5449, (1871) 5048, (1881) 4594, of whom 4316 were Gaelic-speaking; of

ecclesiastical parish (1871) 2425, (1881) 2277; of registration district (1881) 4479, of whom 1461 were in the northern and 3018 in the southern division.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 91, 92, 81, 82, 100, 1881-82.

Gairloch, Dumbartonshire. See GARELOCH.

Gairlochy, a hamlet in Kilmallie parish, Invernesshire, at the foot of Loch Lochy, 3 miles WNW of Spean Bridge.

Gairn, a small river of Crathie and Glenmuick parishes, SW Aberdeenshire, rising, on the eastern side of BEN AVON, at 3550 feet above sea-level, and thence winding 20 miles east-south-eastward along a mountain glen called from it GLENGAIRN, till, after a total descent of 2810 feet, it falls into the Dee at a point $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile NW of Ballater. The Bridge of Gairn, on the line of road from Aberdeen to Castleton, spans it $\frac{1}{4}$ mile above its mouth, and here is a post office under Aberdeen.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 75, 65, 1876-70.

Gairney Bridge, a farm at the NE verge of Cleish parish, Kiross-shire, on the left bank of Gairney Water, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSE of Kinross. In a public house here, on the site of the farmstead stables, Ebenezer Erskine and the three other fathers of the Secession formed themselves into a presbytery, 15 Dec. 1733; and on the site of the farmhouse itself, the young poet Michael Bruce (1746-67) taught a small school in 1765-66.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Gairney Water, a burn of Glenmuick and Aboyne parishes, SW Aberdeenshire, rising at an altitude of 2500 feet, and running $5\frac{3}{8}$ miles north-north-eastward, through Glentanner Forest, till, after a descent of 1880 feet, it falls into Tanner Water at a point $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Aboyne village.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 66, 1871.

Gairney Water, a rivulet partly of Perthshire, but chiefly of Kinross-shire. Rising among the hills of the Perthshire section of Fossoway parish, it runs $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-south-eastward, chiefly along the boundary between Perth and Kinross shires; and then proceeds $4\frac{3}{8}$ miles east-by-northward, chiefly along the boundary between Cleish parish on the right and Fossoway and Kinross parishes on the left, till it falls into Loch Leven 2 miles SE of Kinross town.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Gairnside. See GLENGAIRN.

Gairsay, an island of Evie and Rendall parish, Orkney, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile E of the nearest part of Orkney mainland, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Shapinsay. It measures 2 miles in greatest length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in greatest breadth; consists chiefly of a couical hill of considerable altitude; rises steeply on the W side; includes, on the E and on the S, some low, fertile, well-cultivated land; contains, close to the S shore, remains of a fine old mansion, once the seat of Sir William Craigie; and has a small harbour, called Millburn, perfectly sheltered on all sides, mainly by Gairsay itself, and partly by a small island in the harbour's mouth. Pop. (1851) 41, (1871) 34, (1881) 37.

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

Galashiels, a parliamentary burgh and parish of Selkirkshire. The town is situated on both banks of the river Gala, 4 miles WNW of Melrose, 6 N of Selkirk, 18 ESE of Peebles, and 28 SSE of Edinburgh by road. It is a station on the Waverley section of the North British railway, and from it diverge branch lines to Selkirk and Peebles. The name, from GALA and *shields*, or *shielings*, signifying shepherds' huts, appears to have designated originally a small village, on the site of what is now called the old or high town, which had found its nucleus in the baronial seat of Gala, on the S bank of the river. This Gallowschel was a place of considerable antiquity, and is traditionally said to have contained a hunting-seat of the Scottish monarchs. Its name appears in a charter of the early part of the 14th century; it is mentioned as containing a tower of Earl Douglas in 1416; and it figures in documents relating to the marriage of James IV. with the Princess

Margaret of England. The old peel tower, known as 'Hunters' Ha', stood till the end of last century; and ivy-clad ruins of the tolbooth, whose vane bore date 1669, were demolished in the summer of 1830. The decay of the village has been arrested by the prosperity of the modern town, and its site is now occupied by numerous handsome villas and dwelling-houses. The armorial bearings of Galashiels are a fox and a plum-tree, and are said to have been assumed in memory of an event that occurred during Edward III.'s invasion of Scotland (1337). A party of English, encamped in or near the town, had begun to straggle through the neighbouring woods in search of wild plums, when the inhabitants of Galashiels fell suddenly upon them, drove them headlong to a spot on the Tweed, nearly opposite Abbotsford, still known as the 'Englishmen's Syke,' and cut them down almost to a man. Congratulating themselves on an exploit that had proved to be sourer fruit for the invaders than the plums they had been seeking, the villagers dubbed themselves 'the Sour Plums o' Galashiels,' and are celebrated under that name in an old song. The arms of the town, however seem to indicate some confusion of thought between this event and the fable of the fox and grapes.

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

The burgh of Galashiels stretches for 2 miles along both sides of the Gala, which flows through the narrow town from NW to SE. For the most part it is built on the alluvial ground along the banks, but it also sends offshoots, extending up the slopes of the adjacent hills. It is flanked or overlooked on the one side by Meikle Hill (1387 feet) and Gala Hill, and on the other by Buckholm and Langlee Hills; and the environs are picturesque and varied in their scenery. Situated thus on the border between Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire, the burgh belongs to two parishes—Melrose and Galashiels—which are, however, for all civil and police purposes, regarded as one community in Selkirkshire, though for parochial matters each parish rates its own district. The boundary between them is exceedingly irregular; and though Melrose parish, which takes in the Ladhope district of the burgh, lies to the N of the Gala, and Galashiels parish generally to the S, the stream does not form the boundary between them. Some time ago both districts were about equal in population, but with the recent opening up of Gala policies, a new town has arisen in Galashiels parish, both larger and finer in appearance than the Melrose portion.

The aspect of the town is unassuming. Most of it is either straggling or irregular; the central parts



Arms of Galashiels.

and both extremities, contiguous to the river, consist mainly of factories, shops, offices, and workmen's houses. The part S of the Gala is made up chiefly of one long irregular street, with two newer and shorter streets and detached buildings, stretching along the narrow level strip that intervenes between the river and the hills. The northern part of the town, which is the quarter showing the greatest extension and improvements in recent times, has a number of short, irregular streets and rows and clusters of buildings that reach up the face of the hill. The suburbs, especially Abbotsford Road, Melrose Road, and Windy Knowe, are adorned with large and elegant villas, offering one of the best and most visible evidences of the prosperity of the Galashiels manufacturers. The river, which is spanned by five bridges, of which two are railway viaducts, is, in times of drought, almost entirely drawn off by the factories; but in times of freshet it is not always prevented by strong bulwarks from flooding the adjacent streets. A heavy flood on 12 July 1880, and another on 10 March 1881, were attended with great damage to property along its banks. There is no drainage system whatever, and at all times the Gala serves as the common sewer for the refuse from the factories and houses—a fact which at times is unpleasantly impressed upon the olfactory nerves of visitors to the town. The railway within the burgh is crossed by one foot-bridge and two for wheeled traffic.

Galashiels has no imposing show of buildings. The houses, with the exception of the suburban villas, are in a plain and unambitious style; and even the shops are few and small in consideration of the population and relative importance of the town. The public buildings are neither very numerous nor very fine. The town-hall, built in 1860 at a cost of £3000, is a handsome edifice of two stories, with a large hall capable of containing 600 persons, besides a smaller hall and committee-rooms. The Corn Exchange was erected in 1860 at a cost of £1100, and has a hall with accommodation for 500 persons. The Volunteers' Hall was built in 1874, and cost £3500; the Masonic Hall buildings, including shops and small dwelling-houses, as well as the public rooms, were erected in 1876 for about £3000; and the Good Templar Hall can accommodate 300 persons. All these halls are the property of various companies of shareholders. The public hospital was projected in 1872. The public library was erected in 1873 at a cost of about £1000, and is managed by a committee chosen from among the town council and the householders. In 1881-82 the income of the library was £296, derived chiefly from an assessment of 1d. per £; and the expenditure was £271. There is a very large number of associations and combinations for various purposes—social, commercial, helpful, and pleasurable—among the people of Galashiels. These include a Mechanics' institute and library, a cottagers' horticultural society, two farmers' clubs, a provident building society, a provision store and several co-operative store companies, a manufacturers' corporation, masonic, good templar, and foresters' lodges, clubs for angling, cricket, football, bicycling, bowling, curling, etc., a literary society, two total abstinence societies, and various religious societies, an ornithological society and club, an entomological society, and several benefit societies. The churches and meeting-houses are numerous and capacious. The parish church is a semi-Gothic edifice dating from 1813, and contains about 850 sittings. Ladhope church serves for a *quoad sacra* parish constituted in 1855, and comprising part of the town within Melrose parish. It contains about 900 sittings. The West church serves for a *quoad sacra* parish constituted in 1870, and was built at a cost of £1400. In Nov. 1881 a fine new church was opened, its erection, begun in 1878, being the result of the growing needs of the populous town. It serves as a consort to the parish church, the parish minister and his assistant holding alternate services in the two buildings. The style of the new edifice is Early Decorated Gothic; the estimated cost is £13,000, exclusive of the spire, which is designed to be 190 feet high, but of which only the tower is as yet completed. The church, which is seated for 950 persons, has a nave 83 feet long,

besides aisles and transepts; the height to the apex of the roof is 62 feet. A large organ was placed in this church at a cost of £1150. Galashiels Free church was built in 1875 at a cost of about £5150, to supersede a previous edifice. It is in the Gothic style, with two gables in the transept, and is seated for 650 persons. A hall in the same style adjoins it. Ladhope Free church contains 550 sittings. The East United Presbyterian church, built in 1844, with 840 sittings, superseded a previous church that was nearly as old as the modern town. The West United Presbyterian church was opened in 1880, also on the site of a former church, and affords room for upwards of 800 hearers. The South United Presbyterian church, an edifice in the Early English style, with a square tower 70 feet high, was opened in Aug. 1880. It cost £4500, and accommodates between 750 and 800 persons. St Peter's Episcopal church, an Early English building dating from 1853, was enlarged by the addition of a new chancel and S aisle in 1881, when a new organ also was erected, and contains between 450 and 500 sittings. The Gothic Roman Catholic church of Our Lady and St Andrew, opened in 1858, with 400 sittings, was not entirely completed till 1872. Other places of worship are an Evangelical Union chapel (rebuilt 1872); two Baptist chapels, Galashiels (1804) and Stirling Street (1875); two meeting-houses of Plymouth Brethren; and one of Christadelphians.

Schools, in the year ending 30 Sept. 1881, with accommodation, average attendance, and grant, were the burgh public (470, 546, £452, 4s. 6d.), the infant public (156, 137, £85, 17s.), Ladhope public (252, 204, £118, 19s.), the Episcopalian (263, 265, £231, 7s. 6d.), the Roman Catholic (313, 109, £94, 18s. 6d.), and Glendinning Terrace public (300, 350, £328, 16s.), this last being under the Melrose school-board. The burgh public school in Gala Park was erected in 1875 at a cost of £4200; and £8500 has since been spent in providing additional accommodation. There are various private schools, including three young ladies' schools and the academy for boys, which will probably soon be recognised as a higher class public school, and which the burgh school-board has agreed to lease, provided they obtain the sanction of the Education Department.

Galashiels contains a head post office, with all the usual departments, including a savings' bank. The other banks comprise branches of the Bank of Scotland, British Linen Company, Commercial Bank, National Bank, and Royal Bank of Scotland. Thirty-six insurance companies are represented by branches or agents in the town. There are 7 inns and hotels. Two weekly newspapers, both Liberal in politics, are published at Galashiels—*The Border Advertiser*, established in 1848, and *The Scottish Border Record*, established in 1881. A weekly market is held each Tuesday, a special market for seed-corn on the third Wednesday in March, another for wool on the second Thursday of July, and one for general business on 7 Oct.

Galashiels contains 4 iron and brass foundries and 3 engineering works, 3 dye-works, 1 skinnery, perhaps the largest in Scotland, though at present (1882) only in course of being rebuilt after a destructive fire, and several establishments for the production of such mill furnishings as shuttles, heddles, etc.; besides the usual shops for the local trade of a country town. But by far its most important interest centres in the manufacture of woollen cloth; the greater part of the population is connected with it; the largest buildings in the town are its woollen mills, and the most ornate the mansions of its tweed manufacturers. The industry seems to have been followed in the district from an early period; for a charter of 1622 makes mention of certain waulk-mills (fulling-mills). But even in 1774, 150 years later, no great progress had been made, for only some 170 cwts. of wool was used at Galashiels, and woven into blankets and coarse 'Galashiels Greys.' At the same date, the united rental of the three waulk-mills in the town was £15. But before the close of the 18th century an advance was begun. In 1790 the first carding machine in Scotland was erected at Galashiels, and that

was only the forerunner of many new machines and modes introduced by the active and enterprising manufacturers. In that year mills began to be erected for the reception of the new machinery; but by far the greater part of the 660 cwts. of wool used in the district in 1792 was woven in the dwellings of the weavers. Few years passed in the beginning of the present century without the introduction of some improvement that enhanced the quality of the cloth, or lessened the cost of production. The chief products up till 1829 were, as before, blankets and cloth of home-grown wool, with knitting yarns and flannels; but the depression of that year, co-operating with a change of fashion, inflicted a check on the prosperity of Galashiels. The manufacturers skillfully adapted themselves to circumstances, and introduced new fabrics, of which the chief were tartans and mixed trouserings in tweed. Thenceforward the prosperity of the town has been steady and uniform; and, notwithstanding the keen and growing rivalry of the mills in Selkirk, Hawick, Dumfries, Innerleithen, etc., the manufacturers of Galashiels, as they were the first to introduce the woollen manufactures into the south of Scotland, have constantly maintained their position at the head of the industry. The chief fabrics now produced at Galashiels are the world-renowned tweeds; but yarns, blankets, plaids, shawls, tartans, narrow cloths, grey and mixed crumb-cloths, and blanket shawls of variegated patterns, also bulk largely in its trade returns. In 1882 there were 17 woollen-mills in operation, and 3 large and 1 small yarn-spinning mills. There are no factories for the manufacture of hosiery, although there are two or three stocking-makers in the town who do a little business privately. There are also 3 tweed warehouses, on a tolerably extensive scale, which carry on a home and foreign trade. The manufacturers are exceedingly averse to affording information concerning the extent of their operations; and it is difficult to obtain accurate returns as to the number of hands employed or the yearly value of goods manufactured.

Galashiels proper was made a burgh of barony in 1599, and, till 1850, was administered by a baron-bailie under the Scotts of Gala, who succeeded the Pringles of Gala as superiors in 1632. The town adopted the General Police and Improvement Act for Scotland in 1864, and began to be governed under that Act by a provost, 2 junior magistrates or bailies, and 12 councillors or commissioners of police. In 1868 it was constituted a parliamentary burgh, and it unites with Hawick and Selkirk in returning one member to parliament. In 1876 the boundaries of the burgh were extended for municipal purposes, though not for parliamentary election purposes. In 1882 the corporation consisted of a provost, 4 bailies, a treasurer, and 9 councillors, elected in terms of a bill introduced into parliament in 1875 for extending the limits of the police burgh, and for investing the governing body with efficient powers. The same bill authorised the corporation to construct waterworks, with a compensation reservoir on the Caddon, a clear water reservoir on Howesdean, and a service reservoir to the S of Leebræ. These were completed in 1879 at a cost of about £60,000. The police force, in 1882, consisted of 12 men, and a superintendent, receiving a salary of £116. Police courts are held as occasion may require. Small debt courts are held on the second Mondays of February, April, June, and December, on the last Monday of July, and on the first Monday of October. A gas company was established in 1836, and a water company in 1839. Great improvements were made in the matter of cleaning and lighting the town after 1864; but both the water supply and the drainage continued for several years in an unsatisfactory condition. The only funds at the disposal of the magistrates and council are such as arise under the Police Act. The annual value of real property in the parliamentary burgh, exclusive of railways, was £29,838 in 1872; £56,904, 5s. 6d. in 1882; £56,699, 12s. 11d. in 1883, this being the first decrease on record. The municipal constituency, in 1883, was 2758; and the parliamentary, 1828. Pop. of the parliamentary burgh (1871) 9678, (1881) 12,435; of the

entire town (1831) 2209, (1851) 5918, (1861) 6433, (1871) 10,312, (1881) 15,330, of whom 7250 were males and 8080 females, whilst 9140 were in the parish and police burgh of Galashiels and 6190 in Melrose parish. Houses (1881) 3123 inhabited, 114 vacant, 82 building.

Galashiels parish is situated partly in Selkirkshire and partly in Roxburghshire, its larger portion being in the former county. It includes the ancient parishes of Boldside in Selkirkshire, and Lindean in Roxburghshire; and the union appears to have been carried through in 1640. The parish as it now exists is bounded on the NE and E by Melrose, on the SE by Bowden, on the S by Selkirk, on the W by Selkirk and the Selkirkshire section of Stow, and on the NW by the Selkirkshire section of Stow. Its greatest length, from NW to SE, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 8589 acres, of which 150 are water, and 5710 belong to Selkirkshire. From Caddonfoot to the Ettrick's influx the river TWEED winds $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-south-eastward along the boundary with Selkirk parish, and then, bending $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward, divides the Boldside from the Lindean section and from the Abbotsford corner of Melrose. The ETTRICK, for the last $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile of its course, divides the Lindean section from Selkirk parish. CADDON WATER, over its last $6\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, traces the N half of the western border; and GALA WATER, for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles above its junction with the Tweed, traces the boundary with Melrose parish on the NE. CAULDSIELS LOCH ($2\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ furl.) is in the Lindean section; in the Boldside is Hollybush Loch ($2 \times \frac{1}{2}$ furl.), $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile S of the town. The whole parish of Galashiels is hilly; but the hills expand on wide bases, and have in general rounded tops and a soft outline. They yield a good quantity of land to the plough and for plantation, and afford excellent pasture-land for sheep, and they are usually separated from each other by beautiful narrow valleys. The principal heights are, in Selkirkshire, Meikle Hill (1387 feet), Mossilee Hill (1264), Neidpath Hill (1203), Blakehope Hill (1099), and Gala Hill (904); in Roxburghshire, Cauldsiels Hill (1076 feet), White Law (1059), Lindean Moor (968), and Broad Hill (943). Greywacke and clay slate are the prevailing rocks, and these furnish most of the local building material. Ironstone has been found, but no quantity of sandstone, limestone, or coal. The soil along the river banks is sandy, on the rising-ground N of the Tweed, dry and gravelly; and on similar ground S of the Tweed, it has a considerable admixture of clay resting upon till. Some small patches of table-land, distant from the rivers, have black mould. Nearly one-third of the land is arable; most of the remainder is pasture, though a respectable number of acres is under wood. Antiquities are represented by the beginning of the CATRAIL, a reach of Roman road, the Rink camp on the Rink Hill, relics of various other Roman and Pictish fortifications, and FERNILEE Tower. Gala House, a little S of the town, is a recent Scottish Baronial edifice, one of the last works of the late David Bryce; its owner, John H. F. Scott, Esq. (b. 1859; suc. 1877), holds 3600 acres in Selkirkshire, valued at £3396 per annum. Another mansion is FALDONSIDE; and, in all, 6 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 18 of between £100 and £500, 16 of from £50 to £100, and 56 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Selkirk and synod of Merse and Teviotdale, this parish is ecclesiastically divided into Galashiels proper, West Church *quoad sacra* parish, and part of the *quoad sacra* parish of Caddonfoot, the first a living worth £527. Under the landward school-board, Galashiels and Lindean public schools, with respective accommodation for 266 and 60 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 132 and 61, and grants of £71, 8s. 4d. and £59, 16s. Valuation of landward portion (1881) £4743, 3s. 4d. Pop. (1801) 844, (1831) 1534, (1861) 3379, (1871) 6062 (1881) 9742, of whom 6347 were in the ecclesiastical division of Galashiels, 3252 in that of West Church, and 143 in that of Caddonfoot.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

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

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

Galatown. See GALLATOWN.

Galbraith. See INCH GALBRAITH.

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

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

Gallary. See GALLERY.

Gallatown, a suburban village in Dysart parish, Fife, 5 furlongs NNW of Dysart station, commencing at the N end of Sinclairtown, and extending ¼ mile northward along the road from Kirkcaldy to Cupar. It is included

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

Gallengad. See GALLANGAD.

Gallery, an estate, with a mansion, in Logiepert parish, Forfarshire, on the right bank of the North Esk, 5 miles NNW of Dubton Junction. Its owner, David Lyall, Esq. (b. 1826), holds 1576 acres in the shire, valued at £1932 per annum. A hamlet, Upper Gallery, stands 3 miles nearer Dubton.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 67, 1868.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Galloway gives name to a synod of the Church of Scotland, a synod of the Free Church of Scotland, and to a presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church. The former synod, meeting at Newton-Stewart, and including the presbyteries of Stranraer, Wigtown, and Kirkcudbright, comprises the whole of Wigtownshire and all Kirkcudbrightshire W of the river Urr, besides Ballantrae and Colmonell parishes in Ayrshire. Pop. (1871) 67,280, (1881) 66,738, of whom 14,402 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878. The Free Church synod, having the same limits, with the exclusion of the two Ayrshire parishes, and divided into three presbyteries of the same names as above, had 4512 members in 1881; whilst the United Presbyterian presbytery had 1704 in 1880. The pre-Reformation Church of Scotland had a see of Galloway, with a church at WHITHORN; and the present Roman Catholic Church has a diocese of Galloway, re-established in 1878. The Episcopal Church has a united diocese of Glasgow and Galloway.

See Andrew Symson's *Description of Galloway mdcxxiv.* (Edinb. 1823); Thomas Murray's *Literary History of Galloway* (Edinb. 1822); William Mackenzie's *History of Galloway* (2 vols., Kirkc., 1841); Sir Andrew Agnew's *History of the Hereditary Sheriffs of Galloway* (Edinb. 1864); P. H. MacKerlie's *History of the Lands and their Owners in Galloway* (5 vols. Edinb., 1870-78); Malcolm Harper's *Rambles in Galloway* (Edinb. 1876); and works referred to under KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE and WIGTOWNSHIRE.

Galloway House, the family seat of the Earls of Galloway, in Sorbie parish, SE Wigtownshire, within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of Rigg or CRUGGLETON Bay, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Garliestown station, this being $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Wigtown. Built in 1740, it is a plain large edifice, with projecting wings, a fine conservatory, beautiful gardens, and a nobly wooded park; and it commands a magnificent prospect of the shores of Wigtown Bay and the Solway Firth, away to the Isle of Man and the far, blue Cumberland mountains. Within hang thirty family portraits, beginning with Sir Alexander Stewart, who was thirteenth descendant of Alexander, fourth lord high steward of Scotland, through his younger son, Sir John Stewart of Bonkill or Bunkle, and the Stewarts of Dalswinton and GARLIES, and who in 1607 was created Lord Garlies, in 1623 Earl of Galloway. Alan Plantagenet-Stewart, present and tenth Earl (b. 1835; suc. 1873), holds 23,203 acres in Wigtownshire and 55,981 in Kirkcudbrightshire, valued at £24,864 and £7334 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 4, 1857.

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

so of Scotland (lat. 54° 38' N, long. 4° 53' W), in Kirkmaiden parish, SW Wigtownshire. By water it is 26 miles E by N of Ireland, 22½ NNW of the Isle of Man, and 50 W by N of Cumberland; whilst by road it is 5 miles S by E of Drumore and 22½ SSE of Stranraer. Extending 1¼ mile eastward, and from 1¾ to 3 furlongs broad, it rises to 210 feet above sea-level at its eastern extremity, which is crowned by a lighthouse that, 60 feet high, was erected in 1828-30 at a cost of £3878. Its light, supplied by a new apparatus of 1880, is intermittent, visible for 30 and eclipsed for 15 seconds; and can be seen at a distance of 23 nautical miles. 'The prospect from the lighthouse,' says Mr M'Ilraith, 'is very fine. To the N are the fields of Cardryne, Cardrain, and Mull. Away to the eastward stretches the Bay of Luce, with the rocky scars looming through the sea mist; and beyond are the outlines of the Machars and Minnigaff Hills. Southward is the wild blue sea, and on the horizon, very plain in clear weather, is the Isle of Man. Ireland is discernible in the glittering west.' The *Novantæ* of Ptolemy, the Mull retains remains of considerable earthworks, Scandinavian probably; whilst, according to tradition, it was the last asylum of the twolast of the Picts—'short wee men they were, wi' red hair and long arms, and feet sae braid that when it rained they could turn them up owre their heads, and then they served for umbrellas.' How they did not reveal their mystery of brewing heather ale is delightfully told in Chambers's *Popular Rhymes*, though there the story is not localised. Half a mile N of the narrow neck that joins the Mull to the mainland, at the foot of the steep cliffs, is St Medan's Cave or the Old Chapel at the Mull, of which the late Mr T. S. Muir wrote that 'the cave is very small, its length being only 11 feet, its greatest width rather over 9, and the roof so low as scarcely to admit of an upright posture under it. In the making of the chapel, which joins to in front as the nave, so to speak, of the chancel-like cell, it is curious to observe how largely the labour has been economised by using the rocks, which, rising perfectly upright and smooth, form its two side walls. The builded walls, which, with those of nature's furnishing, enclose an area of nearly 15 feet by 11½, are of great thickness, and are composed principally of clay slate, well put together, but without lime. That fronting the sea, now little more than breast high, has a narrow window at about its middle, and there is a pretty wide doorway wanting the lintel close to the rock-wall on the S. The rear wall, covering the face of the crag, rises much higher, and may perhaps be as high as ever it was; but on no part of it is there any trace of a roof.' Hard by is the Well of the Co, or Chapel Well; and here, on the first Sunday in May, the country people used to assemble, at no such remote period, to bathe in the well, leave gifts in the cave, and pass the day in gossiping and amusements.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 1, 1856. See pp. 253-255 of M. Harper's *Rambles in Galloway* (Edinb. 1876), and pp. 139-142 of W. M'Ilraith's *Wigtownshire* (2d ed., Dumf., 1877).

Galloway, New, a post-town and royal burgh in the parish of Kells, Kirkcudbrightshire, is situated on the right bank of the Ken, at the intersection of the road from Kirkcudbright to Ayrshire with that from Newton-Stewart to Dumfries, 17½ miles NE by E of Newton-Stewart, 19 NNW of Kirkcudbright, 25 W of Dumfries, and 38 SE of Ayr. It stands, 200 feet above sea-level, at the foot of an irregular ridge of ground in the vicinity of Kenmure Castle; and it is surrounded by charming and picturesque scenery. Loch Ken, 1½ mile SSE, and the neighbouring streams are good trout waters. Although New Galloway is a place of municipal dignity, it can hardly be described as more than a village. It consists for the most part of a main street running N and S, cut by a cross street about half as long running E and W, and a scanty sprinkling of detached houses; while the population has been almost stationary in point of number for the last eighty years. The burgh is clean and neat. At the centre or cross stands the town-hall, with a neat spire, and a clock placed there in 1872 by subscription. The office of the Clydesdale Bank is a neat granite edifice.

Half a mile N, but not within the royalty, the parish church of Kells, built in 1822, raises its neat stone front and square tower. A handsome stone bridge of five arches, erected in the same year as the church, spans the river ½ mile to the E. The station of New Galloway is about 6 miles SSE of the town; and a 'bus runs between them twice a day. A sort of suburb of the burgh, in the form of a number of detached cottages, called the Mains of Kenmure, lies scattered to the E between the town and the bridge.

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



Seal of New Galloway.

Under this latter charter the present site was selected, and the burgh privileges seem to have soon attracted a few settlers; but the place could never acquire any trade or manufacture, and the inhabitants were for the most part simple mechanics, agricultural labourers, and a few ale-house and shop keepers, while the houses were, even at the beginning of the present century, low, ill built, straw-thatched, and often dilapidated. Since then, however, the appearance of the houses and the social condition of the people have made considerable advances. By charter the corporation of the burgh was to comprise a provost, 4 bailies, dean of guild, treasurer, and 12 councillors; but by the sett, as reported to and sanctioned by the convention of royal burghs on 15 July 1708, the council was then declared to consist of 1 provost, 2 bailies, a treasurer, and 15 councillors. In 1832 the entire parliamentary constituency, as enrolled, was 14, and consequently it was quite impossible to supply a council of the usual number. The corporation consists of a provost, 2 bailies, and 9 councillors. Fairs are held here on the first Wednesday of April *o. s.*, and on the Thursday of August before Lockerbie. Justice of Peace courts are held on the first Monday of every month, and steward's circuit small debt courts on 6 Feb., 12 April, and 25 Sept. The burgh has a parliamentary constituency of 60, and unites with Wigtown, Stranraer, and Whithorn in returning a member to parliament. The Kells parochial school, at New Galloway, with accommodation for 193 scholars, had (1881) an average attendance of 123, and a grant of £115, 15s. Valuation (1875) £896, (1882) £1044. Pop. of parliamentary burgh (1841) 403, (1861) 452, (1871) 407, (1881) 422, of whom 232 were females. In the royal burgh beyond the parliamentary limits the population, in 1881, was 4. Houses, inhabited 98, vacant 8, building 0.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Gallowflat, an estate, with a mansion, in Rutherglen

parish, Lanarkshire. It was acquired, in 1759, by Patrick Robertson, W.S., whose great-grandson, Francis Robertson-Reid (b. 1822; suc. 1866), holds 70 acres in the shire, valued at £4824 per annum. An ancient tumulus here was surrounded by a fosse, out of which a fish pond was formed in 1773, when a paved passage, 6 feet broad, was discovered leading up to the top of the tumulus.

Gallowgate. See ABERDEEN and GLASGOW.

Gallowgreen. See PAISLEY.

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

Gallowslot. See THREEAVE.

Galston, a town and a parish in the NE of Kyle district, Ayrshire. The town stands chiefly on the southern bank of the river Irvine, and on the Newmilns branch of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, 1 mile SSW of Loudoun Castle, 2 miles W by S of Newmilns, and 5 E by S of Kilmarnock, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments. Its site is low, surrounded by gentle rising-grounds, and overhanging on the N by the woods and braes of Loudoun; and with its charming environs it presents a very pleasing appearance. A fine stone three-arch bridge across the Irvine unites a Loudoun suburb to the town, which long was a mere hamlet or small village, maintained chiefly by the making of shoes for exportation through Kilmarnock. It acquired sudden increase of bulk and gradual expansion into town by adoption of lawn and gauze weaving for the manufacturers of Paisley and Glasgow, and had 40 looms at work in 1792, 460 in 1828. Weaving is still the staple industry, there now being seven muslin and blanket factories, besides a paper-millboard factory and a steam saw-mill; and Galston wields a considerable local influence as the centre of an extensive coalfield and of an opulent agricultural district. It has a station, branches of the British Linen Co. and Union banks, offices or agencies of 10 insurance companies, a stately pile of the feudal times called Lockhart's Tower, 4 hotels, a gas company, and fairs on the third Thursday of April, the first Thursday of June, and the last Wednesday of November. The parish church, erected in 1808, has a spire and clock, and contains 1028 sittings. Other places of worship are a Free church, an Evangelical Union chapel, and a U.P. church, the last a handsome recent edifice in the Byzantine style; whilst in Oct. 1882 a costly Roman Catholic church was about to be built. Blair's Free School, an elegant massive edifice, affords education and clothing to 103 children; and Brown's Institute, built by Miss Brown of Lanfine in 1874 at a cost of over £3000, comprises reading and recreation rooms, with a library of nearly 3000 volumes. In 1864 the town partially adopted the General Police and Improvement Act of Scotland; and it is governed, under that Act, by 3 magistrates and 6 commissioners. Valuation (1882) £6633. Pop. (1831) 1891, (1851) 2538, (1861) 3228, (1871) 4727, (1881) 4085, of whom 434 were in Loudoun parish.

The parish, containing also the hamlet of ALLANTON, with parts of the villages of NEWMILNS and DARVEL, is bounded N by Kilmarnock and Loudoun, E by Avondale in Lanarkshire, S by Sorn, Mauchline, and Riccarton (detached), SW by Craigie, and W by Riccarton. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 10 miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is 15,304 acres, of which $60\frac{3}{4}$ are water. AVON Water, rising in the south-eastern corner, runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward along the Lanarkshire border. CESSNOCK Water, at three different points, traces $7\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs of the boundary with Mauchline, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles of that with Craigie, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of that with Riccarton; whilst the river IRVINE, from a little below its source, flows 10 miles westward on or close to all the northern boundary, and from the interior is joined by Logan Burn, Burn Anne, and several lesser tributaries. Where, in the NW, it quits the parish, the surface declines to less than 140 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 359 feet near Millands, 566 near Sornhill, 618 at Molmont,

797 near Burnhead, 965 near Greenfield, 1054 near Hardhill, 982 at Tulloch Hill, and 1259 at DISTINKHORN. A strip of rich alluvial level, highly fertile and well cultivated, lies all along the Irvine; a belt of brae, largely covered with woodland, extends southward from the alluvial level to the distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and much of the remaining area consists of rising-grounds and hills which, bleak and sterile till 1810, are now variously arable land, good pasture, or covered with plantation. In the extreme E and SE is a considerable tract of high upland, mostly carpeted with heath or moss, and commanding magnificent prospects over all Cunninghame, most of Kyle, and a great part of Carrick, away to Arran and the dim distant coast of Ireland. Loch Gait, at the eastern extremity, was once a sheet of deep water, but now is a marsh; and Loch Bruntwood, too, in the south-western extremity, has been completely drained. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly carboniferous. Trap rock appears on the summits and shoulders of many of the hills; coal is largely mined in the W; sandstone, of a kind suitable for paving and roofing flag, is quarried; and limestone also is worked. Agate and chalcedony, though seldom of a character to be cut into gems, are often found at Molmout; and a beautiful stone, called the 'Galston pebble,' occurs in the upper channel of Burn Anne. The soil ranges in character, from rich alluvium to barren moor. Nearly two-thirds of all the land are arable; woods and plantations cover some 1000 acres; and the rest is either pastoral or mossy. An ancient Caledonian stone circle at Molmont has been destroyed; in the E of the parish a Roman coin of Cæsar Augustus was discovered in 1831; and here an extensive Roman camp above Allanton has left some traces. Sir William Wallace fought a victorious skirmish with the English at or near this camp; he had several places of retirement among the eastern uplands of Galston and Loudoun; and he has bequeathed to a hill in the former, and to a ravine in the latter, the names of respectively Wallace's Cairn and Wallace's Gill. The 'Patie's Mill' of song is in the neighbourhood of Galston town. Cessnock Castle and Lanfine House are separately noticed. Seven proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 50 of between £100 and £500, 33 of from £50 to £100, and 11 of from £20 to £50. Giving off since 1874 a portion to Hurlford *quoad sacra* parish, Galston is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The value of the living is returned as £298, but a considerable extra revenue has of late years been derived from the working of minerals in the glebe. Three public schools—Allanton, Barr, and Galston—with respective accommodation for 53, 368, and 337 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 26, 340, and 370, and grants of £21, 17s. 6d., £205, 12s., and £115, 12s. 11d. Valuation (1860) £16,475; (1882) £30,808, 9s. 2d., plus £2614 for railway. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 2113, (1831) 3655, (1861) 5254, (1871) 6331, (1881) 5961; of ecclesiastical parish (1881) 5768.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 22, 23, 1865.

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

Galval or Gouldwell Castle. See BOHARM.

Gamescleuch, a ruined tower in Ettrick parish, Selkirkshire, near the right bank of Ettrick Water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Ettrick church. It was built about the middle of the 16th century by Simon, second son to Sir John Scott of Thirlestane, Lord Napier's ancestor; but, according to tradition, was never occupied, Simon having been poisoned by his stepmother the night before his marriage. A burn on which it stands has a north-westward

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

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

Gamhair. See GAUR.

Gamhna, a lake in the W of Rothiemurchus, Inverness-shire, 1 furlong SE of Loch-an-Eilein. Lying 895 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of $3\frac{1}{4}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, and is encircled by tall, dark Scottish pines.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 74, 1877.

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

most easterly of these is at Cullykhan, near Troup House; another is at Crovie fishing village; a third, the chief one, called Afforsk Den, is at Gamrie old church; and the most westerly, called Oldhaven, is between the lands of Melrose and those of Cullen. Several caverns pierce the sea-bases of the rocky rampart; and two of these, in the neighbourhood of Troup, are of great extent and very curious structure, and bear the singular names of Hell's Lum and Needle's Eye. The villages of Gardenstown and Crovie nestle on such contracted spots at openings of the great rampart as to have barely standing room, requiring even to project some of their houses into shelves or recesses of the acclivities; and are so immediately and steeply overhung by the braes, that persons on the tops of the braes might fancy that they could peer into the chimneys of the houses. The interior of the parish, all southward from the summit of the coast range of rampart, slopes away, mostly in a southerly or south-westerly direction, to the basin of the Deveron, and is finely diversified by hills, dells, and precipices, rising to 588 feet above sea-level at Troup Hill, 652 at the Torr of Troup, 643 near Dufford, 603 near Littlemoss, 558 near Millhow, and 461 near Headtown. The rocks possess great interest for geologists, and have been specially discussed or noticed by Sedgwick, Murchison, Prestwick, Hugh Miller, and others. Granite has been occasionally worked; and greywacke, greywacke slate, and clay slate, in exceedingly tilted, fractured, and contorted positions and mutual relations, predominate on the seaboard and through much of the interior. The greywacke is quarried for building purposes, and the clay slate was formerly worked at Melrose as a coarse roofing slate and slab-stone. Old Red sandstone, Old Red conglomerate, and Devonian shales also occur, but rest so unconformably on the edges of the slates, and present such faults and dislocations, that their connections with one another and with related rocks cannot be easily determined. The soils vary from a fertile loam to a barren benty heath; and those on the sandstone and conglomerate are more fertile than those on the slate. Woods cover some 750 acres; and of the rest about one-half is under cultivation, the other either pastoral or waste. Findon Castle, near the old church, is said to have been garrisoned by a Scottish force to watch and resist invasions by the Danes, and now is represented by only a green conical mound. The ruins, too, of Wallace Tower, occupying the Ha' Hill upon Pitgair farm, consist only of two detached masses of wall. Vestiges and memoranda of Danish invasion are in numerous places. Troup House, the chief mansion, is separately noticed; and its owner divides the best part of the parish with the Earl of Fife, 7 lesser proprietors holding each an annual value of between £100 and £500, 13 of from £50 to £100, and 42 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Turriff and synod of Aberdeen, this parish is divided ecclesiastically into Gamrie proper and Macduff, the former a living worth £415. The ancient parish church of Gamrie, St John's, alleged to have been founded in 1004 by the Mormaer of Buchan in place of one demolished by invading Danes, and granted by William the Lion to the monks of Arbroath between 1189 and 1193, is now an interesting ruin, situated at the head of Gamrie Bay, on a hill-terrace in the mouth of Afforsk Den, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of Gardenstown. The present parish church, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile SSW of Gardenstown, is a very neat edifice of 1830, containing 1000 sittings. Other places of worship are a Free church and those of Gardenstown and Macduff; and five schools—Bracoden, Clenterty, Longmanhill, Macduff, and Macduff Murray's Institution—with respective accommodation for 400, 150, 104, 700, and 100 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 194, 90, 71, 554, and 60, and grants of £161, 9s., £79, 1s., £60, 14s. 6d., £494, 0s. 7d., and £31, 12s. Valuation (1882) £20,633, 19s. 1d., of which £7210, 19s. 9d. was for Gamrie proper. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 3052, (1831) 4094, (1861) 6086, (1871) 6561, (1881) 6756; of *q. s.* parish (1881) 2652; of registration district (1871) 3151, (1881) 3106.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 96,

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

Gannel Burn. See GLOOMINGSIDE.

Gannochy, Bridge of. See FETTERCAIRN.

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

Garabost. See GARRABOST.

Garallan, a collier village, with a public school, in Old Cumnock parish, Ayrshire, 2 miles SW of Cumnock town. Garallan House is the seat of Patrick Charles Douglas Boswell, Esq. (b. 1815), who holds 594 acres in the shire, valued at £1738 per annum.

Garan or Garanhill. See MUIRKIRK.

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

Garbh Allt, a mountain burn of Braemar, Aberdeenshire, formed by two head-streams that rise on Loch-nagar, and running 1 mile north-by-westward to the Dee, at a point $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Invercauld bridge. It is an impetuous stream, traversing a romantic glen; and it makes one splendid fall.

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

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

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

Garbh Mheall. See FORTINGALL.

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

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

Garchary. See DEE, Aberdeenshire.

Garchonzie, a tract of land on the mutual border of Callander and Parish of Monteith parishes, Perthshire, between Loch Venachar and Callander town. A sanguinary conflict, in woods here, was fought between two Highland clans.

Garden, an estate, with a mansion, in Kippen parish, Stirlingshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of Bucklyvie. Its owner, James Stirling, Esq. (b. 1844; suc. 1856), holds 3238 acres in Stirling and Perth shires, valued at £2752 per annum.

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

Gardenstown, a fishing village in Gamrie parish, Banffshire, in the mouth of a romantic ravine at the head of Gamrie Bay, 8 miles ENE of Banff, under which it has a post and telegraph office. Founded in 1720 by Alexander Garden, Esq. of Troup, it stands so close to the high overhanging cliffs as to be almost directly under the eye of any one standing on the top, and rises from an older part close upon the sea to a newer part on ledges and in recesses of the cliffs. At it are a harbour for fishing boats, a branch of the North of Scotland Bank, an Established mission station (1873; 360 sittings), and a U.P. church. In 1881 the number of its fishing boats was 98, and of its fishermen and boys 155. Pop. (1841) 348, (1861) 507, (1871) 717, (1881) 871.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 96, 1876.

Garderhouse, a hamlet in Sandsting parish, Shetland,

15 miles WNW of Lerwick, under which it has a post office.

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

Garee. See GARREE.

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

The basin of the Gare Loch is a narrow and shallow cup among the Dumbartonshire hills. Along the Roseneath or W side the loch is flanked partly by the well-wooded and undulating grounds of Roseneath Castle, but chiefly by a softly outlined chain of moorland hills, that nowhere rises to a greater height than 651 feet. On the Row or eastern side a narrow belt of low-lying or gently-sloping ground intervenes between the beach and a chain of rounded summits, that culminates nearly midway between Helensburgh and Garelochhead at a height of 1183 feet. Around the N end of the Gare Loch, and between the flanking ranges of hills, runs a semicircular connecting link in the shape of a heathy saddle, 256 feet high, over which tower the lofty containing mountains of Loch Long. The water-basin thus limited is not wider than from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 miles, so that the streams which fall into the Gare Loch, though numerous, are small, the longest having a course of only $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The scenery on the Gare Loch, though by no means grand, is picturesque; the outlook from its mouth towards Ardmore and Erskine, and the view of the lofty Argyllshire hills over its northern end, especially so. The climate of the valley of the Gare Loch is mild in winter and spring, but it tends to become sultry and relaxing in summer. The rainfall is large; and the wind, though not frequent nor strong, is gusty; and as squalls coming down the valleys between the hills are not infrequent, the navigation of the loch is somewhat dangerous for small sailing boats. For large vessels, however, the Gare Loch affords an excellent anchorage, with good shelter; and the measured miles on which the speed and strength of new Clyde-built steamers are usually tested and their compasses adjusted is plied in the Gare Loch. The training-ship *Cumberland*, in which boys are educated as seamen, is permanently stationed off Row. The various villages on the Gare Loch are favourite summer residences for sea-bathers and others; and several steamers maintain communication between them and Glasgow, Greenock, Helensburgh, etc. On the Row side of the Gare Loch are situated, to the S, the outlying portions of Helensburgh, and the villages of

Row, Shandon, and Garelochhead; while the intervals between these are studded with mansions, villas, and ornate cottages, for the most part the country quarters of the rich merchants of Glasgow and its neighbourhood. Among the best known of these is the mansion of West Shandon, now largely added to and occupied as a hydropathic establishment. On the opposite shore are the piers of Marneg, Rachane, Clynder, and Roseneath, similarly separated from each other by private residences, though a great part of the coast lies within the policies of Roseneath Castle, the property of the Duke of Argyll.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 37, 38, 30, 1866-76.

Garelochhead, a village in Row parish, Dumbartonshire, just at its junction with Roseneath parish, is pleasantly situated at the head of the GARE LOCH, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Helensburgh, the nearest station, and 2 miles SSE of Portincapple Ferry on Loch Long. The village is small, and contains neat little houses standing amidst garden-plots and shrubberies, and it ranks as one of the favorite watering-places on the Clyde. It communicates by steamers with Helensburgh, Glasgow, Greenock, etc. The Established church, a neat modern edifice, was built as a chapel of ease, and became in 1874 a *quoad sacra* parish church. There are also a Free church and a public school in the village. Pop. of village (1871) 433, (1881) 460; of *q. s.* parish (1881) 751.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

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

Gargunnoch, a village and a parish in the N of Stirlingshire. The village stands 7 furlongs SW of Gargunnoch station on the Forth and Clyde Junction section of the North British, this being $24\frac{1}{4}$ miles ENE of Balloch, and 6 W by N of Stirling, under which there is a post and telegraph office. Occupying a pleasant site on the slope of a rising-ground, whose summit commands an extensive and beautiful view, it is a neat place, with little gardens attached to its houses.

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

glected state, mostly waste and wild, overrun with furze and broom, till towards the close of last century it was thoroughly reclaimed by draining and hedging, and now is all an expanse of beauty, mostly under the plough, and largely embellished and sheltered with wood. The southern district consists entirely of the north-western portion of the Lennox range, called the Gargunnoch Hills, whose highest point, Carleatheran (1591 feet), is 2 miles SSW of the village. It once was all, or nearly all, a moorish waste, but now in result of improvements is a capital sheep-walk, and commands from the summits and shoulders of its hills a wide, diversified, and splendid prospect. The rocks beneath the low lands include red and white sandstone, and are thought to be carboniferous; those of the hills are chiefly eruptive. The soil of the carse is a rich, loamy clay, on a subsoil of blue or yellow clay, with subjacent bed of sea-shells; that of the middle district, in parts adjacent to the carse, is a fertile loam, and elsewhere is clayey and sandy; whilst that of the hills is partly clay and partly wet gravel. Of the entire area, 1120 acres are in tillage; 574 are under wood; 3638 are in pasture; and nearly all the rest of the land is waste. Keir Hill, near the village, was a fortified place in the end of the 13th century, and appears to have been surrounded by a rampart, and defended by two confluent streams and a fosse. It rises to a considerable elevation, and measures 140 yards in circumference on the summit. Gargunnoch Peel, on a rising-ground, 50 yards from the Forth and 1 mile NE of the village, was erected seemingly to command a ford on the river, and was surrounded by a rampart and a fosse, but now is represented by only part of the fosse. Sir William Wallace, with a band of retainers, is said to have taken post upon Keir Hill, while an English garrison held Gargunnoch Peel; and he sallied from the hill, drove the English from the peel, and then crossed the Forth by the Bridge of Offers $\frac{1}{4}$ mile higher up. An ancient tower belonging to the Grahams stood on the lands of Boquhan; its ruins were removed about the year 1760. A battle between the Grahams and the Leckies was fought, at some unrecorded period, on the western border of the parish; and here a great quantity of human bones, with spearheads and fragments of brass armour, were exhumed about 1800. Gargunnoch House, 5 furlongs E by N of the village, is an interesting building, with a fine modern front, but a massive E wing of considerable antiquity; its owner, Col. John Stirling Stirling (b. 1832; snc. 1839), holds 1881 acres in the shire, valued at £1489 per annum. Other mansions, separately noticed, are Boquhan, Leckie, and Meiklewood; and 3 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 3 of between £100 and £500. Gargunnoch is in the presbytery of Stirling and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £246. The parish church, at the village, was built in 1774, and contains 500 sittings. There is also a Free church station; and a public school, with accommodation for 167 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 57, and a grant of £50, 1s. Valuation (1860) £7724, (1882) £8009, 19s. 6d., plus £1550 for railway. Pop. (1801) 954, (1831) 1006, (1841) 803, (1861) 723, (1871) 675, (1881) 698.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Garie. See GAIRIE.

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

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

the opening of the Inverurie Canal, and now enjoys better advantages from the superseding of that canal by the Great North of Scotland railway; and it has a farmers' club, dating from 1808, and a medical association, dating from 1867. The presbytery of Garioch, meeting at Inverurie and Insch, comprehends the parishes of Bourtie, Chapel of Garioch, Culsalmond, Daviot, Insch, Inverurie, Keithhall, Kemnay, Kintore, Leslie, Meldrum, Monymusk, Oyne, Premnay, and Rayne, with the chapelry of Blairdaff. Pop. (1871) 20,132, (1881) 20,136, of whom 5781, according to a Parliamentary Return (1 May 1879), were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—The Free Church also has a presbytery of Garioch, meeting at Pitcaple, and comprising churches at Blairdaff, Chapel of Garioch, Culsalmond, Insch, Inverurie, Kemnay, Kintore, Leslie, Oyne, and Rayne, which ten churches together had 2173 communicants in 1881.

Garioch, Chapel of. See CHAPEL OF GARIOCH.

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

Garleton, a range of porphyrite hills in the N of Haddington parish, culminating, 1½ mile N of the town, at an altitude of 590 feet above sea-level. A western spur is crowned by a conspicuous column, a monument to John, fourth Earl of Hopetoun (1766-1823), the Peninsular hero. Garleton Castle, at the N base of the range, was once a superb mansion, a seat of the Earls of Winton, but is now a fragmentary ruin.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

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

Garliestown, a small town and a bay in Sorbie parish, SW Wigtownshire. Founded about 1760, by John, seventh Earl of Galloway, then Lord Garlies, the town stands on the W shore of the bay, in the northern vicinity of GALLOWAY HOUSE, and by the Wigtownshire branch (1875) of the Caledonian is 5 miles NNE of Whithorn, and 9½ SSE of Wigtown. It bends in the form of a crescent round the bay, and, consisting of neat substantial houses, built of whinstone, presents a pleasant appearance. Rope and sail making, ship-building, fishing, and a saw-mill afford employment. A considerable commerce in the export of agricultural produce, and the import of coal, lime, manures, etc., is carried on from a harbour, which, naturally good, was artificially enlarged and improved about 1855; and Garliestown has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, two hotels, a Congregational chapel, a public school, a bowling green, and a Good Templars' hall, with accommodation for 300 persons. By steamboat it communicates with Glasgow, Liverpool, and Douglas in the Isle of Man. Pop. (1861) 685, (1871) 683, (1881) 699.

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

Garlogie, a village, with a woollen factory, in Skene parish, Aberdeenshire, 2½ miles SW of Skene Church, and 10 W of Aberdeen. The factory draws water power from Loch Skene; and has attached to it a commodious schoolhouse, for the children of the work-people.

Garlpool. See GARPOL, Dumfriesshire.

Garmond, a village in Monquhitter parish, NW Aberdeenshire, on a rising-ground 1½ mile N by E of Cumminestown, and 7 miles ENE of Turriff. It was built in the latter part of last century.

Garmouth, a seaport village in Urquhart parish, Elginshire, on the left bank of the river Spey, ¾ mile S of Kingston at its mouth, 4½ miles N by W of Fochabers, and 5 NE by E of Llanbryd station, this being 3½ miles E by S of Elgin. A burgh of barony, under the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, it chiefly consists of modern houses, neatly arranged in regular street lines; it has a harbour naturally good, but severely damaged by the great flood of 1829, and always subject to fresh shiftings and obstructions of ground from heavy freshets of the Spey; and it, at one time, conducted a remarkably large timber trade, in the export of tree-trunks floated down to it from the forests of Glenmore, Abernethy, Rothiemurchus, and Glenfieshie. It still deals largely in timber, both for exportation and for local shipbuilding, the latter industry having somewhat revived in 1870, after a great depression; and it also imports coal, exports agricultural produce, and carries on a valuable salmon fishery. Garmouth was plundered by the Marquis of Montrose in the February, and burned in the May, of 1645; and at it King Charles II. landed from Holland on 23 June 1650. It has a post office, with money order and savings' bank departments, a branch of the Caledonian Bank, gas-works (1857), a fair on 30 June, a Gothic Free church (1845), with an octagonal tower, and a public school. The last, on an eminence between it and Kingston, is a handsome Elizabethan edifice, erected in 1875-76 at a cost of over £1600. Pop. (1831) 750, (1861) 802, (1871) 636, (1881) 626.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 95, 1876.

Garmylton. See HADDINGTON.

Garnet Hill. See GLASGOW.

Garnagad Hill. See GLASGOW.

Garnkirk, a station, a seat of fireclay manufacture, and an estate near the southern border of Cadder parish, Lanarkshire. The station, on the Glasgow and Garnkirk section (1831) of the Caledonian railway, is 5½ miles ENE of Buchanan Street station in Glasgow, and 4 WNW of Coatbridge. The fireclay works, in the near vicinity of the station, comprise large buildings, and produce vases, flower-pots, cans, crucibles, water-pipes, and other articles of remarkable elegance and durability. The Garukirk fireclay, occurring in beds from 4 to 19 feet thick, and equal if not superior to Stourbridge clay, resembles light-coloured sandstone in tint, and withstands a much stronger heat than any other fireclay known in Scotland. Its composition is 53·4 per cent. of silica, 43·6 of alumina, 0·6 of lime, 1·8 of peroxide of iron, and 0·6 of protoxide of manganese; while that of Stourbridge clay is 63·30 of silica, 23·30 of alumina, 0·73 of lime, 1·80 of oxide of iron, and 10·30 of water. Garnkirk House, ¾ mile NNW of the station, is the property of Alex. Spot, Esq. (b. 1853; suc. 1870), who holds 1792 acres in the shire, valued at £4063 per annum, including £1043 for minerals. Pop. of Garnkirk, Crow Row, and Heathfield, (1861) 554, (1871) 656, (1881) 782.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Garnock, a small river of Cunninghame district, Ayrshire, rising among the Mistylaw Hills, at an altitude of 1600 feet above sea-level, close to the Renfrewshire border, and winding 21½ miles southward till it falls into the Irvine, ½ mile above that river's influx to the sea, and unites with it to form Irvine harbour. It traverses or bounds the parishes of Kilbirnie, Dalry, Kilwinning, Stevenston, and Irvine; makes, before reaching Kilbirnie village, a wild and lonely cataract, the Spout of Garnock; lower down proceeds slowly through a flat fertile country, over a gravelly bed, with

an average breadth of 60 feet; and receives on its right bank Rye and Caaf Waters, on its left bank Lugtoun and Dusk Waters. Always subject to freshets, it sometimes overflows its banks in its lower reaches with devastating effects; and, on an autumn day of 1790, it rose 4 feet higher than it had ever been known to do before, destroyed a great quantity of standing corn, and carried away many sheaves to the sea. The trout and salmon fishing is very fair, the waters being everywhere preserved. A viscounty of Garnock was created in 1703 in favour of John Crawford of Kilbirnie, whose grandson, the fourth Viscount, succeeded in 1749 to the earldom of Crawford. It became dormant in 1808.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 30, 22, 1866-65.

Garnqueen, a village, with brickworks, on the mutual border of New Monkland and Cadder parishes, Lanarkshire, near GLENBOIG station. Garnqueen Loch here receives a burn from New Monkland parish, and sends off one, by way of Croftfoot Mill, into confluence with the burns from Bishop and Johnston Lochs. Pop. of village (1871) 307, (1881) 934.

Garpel, a burn in Glenkens district, Kirkcudbrightshire, rising in Dalry parish, and running $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward, through that parish and on the boundary with Balmacellann, to the river Ken, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile N by E of New Galloway. It has, in some parts, a narrow rugged channel, overhung by lofty wooded precipices, and it makes a few fine falls, the most picturesque of which bears the name of Holy Linn, and is associated with events in the persecution of the Covenanters.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Garpel Water, a burn in Muirkirk parish, E Ayrshire. It rises, at an altitude of 1755 feet, close to the boundary with Lanarkshire, and runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-westward till it falls into the river Ayr at a point 1 mile WSW of Muirkirk town.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864.

Garpol or **Garpool Water**, a burn of Kirkpatrick-Juxta parish, Dumfriesshire, rising close to the Lanarkshire border at an altitude of 1300 feet, and winding $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-southward, partly along the Moffat boundary, but mainly through the interior, till, after forming a cascade near Achincass Castle, it falls into Evan Water at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Moffat town. A very strong chalybeate, called Garpol Spa, near it, is properly not a spa or spring, nor perennial, but is formed, fitfully and occasionally, in warm weather, by rain water imbibing and dissolving mineral constituents from ferruginous-aluminous soil.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

Garr. See GARRY, Auchtergaven, Perthshire.

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

Garraghuism Cave. See COLL, Stornoway.

Garrallan. See GARALLAN.

Garrawalt. See GARAWALT.

Garrel. See GARVALD.

Garrison. See MILLPORT.

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

Garroch Head, a headland, 210 feet high, at the southern extremity of Bute island, Buteshire, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles W of Little Cumbrae. The peninsula that it terminates is joined to the rest of Kingarth parish by a low sandy isthmus $9\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs wide, and, with an utmost length and breadth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 miles, attains 485 feet at Torr Mor, 119 at DUNAGOIL, and 517 at Suidhe Plantation, near the SW shore of Kilchattan Bay. See ST BLANE'S CHAPEL and DEVIL'S CAULDRON.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870.

Garrochory. See GARACHARY.

Garron, a headland in Fetteresso parish, Kincardine shire, flanking the N side of Stonelhaven Bay. It consists of a light green coloured rock, of intermediate character between trap and serpentine, and passing into chloride slate.

Garry, a burn in Auchtergaven parish, Perthshire.

It rises in boggy ground at the head of Glen Garr, a hill pass on the mutual border of Auchtergaven and Little Dunkeld parishes; runs $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward, past Auchtergaven manse; receives the tribute of Corral Burn; and falls, at Loak, into Ordie Burn.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 47, 48, 1869-68.

Garry, a lake and a river of Blair Athole parish, N Perthshire. Lying 1330 feet above sea-level, and having a maximum width of $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, Loch Garry extends $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward to within $\frac{3}{4}$ mile of Dalnaspical station on the Highland railway. It is screened, all round, by bare, lofty, rugged mountains; receives a dozen mountain torrents, flowing to it through gorges among the mountains; and exhibits a wild, sequestered aspect, being in some parts so closely beset by its mountain screens, as to have scarcely a foot-breadth of shore. Its trout are numerous, but small and shy. The river Garry, issuing from the foot of the lake, runs 22 miles east-south-eastward, mainly through Blair Athole parish, but over the last 5 miles of its course, below Blair Athole village, along the borders of Dull and Moulin parishes, till, at Faskally House, below the Pass of KILLIECRANKIE, it falls into the Tummel, after a total descent of nearly 1000 feet. It receives, on its left bank, the Edendon, Ender, Bruar, Tilt, and Allt Giraig, and on its right the Erichdie; is closely followed, from head to foot, by the Highland railway and by the great road from Inverness to Perth; and changes, in scenic character, from alpine wildness and dismal bleakness to a rich variety of picturesqueness. One of the most impetuous rivers of Scotland, it is, as the Queen writes, 'very fine, rolling over large stones, and forming perpetual falls, with birch and mountain-ash growing down to the water's edge.' In times of freshet it comes down with sudden burst and tumultuous fury, tearing up its slaty or gravelly bed, carrying off heavy fragments, and menacing the very cliffs upon its banks.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 54, 55, 1873-69.

Garry, a river and a lake in GLENGARRY district, Inverness-shire. The river, issuing from the foot of Loch Quoich (555 feet above sea-level), runs $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward to Loch Garry (258 feet), on emerging from which it winds $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward and east-by-northward, till it falls into Loch OICH (105 feet), on the line of the Caledonian Canal, at INVERGARRY, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Fort Augustus. Loch Garry is thus an expansion of the river, having a length of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-northward, with a varying width of 1 furlong and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. It lies in a beautiful glen, with lofty reeading mountains, and, immediately engirt by a series of low, swelling, hirc-lad eminences, bursts into view, from foot to head, at a point near its eastern extremity. Towards its foot it contains a little island, by which and a peninsula it is almost divided in two. Both lake and river abound in salmon, salmo-ferox, and trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 62, 63, 1875-73.

Garrynahine, a hamlet in Uig parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire, at the head of Loch Roag, 14 miles W by S of Stornoway, under which it has a post office. Here, too, is a good hotel.

Garscadden, an estate, with a mansion and a village, in New Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire. Held by successively the Flemings, the Erskines, and the Galbraiths, the estate passed about 1664 to the Campbell Colquhouns of Killermont. The mansion, standing $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of Bearsden station and 3 miles WNW of Maryhill, is remarkable for a castellated Gothic gateway, larger and more imposing than any similar structure in the W of Scotland. The work of a fanciful architect near Paisley, named Charles Ross, this gateway was formerly embellished with fantastic ornaments, and much visited by pedestrians from Glasgow and Paisley as a nine-days' wonder; and, though now stripped of its ornaments, is still somewhat of an architectural curiosity. Pop. of the village (1871) 602, (1881) 649.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

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

1827, after designs by W. Burn, in the Elizabethan style, and has very beautiful grounds. Acquired by the Colquhouns in 1558, the estate of Garscube passed about the middle of the 17th century to John Campbell of Succoth, whose descendant, Islay Campbell, was created Lord Advocate in 1784, President of the Court of Session under the title of Lord Succoth in 1789, and a baronet in 1808. His son, Sir Archibald, became a Lord of Session in 1809, also under the title of Lord Succoth; and his grandson, Sir George (1829-74), held 2395 acres in Dumbartonshire, 926 in Stirlingshire, and 253 in Lanarkshire, valued respectively at £6237, £1567, and £571 per annum. He was succeeded as fifth Bart., by his cousin, Archibald Spencer Liudsay Campbell (b. 1852).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Gartcosh, a village and station in Cadder parish, Lanarkshire, on the Caledonian railway, 2½ miles NW of Coatbridge and 7 ENE of Glasgow. Near it are Gartcosh Fireclay Works. Pop. (1881) 356.

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

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

Garth Castle, a mansion in Fortingall parish, NW Perthshire, on the left bank of the Lyon, 1½ mile ENE of Fortingall hamlet, and 7 miles W by S of Aberfeldy. It was the birthplace of Major-General David Stewart (1772-1829), Governor of St Lucia, and author of *Sketches of the Highlanders*; and the seat of Sir Archibald Campbell, G.C.B., Bart. (1770-1843), Governor of New Brunswick and commander-in-chief in the Burmese war. Now it is the property of Sir Donald Currie, K.C.M.G. (b. 1825), who purchased the estate for £51,000 in 1880, the year of his election as Liberal member for Perthshire, and who has built a considerable addition, including a tower. Old Garth Castle, 2½ miles NNE, near the right bank of Keltney Burn, is a ruinous square keep, crowning a rocky promontory 150 feet high. It was a stronghold of Alexander Stewart, Earl of Buchan (the 'Wolf of Badenoch'), in the latter half of the 14th century.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 55, 1869.

Garth Castle or Caisteal Dubh, a ruined fortalice in Moulin parish, Perthshire, among a larch plantation ¼ mile SE of Moulin village. It looks, from its style of architecture, to have been built in the 11th or 12th century, but is unknown to record.

Garthland, an estate, with a mansion, in Lochwinnoch parish, Renfrewshire, in the western vicinity of Lochwinnoch town. Purchased by his ancestor in 1727, it belongs to Henry Macdowall, Esq. (b. 1845; suc. 1882), who holds 2825 acres in the shire, valued at £2707 per annum.

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

Gartingqueen Loch. See GARNQUEEN.

Gartloch, an estate, with a mansion, in Cadder parish, Lanarkshire, on the NW shore of Bishop's Loch, 1 mile SSE of Garnkirk station.

Gartly, a parish of NW Aberdeenshire, comprising a detached portion of Banffshire, and, near its southern border, containing Gartly station on the Great North of Scotland railway, 5 miles S of Huntly and 35½ NW of Aberdeen, with a post and railway telegraph office. Bounded NE by Drumblade, SE by Inch, S by Kennethmont and Rhynie, W by Cabrach and Glass in Banffshire, and NW and N by Huntly, it has an utmost length from E to W of 10½ miles, an utmost breadth from N to S of 4½ miles, and an area of 18,126½ acres, of which 38½ are water, and 6348½ belong to the Banffshire section. The Bogie winds 3½ miles northward through the interior, having the Barony or Banffshire section to the E and the Braes or Aberdeenshire section to the W, and then proceeds 1½ mile north-north-westward along the Drumblade border. The URY has its source in the E of the Barony; and the Braes is drained to the Bogie

by Kirkney Burn and by Lag Burn and Priest's Water, uniting to form Ness Bogie, whose lateral vales, as also Strathbogie itself, abound in charming scenes of quiet pastoral beauty. The surface is hilly, sinking along the Bogie to 386 feet above sea-level, and thence ascending in the Barony section to 632 feet at Birkenhill, 1029 at Wind's Eyo, 1375 at Wishach Hill, and 1369 at the Hill of Corskie; in the Braes, to 1148 at the *southern shoulder of CLASHMACH Hill, 1069 at the Hill of Col-lithie, 1495 at the *Hill of Kirkney, 1263 at the *Hill of Bogairdy, 1248 at Slough Hill, 1086 at the Hill of Drumfergus, and 1724 at *Grumack Hill, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate right on the borders of the parish. Basalt or greenstone appears along Kirkney Burn, but the rocks are mainly Silurian—greywacke, with strata of limestone and laminate clay slate, which, grey or bluish-green in hue, has been largely quarried at Corskie. The soil in Strathbogie and in the transverse vales is for the most part a fertile clay loam; that of the Barony is light and sandy, incumbent on a hard retentive subsoil. A good many acres have been reclaimed since 1841, but barely a third of the entire area is in tillage, the rest being either pasture, moor, moss, or a scanty proportion of wood. From the 12th to the 16th century, the Barony of Gartly belonged to a branch of the Barclays, who, as hereditary high sheriffs of Banffshire, procured its annexation to that county; at their castle here (now in ruins) Queen Mary spent a night of October 1562, the month of the Battle of Corrichie. A number of cairns that formerly stood on Millhill farm, near the parish church, are believed to have been sepulchral monuments of a skirmish fought there after the Battle of Harlaw, and, being opened and removed about the year 1801, were found to contain some broken fragments of armour. Of other and more ancient cairns on Faich-hill and Riskhouse farm, one was found to contain a funeral urn; in the Braes were four pre-Reformation chapels. John Barclay (1546-1605), jurist and satirist, was probably a native. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon is sole proprietor. Gartly is in the presbytery of Strathbogie and synod of Moray; the living is worth £361. The parish church, near the right bank of the Bogie, 2 miles N by E of Gartly station, is a handsome Gothic edifice of 1880, with 400 sittings and E and W gable rose-windows filled, like the rest, with cathedral glass. Its predecessor was a plain old building of 1621, originally dedicated to St Andrew. A Free church stands, across the river, 9 furlongs to the NW; and Barony public, Braes public, and Gartly female schools, with respective accommodation for 82, 60, and 50 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 42, 21, and 32, and grants of £33, 3s., £28, 10s., and £28, 1s. Valuation (1860) £5165, (1883) £6301, 6s. 10d. Pop. (1801) 958, (1831) 1127, (1861) 1029, (1871) 972, (1881) 890, of whom 476 were in Aberdeenshire, and 414 in Banffshire.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Gartmore, a village and a *quoad sacra* parish in Port of Monteith parish, SW Perthshire. The village stands on the peninsula between the river Forth and Kelty Water, 4½ miles NW of Bucklyvie, and 1 mile from Gartmore station on the Strathendrick and Aberfoyle railway (1882). It has a post office under Stirling, and a free library, the gift of Mr John M'Donald, a Glasgow merchant. Gartmore House, ½ mile NE of the village, is a commodious mansion, a seat of William Cunningham-Graham-Bontine, Esq. of Ardoch and Gartmore (b. 1825; suc. 1863), who owns 2009 acres in Perthshire, 6931 in Stirlingshire, and 1940 in Dumbartonshire, valued respectively at £1499, £4134, and £2662 per annum. The parish, constituted in July 1869, is in the presbytery of Dunblane and synod of Perth and Stirling; its minister's stipend is £120, with a manse. The church, built as a chapel of ease in 1790 at a cost of £400, underwent great improvements in 1872, and contains 415 sittings. There is also a Free church; and Gartmore public and Dalmary sessional school, with respective accommodation for 135 and 54 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 83 and 42, and grants

of £78, 10s. 6d., and £43, 0s. 2d. Pop. of *q. s.* parish (1871) 353, (1881) 718, of whom 343 were in Drymen parish, Stirlingshire.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Gartmorn Dam, a reservoir on the mutual border of Alloa and Clackmannan parishes, Clackmannanshire, 2 miles ENE of Alloa town. Formed about the year 1700, and repaired and improved in 1827 and 1867, it has an utmost length and breadth of 6 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs; is fed from the Black Devon rivulet in Clackmannan parish; and supplies water-power for the machinery of Alloa Colliery and of several factories.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Gartnaveil. See GLASGOW.

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

Gartness, a station and an estate on the W border of Stirlingshire. The station is on the Forth and Clyde Junction section of the North British railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of Drymen station, and 22 miles WSW of Stirling. The estate lies around the station, along Endrick Water, on the mutual border of Drymen and Killearn parishes; and possesses much interest, both for its scenery and for association with the life and labours of John Napier of Merchiston (1550-1617), the inventor of logarithms. Endrick Water here, over a run of $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, traverses a natural cleft in the solid rock, and rushes vexedly over a series of mural ledges; in one part, it passes through a caldron-shaped cavity, the Pot of Gartness, and forms there a picturesque cascade. A woollen factory hard by succeeded an ancient mill, the noise of which, along with that of the cataract, disturbed the mathematician amid his studies. Though falsely claimed as a native of Gartness, he at least was the member of a family who held the estate from 1495, and he is known to have resided here at various periods of his life, and here to have prosecuted those studies which have immortalised his name. An old castle, overhanging the Pot of Gartness, was his place of residence, and has left some fragments; a stone taken from its ruins, and bearing the date 1574, is built into the gable of the factory; and some stones, with markings or engravings on them believed to have been made by him, are in possession of the present proprietor of the estate.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

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

Gartsherrie, a suburban town and a *quoad sacra* parish in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire. The town is partly identical with the E side of Coatbridge, partly extends about a mile to the NNW; and, lying along the Monkland Canal and reaches of the Caledonian and North British railway systems, presents an urban aspect throughout its identity with Coatbridge, and a strictly suburban aspect in its north-westward extension. It contains, in its urban part, the parish church and a large academy,—in its suburban part, extensive iron-works and dwelling-houses for the operatives in these works, being collectively the most prominent of the seats of iron manufacture which give to Coatbridge district its characteristic aspect of flame and smoke and busy traffic. It has a station of its own name on the Caledonian railway, near the forking of the line towards respectively Glasgow and Stirling, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile NNW of Coatbridge station. The church, crowning an eminence $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S of the iron-works, was built in 1839 at a cost of £3300, chiefly defrayed by Messrs Baird. A handsome edifice, with a spire 136 feet high, it figures in the general landscape as a striking feature of Coatbridge, and contains 1050 sittings. The academy, near the church, is also a handsome and prominent edifice, and supplies a liberal course of instruction, under a rector and three male and two female assistants. It and a school at the iron-works, with respective accommodation for 666 and 612 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 400 and 253, and grants of £417, 8s. and £188, 15s. The iron-works of Messrs Baird, first put in blast on 4 May 1830, are among the best organised manufactories in Scotland, and have long had a

wide and high reputation for producing iron of superior quality. The furnaces, fourteen in number, stand in two rows, one on each side of the canal, and about 40 yards distant from it. Built at different periods, in different patterns, they have generally a cylindrical shape, 22 feet in diameter and 60 high; are worked on the hot-blast system; and have four engines for generating the blast, three on one side of the canal, one on the other side, and the four with an aggregate power equal to 750 horse. There are 400 workmen's houses, each with two or three apartments, a small garden plot, and a cheap supply of gas and water. Gartsherrie House, near the station, is a modern mansion, a seat of George Frederick Russell Colt, Esq. (b. 1837; suc. 1862), who owns 1416 acres in Lanarkshire, valued at £6421 per annum, of which £4023 is for minerals. It was the residence and death-place of Alexander Whitelaw, Esq. (1823-79), Conservative member for Glasgow from 1874. The parish is in the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and was endowed entirely by the late James Baird, Esq. of CAMBUSDUN; its minister's stipend is £120. Pop. of parish (1871) 10,041, (1881) 9070.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867. See Andrew Miller's *Rise and Progress of Coatbridge and the Surrounding Neighbourhood* (Glasg. 1864).

Gartshore, an estate, with a mansion, in Kirkintilloch parish, Dumbartonshire. The mansion, standing 3 miles E of Kirkintilloch town, is a fine old edifice, with beautiful surrounding woods. The estate was purchased, a few years before his death, by Alexander Whitelaw, Esq., who owned 1710 acres in Dumbartonshire, valued at £5755 per annum, of which £3781 was for minerals. See GARTSHERRIE.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Gart, The, a fine mansion in Callander parish, Perthshire, on the left bank of the river Teith, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile SE of the village. Built about 1832 by Admiral Sir William Houston Stewart, it now is the seat of Daniel Ainslie, Esq., who holds 180 acres in the shire, valued at £212 per annum.

Garturk, a *quoad sacra* parish in the south-eastern district of Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire. It was constituted in January 1870; and its post-town is Coatbridge, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the NW. It comprises a compact area, including the villages of WHIFFLET, ROSEHALL, and CALDER, and also the Calder Iron-works, belonging to the firm of William Dixon (Limited). These works are interesting, as the place where the famous and valuable blackband ironstone, which has proved such a source of wealth to Scotland, was first discovered. The discovery was made in 1805 by Robert Mushet, from whom it received the name of 'Mushet Blackband,' and as such it is still known. In this parish there are also several other large iron and engineering works, and numerous coal mines of considerable depth. The parish, which is in the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, was endowed at a cost of upwards of £8000, of which £1500 was from the General Assembly's Endowment Fund, the remainder being raised by voluntary subscription. The church, erected in 1869 and renewed in 1880, is a handsome edifice—the interior, which is richly ornamented, being one of the finest specimens of the Decorated style to be seen in this part of the country. Adjoining the church and under the same roof with it is a very comfortable manse, prettily situated amidst a plantation of trees. The parish contains two good schools—one close beside the church, supported by the proprietors of Calder Iron-works; the other in Rosehall, maintained by the owners of Rosehall colliery. With respective accommodation for 227 and 173 children, these schools had (1881) an average attendance of 278 and 208, and grants of £238, 9s. and £172, 1s. Pop. (1871) 3883, (1881) 4266.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Garvald, a village and a parish in Haddingtonshire. The village stands towards the N of the parish, 450 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of Papana Water, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of East Linton station, and $5\frac{1}{4}$ ESE of Haddington; it has a post office under Prestonkirk.

The present parish, comprising the ancient parishes of

Garvald and Bara, united in 1702, is bounded N, NE, E, and SE by Whittingham, S by Lauder in Berwickshire, W by Yester and Haddington, and NW by Morham. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is 13,442 acres. The northern division, comprising about one-fourth of the entire area, is a lowland tract, all rich in the characters of soil, cultivation, and beauty, that mark the great plain of East Lothian; but the other divisions consist of portions of the Lammernuir Hills, ascending to their watershed at the Berwickshire border, and are mostly bleak, heathy, and mossy, with occasional patches of verdure. In the N the surface declines to 390 feet above sea-level, and rises thence to 900 at Snavdon, 1250 at Rangely Kipp, and 1631 at Lowrans Lave. Hope's Water and two other head-streams of Gifford Water, descending from the southern heights, unite near the western boundary, and pass into Yester on their way to the Tyne. Papana Water rises on the south-eastern border, and, winding 5 miles northward through the interior, past the village, to the northern boundary, proceeds thence, under different names, to the sea at Belhaven Bay; within this parish it runs along a very rocky bed, and is subject to violent freshets, sweeping down stones of great weight, and overflowing portions of its banks. In 1755 it rose to so great a volume as to flood some houses in the village to the depth of 3 feet. The rocks in the N include excellent sandstone, which has been quarried; and those of the hills are chiefly Silurian. The soil in the N is a deep rich clay; in the NE is of a light gravelly nature; and on the hills is thin and spongy. An ancient circular camp, 1500 feet in circumference, is on Garvald farm, and four or five others are dotted over the hills. Whitecastle and Yester Castle, the chief antiquities, are noticed separately, as likewise are the two mansions, Hopes and Nunraw. Four proprietors hold each an annual value of more, and two of less, than £500. Garvald is in the presbytery of Haddington and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £303. The parish church, at the village, is an old building, enlarged in 1829, and containing 360 sittings. There is also a Free church; and a public school, with accommodation for 110 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 75, and a grant of £57, 18s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £9444, (1878) £10,046, 19s., (1883) £9320, 10s. Pop. (1801) 749, (1831) 914, (1861) 891, (1871) 832, (1881) 758.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Garvald or Garrel, an ancient parish and a burn in Dumfriesshire. The parish was annexed, about 1674, partly to Johnstone, chiefly to Kirkmichael; and it continues to give name to the two farms of Upper and Nether Garrel. Its church, rebuilt so late as 1617, stood on the right bank of Garvald Burn, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Kirkmichael church; and now is represented by ruined walls and an enclosed burying-ground. The burn, rising at an altitude of 1050 feet above sea-level, winds $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-eastward through all the length of the parish, till it glides into Ae Water, 2 miles NW of Lochmaben. With a total descent of 860 feet, it forms a number of tiny cascades and cataracts, making in one place a fall of 18 feet over a mural rock.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Garvald or Garrel, a hill and a burn in Kilsyth parish, S Stirlingshire. The hill is part of the Kilsyth range, and culminates $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW by N of Kilsyth town at an altitude of 1381 feet above sea-level. The burn, issuing from a reservoir on a high plateau, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile WSW of the hill's summit, and running $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile eastward under the name of Birken Burn, proceeds $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward to Kilsyth town, during which course it makes an aggregate descent of 1000 feet, necessarily forming cataracts and falls. It next goes $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-westward across Kilsyth plain to the river Kelvin; but, in traversing the plain, is so drawn off for water-power and to a lake as to be generally dry except during a freshet.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Garvald or Garwald Water, a stream of Eskdalemuir parish, Dumfriesshire, rising, on the southern slope of ETRICK PEN, at an altitude of 1850 feet, close to the Sel-

kirkshire border, and thence winding $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward and east-north-eastward till it falls into the White Esk, 2 miles NNW of Eskdalemuir church. It receives a number of mountain tributaries, and makes a magnificent waterfall, called Garvald Linn. This linn is a long descent over a stony channel, sloping here, and there precipitous, between rocky flanks, for the most part naked, but clothed at intervals with copse and brushwood; and forms now a cascade, now a capricious cataract, now a rushing rapid.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

Garvald House, a mansion in Linton parish, NW Peeblesshire, near the left bank of South Medwin Water, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile NW of Dolphinton station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of West Linton. Having passed by marriage to the Dicks of Prestonfield from a family of the name of Douglas, it was purchased in 1827 for £11,650 by John Woddrop, Esq. of Dalmarnock, whose son, William Allan-Woddrop, Esq. (b. 1829; suc. 1845), holds 2225 acres in Peeblesshire and 3205 in Lanarkshire, valued at £760 and £3029 per annum. See BIGGAR.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Garvald Point. See GREENOCK.

Garvalt. See GARAWALT.

Garvan, a hamlet, with a public school, in the Argyllshire section of Kilmallie parish, on the southern shore of upper Loch Eil towards its head, $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles W by N of Fort William.

Garvary or Blar Garvary, a hill (864 feet) in Kincardine parish, Ross-shire, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles SSW of the church.

Garve, a loch on the mutual border of Contin and Fodderty parishes, Ross-shire, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SE of Garve station on the Dingwall and Skye railway, this station being $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Dingwall, and having a post and railway telegraph office. Here also there is a good inn. Lying 220 feet above sea-level, the loch has an utmost length and breadth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, has finely wooded shores, is traversed by the BLACKWATER, and contains abundance of trout, running 2 or 3 to the lb.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 83, 1881.

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

Garvellan. See GARAN.

Garvelloch, a group of four pastoral islets in Jura parish, Argyllshire, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles W of Lunga. They extend 4 miles from NE to SW, and are nowhere more than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad; are now valuable solely on account of the excellence of their pasture for sheep and black cattle; but have yielded marble, a specimen of which exists at Inverary Castle. Adamnan terms them *Insula Hinba* or *Himbina*, and in 545 St Brendan seems to have founded a monastery on the most westerly of the group, Eilean na Naomh ('island of the saints'). Swept away by the defeat of the Dalriadan Scots in 560, this monastery was refounded a few years after by St Columba; and 'still,' says Dr Skene, 'there are remains of some very primitive ecclesiastical buildings which we can identify with Columba's monastery, the first he founded after that of Iona, and which, fortunately for us, owing to the island being uninhabited, not very accessible, and little visited, have not disappeared before the improving hand of man. The remains are grouped together about the middle of the island, on its north-eastern side. Here there is a small sheltered port or harbour, and near it a spring of water termed *Tobar Challum na Chille*, or Columba's Well. Near the shore, S of this, in a sheltered grassy hollow, are the remains of the cemetery, with traces of graves of great age; and adjoining it a square enclosure, or small court, on the E of which are the remains of buildings of a domestic character. N of this is the church, a roofless building, formed of slates without mortar, and measuring 25 feet by 15. NE of

this is a building resembling the cells appropriated to the abbots of these primitive monasteries. Farther off, on higher ground, are the remains of a kiln, and on a slope near the shore two beehive cells resembling those used by anchorites.' See Appendix to Dr Reeves' *Adamnan* (Edinb. 1874), and vol. ii., pp. 78, 97, 128, 246, of Dr Skene's *Celtic Scotland* (Edinb. 1877).

Garvel Point. See GREENOCK.

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

David A. Pearson, for lands of Johnston, etc.; trustees of the late Earl of Kintore, for the lands of Redford; Patrick Dickson, for the estate of Barnhill; James Scott, for Easter Tulloch; trustees of the late John Scott, for Upper Tulloch; and Viscount Arbutnott, for the lands of Whitefield. The soil has been described as 'mostly either thin or medium loam resting on a hard subsoil, or stiff clayey loam lying on a cold sour bottom. Considering that a large portion of this parish consists of uncultivated hilly ground, the rise in rental must be regarded as very large. As already indicated a large extent of land has been reclaimed on the slope of Garvock Hill during the last twenty-five years' (*Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1881, p. 112). Tradition bears that a large part of Garvock was in ancient times a forest, and there are traces of the deer-dyke by which it was enclosed. It is uncertain how much interest was held in the parish by Hugh le Blond, who had owned the patronage, and land also in the neighbourhood, of the church, or how long that interest continued in the family of Arbuthnott. But in the first quarter of the 14th century the lands of Garuocis were among the gifts to Sir Alexander Fraser, Thane of Cowie, brother-in-law of King Robert I., and Great Chamberlain of Scotland, who fell at the Battle of Dupplin in 1329. His grand-daughter, Margaret Fraser, became the wife of Sir William Keith, founder of the castle of Dunnottar, and the barony of Garuocis was for several generations in possession of the Keiths-Marischal. It is included in charters to the first earl and the fourth, who died in 1581. In his time a lease of the lands of Shiells was given to James Keith, great-grandson of the second earl, 'a man of parts and merits,' devoted to Queen Mary, a favourite of his chief, and captain of the castle of Dunnottar. He was head of the family of Craig, and, though possessed of lands in several counties, including some in Garvock, he made his residence on Shiells. There he had virtually exercised the powers of baron, administering justice and holding councils on the Baron-hill (Barnhill); while the adjoining height, still known as Gallow-bank, had been utilised by the grim 'finisher' of the law. The 17th century began the breaking up of the barony into various holdings. Before 1628, Bradieston ('town of the flat meadow land') was in possession of Robert Keith, grandson of the above-mentioned James, and Provost of Montrose, who subsequently acquired the barony of Scotston and Powburn and the lands of Haddo. He was commissioner for the burgh of Montrose in the Scottish Parliament of 1639, and he died in 1666. His initials, 'R. 1666 K.,' with shield and crest, are still found on a stone which had been part of a funeral monument, and is now built into a wall of the church. The lands of Balhagarty ('town of the priest') are known to have belonged in 1637 to Earl Marischal, and they were in possession of Scott of Scotstarvet before 1672. There was a charter of the lands of Whitefield in 1617 to Sir Robert Arbuthnott and his wife, Mary Keith; and in 1677 the Hon. Alexander, younger son of the first Viscount Arbuthnott, had a charter of the lands of Tullochs ('three hills'). In the last quarter of the 17th century three branches of a distinguished family were contemporaneous proprietors. In 1672 the lands of Barnhill and Henstown were in possession of Lord Falconer of Haulkerton; in 1682 Smiddiehill and adjoining parts belonged to Sir David Falconer of Newton; and in 1684 the lands of Shiells were disposed to Sir Alexander Falconer of Glenfarquhar. The eldest branch succumbed, and the Haulkerton title and estates passed to Glenfarquhar, who enjoyed them only for three years, when David Falconer of Newton succeeded, as fifth Lord Falconer; and, coming into possession of the whole lands which had belonged to the three families, was probably the largest heritor of Garvock for the time. Space cannot be given for a detailed account of the transmission of the various lands to their present respective proprietors, but it may be stated that in course of this transition the parish numbered among its heritors more branches than one of the Barclays, descendants of the once powerful De Berkeleys. The church

was rated in 1275 at 18 merks. In 1282 Hugh le Blond, Lord of Arbutheoth, granted to the monks of Arbroath the patronage of the church of Garvock, with an ox-gang of land and some common pasture. The earliest recorded vicar was William, who did homage to King Edward in 1296. Coming to Reformation times, the church with three others was served, in 1574, by one minister, who had the Kirklands and a money stipend of £133, 6s. 8d. Scots. The reader had £20 Scots. There has been no vacancy in the office of parish minister since 1698, the successive incumbents having all had assistants and successors ordained before their death. The stipend is returned as £183; the manse (built in 1866) is valued at £25, and the glebe at £15. The church (built in 1778) is seated for about 300 people. The churchyard has a few old gravestones; and on the manse offices there is the fragment of one with date 1603. The church was dedicated to St James; and a well in the den near the manse, called St James's Well, had the reputation once of working miraculous cures. St James's Fair, now at Laurencekirk, was long held near the church on Barnhill, where the site may still be traced by the turf seats which did service in the various tents. The parish has always been well provided with the means of education. The public school (built in 1866) has accommodation for 92 pupils. In 1881 there was an average attendance of 37, and the government grant was £41, 2s. 6d. Garvock has also a joint interest in the school at Waterlair, and gives an average attendance there of about 30 scholars. The valuation of the parish, in 1856, was £4215. In 1883 it had reached £6270, 13s. 11d. The population, in 1755, was 755; in 1801 it was 468. The highest point it has reached since was 485 in the year 1811; and the late census (1881) reduced it to a minimum of 428.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 66, 57, 1871-68.

Garvock. See **PITLIVER**.

Garvock, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Dunning parish, Perthshire, 1 mile ENE of the town. Its owner, Robert Græme, Esq. (b. 1841; suc. 1859), holds 644 acres in the shire, valued at £844 per annum.

Gascon Hall, an ancient castle, now a ruin, in the SE corner of Trinity Gask parish, Perthshire, on the N bank of the Earn, 1½ mile WNW of Dunning station. Tradition makes it the place where Sir William Wallace, according to Blind Harry's narrative, encountered the ghost of Faudon; but it must have been built long after Wallace's day. The real Gascon Hall appears to have stood about 1½ mile NE of this castle, on a spot amid the present woods of Gask.

Gask or Findo Gask, a hamlet and a parish in Strath-eam district, Perthshire. The hamlet lies 1½ mile SSE of Balgowan station, and 2½ miles N by W of Dunning station, this being 9½ miles WSW of Perth, and 4½ NE of Auchterarder, under which there is a post office of Gask.

The parish, containing also **CLATHY** village, and having **BALGOWAN** station on its north-western border, is bounded NW by Madderty and Methven, E by Tibbermore and Forteviot, S by Dunning, SW by Auchterarder, and W by Trinity Gask. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 4 miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 2½ miles; and its area is 5227¼ acres, of which 42 are water. The river **EARN**, winding 3½ miles eastward, roughly traces all the southern boundary; and the surface, sinking along it to close upon 30 feet above sea-level, thence rises gently to 382 feet near Charlesfield, and 427 near the manse, from which point it again slopes softly down to 190 feet along Cowgask Burn, flowing 1½ mile south-westward on the boundary with Madderty. Sandstone and grey slate have both been quarried, and marl occurs in several places. The soil is partly argillaceous, partly a fertile loam. More than 1200 acres are under wood. A Roman road, traversing the summit ridge, on the line of communication between two camps in Scone and Muthill parishes, has a breadth of 20 feet, and consists of compactly-built rough stones. It is flanked, at intervals, by traces of fortified posts, each to be garrisoned by from 12 to 19 men. One of these posts has from time immemorial been called the Witch

Knowe, and is said to have been the scene of executions for the imputed crime of sorcery. William Taylor, D.D. (1744-1823), afterwards Principal of Glasgow University, was minister of Gask; and natives were Thomas Smeaton (1536-83), an early Presbyterian divine, and the sculptor, Lawrence Macdonald (1798-1878). So, too, was Carolina Oliphant, Lady Nairn (1766-1845), who was author of *The Laird o' Cockpen*, *The Land o' the Leal*, *The Auld House*, and others of Scotland's choicest songs. Her ancestor, Sir William Oliphant, about the beginning of the 14th century, acquired broad lands in Perthshire from Robert the Bruce, and became the Lord of Gasknes and Aberdalgie; and Lawrence Oliphant, his descendant, was in 1458 created Lord Oliphant. The fifth of the title, 'ane base and unworthy man,' soon after 1600 sold all his great estates but Gask, which in 1625 was purchased by his cousin, the first of the 'Jacobite lairds.' On 11 Sept. 1745, Prince Charles Edward breakfasted at the 'auld house,' and a lock of his hair is still a family heirloom; and in the following February Gask was ransacked by the Hanoverians. The present mansion, begun in 1801, stands 9 furlongs SW of the hamlet, amid finely wooded grounds, and is the seat of Mrs Græme Oliphant, the widow of James Blair Oliphant (1804-47), who was eighteenth in unbroken male descent from Sir William. She holds 4940 acres in the shire, valued at £4354 per annum. Gask is in the presbytery of Auchterarder and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £233. The church, at the hamlet, was built in 1800, and contains nearly 400 sittings. A public school, with accommodation for 76 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 35, and a grant of £44, 19s. 6d. Valuation (1882) £5119, 3s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 601, (1831) 428, (1861) 399, (1871) 369, (1881) 364.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 47, 48, 1869-68. See T. L. Kington Oliphant's *Jacobite Lairds of Gask* (Gramplan Club, 1870).

Gask Hill. See **COLLESSIE**.

Gask House, an old mansion in Turriff parish, Aberdeenshire, 1½ mile S by E of the town. From the Forbeses it passed through several hands to the fourth Earl of Fife early in the present century; by him was let to the seventh Earl of Kintore for a hunting box; but now is merely a farm-house.

Gasstown, a village in Dumfries parish, Dumfriesshire, 1½ mile SSE of Dumfries town, under which it has a post office. It was founded about 1810 by Joseph Gass. Pop., with Heathery Row, (1871) 521, (1881) 467.

Gatehead, a collier village in the S of Kilmaurs parish, Ayrshire, near the right bank of the river Irvine, 2½ miles WSW of Kilmarnock. It has a station on the Kilmarnock and Ayr section of the Glasgow and South-Western railway.

Gatehope, a burn in Peebles parish, Peeblesshire, rising at an altitude of 1750 feet on the southern slope of Cardon Law (1928), near the meeting-point with Innerleithen and Eddleston parishes. Thence it runs 4½ miles south-south-westward, till, after a total descent of 1245 feet, it falls into the Tweed 5 furlongs ESE of Peebles town.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Gatehouse, a town of SW Kirkcudbrightshire, on the Water of Fleet, 9 miles WNW of Kirkcudbright and 6 SE by S of Drumore, with both of which it communicates twice a day by coach. Comprising Gatehouse proper on the left bank of the river in Girthon parish, and Fleet Street suburb on the right bank in Anwoth parish, it has picturesque environs, that ascend from luxuriant valley to an amphitheatre of distant hills, and commands navigable communication 1½ mile down Fleet Water to that river's expansion into Fleet Bay or estuary, and so to Wigtown Bay and the Irish Sea. It sprang, about the middle of last century, from a single house situated at the gate of the avenue to **CALLY** House—hence its name Gatehouse-of-Fleet—and rapidly rose to manufacturing importance, so as to have, at the beginning of the present century, four cotton factories, a fair proportion of cotton-weaving hand-loom, a wine company, a brewery, a tannery, and workshops for nearly

every class of artisans. It made a grand effort, too, by deepening Fleet Water to the sea and otherwise, to establish a great commercial trade, and seemed for a time to menace the Glasgow of the West with the energetic rivalry of a Glasgow of the South. Somewhat suddenly it suffered such arrest to further progress as has made it from 1815 stationary or retrograde; and now its only industrial works are a bobbin and bark mill and a brewery. Still, it consists of neat and regular streets, and presents, in its main body or Gatehouse proper, a sort of miniature of the original New Town of Edinburgh, being one of the handsomest towns in Galloway, equalled indeed by very few in Scotland. It has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the Union Bank, offices or agencies of 6 insurance companies, 2 hotels, a handsome clock-tower, a fine stone bridge across the Fleet, the parish church, a Free church, a United Presbyterian church, an English Episcopal church, a public news-room, a public library, a gas company, a weekly market on Saturday, a cattle market on the second Saturday of every month, and hiring fairs on the Saturdays before Castle-Douglas fair. The clock-tower, of Craignair granite, built in 1871, stands at the N end of the principal street, and rises to a height of 75 feet. The bridge succeeded one of the 13th century, has twice been widened, and comprises two spacious arches. The parish church of Girthon was built in 1817, and contains 714 sittings; and another parish church, that of Anwoth (1826; 400 sittings), stands $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by S. The United Presbyterian church is in the Fleet Street suburb; and the Episcopal church stands in the grounds of Cally. The improvement on the Fleet's navigation includes a canal or straight cut along the river, made at a cost of about £3000, and enables vessels of 60 tons' burden to come up to the town. The exports are principally grain, the imports principally coal and lime. The town was made a burgh of barony, by royal charter, in 1795; adopted the Police Act in 1852; and is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 4 councillors, and by commissioners of police, with the provost at their head. A justice of peace small debt court is held on the first Saturday of every month. Four schools—Girthon, Cally, Fleetside boys', and Fleetside girls'—with respective accommodation for 149, 139, 91, and 85 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 101, 86, 68, and 84, and grants of £96, 9s., £79, 5s., £68, 5s. 8d., and £87, 5s. 11d. The municipal constituency numbered 102 in 1882, when the annual value of real property was £2826. Pop. (1851) 1750, (1861) 1635, (1871) 1503, (1881) 1286, of whom 337 were in Anwoth.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Gateside, a village in Beith parish, Ayrshire, 1 mile E by S of Beith town. Pop. (1871) 350, (1881) 374.

Gateside, a village in Neilston parish, Renfrewshire, on the left side of Levern Water, and on the Glasgow and Neilston railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of the centre of Barrhead. One of the cluster of seats of manufacture, all popularly called Barrhead, it had a cotton factory so early as 1786. Pop. (1861) 455, (1871) 399, (1881) 465.

Gateside, a small village in Kirkgunzeon parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 3 furlongs ESE of Kirkgunzeon church, and $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Dalbeattie.

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

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

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

Gateside, a village in Strathmiglo parish, Fife. See EDENSHEAD.

Gattonside, a village in Melrose parish, Roxburghshire, on the left side of the Tweed, 1 mile N by W of Melrose town, under which it has a post office, and with which it communicates by a foot suspension-bridge. Lying scattered among groves and orchards, 300 feet

above sea-level, it retains some traces of a large and beautiful pre-Reformation chapel; it is celebrated for both the quality and the quantity of its fruit; and it is overlooked, on the N, from Allen Water to Leader Water, by a range of softly outlined heights, the Gattonside Hills, that culminate at 927 feet. Gattonside was granted by David I. to Melrose Abbey in 1143, and places round it still bear such names as the Abbot's Meadow, the Vineyard, Friar's Close, the Cellary Meadow, etc. Gattonside House, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the W, is the seat of Robert Blair Maconochie, Esq., W.S. (b. 1814), second son of the late Lord MEADOWBANK, who holds 298 acres in the shire, valued at £485 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

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

Gaur or **Gaoire**, a stream of Fortingall parish, NW Perthshire, issuing from Loch LAIDON (924 feet), which at its head receives the BA, and winding 7 miles eastward to Loch RANNOCH (663 feet), mainly across bleak Rannoch Muir. It expands midway, in times of heavy rain, into a large temporary lake, Loch Eigheach; forms several tumultuous far-sounding waterfalls; enters the head of Loch Rannoch by two channels, enclosing a green triangular islet; and contains abundance of trout, running from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lbs.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 64, 1873.

Gaul. See LOCHNAGAUL and LOCHNANGAUL.

Gauldry. See GLADRY.

Gauldry. See GAIL.

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

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

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

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

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

Geanies House. See FEARN, Ross-shire.

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

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

Geary Pot. See GAYLET POT.

Geauly or Gieuly. See GELDIE BURN.

Ged. See JED.

Geddes House, a mansion in Nairn parish, Nairnshire, 4 miles S of Nairn town. Standing amid highly embellished grounds, it is the seat of John Mackintosh-Walker, Esq. (b. 1828; suc. 1872), who holds 878 acres in the shire, valued at £983 per annum. See NAIRN.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876.

Geil or Glengavel Water, a rivulet in Avondale parish, Lanarkshire, rising close to the Ayrshire border, and running 5 miles north-north-westward, till it falls into the Avon at a point $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Strathaven.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Geldie Burn, a trout and salmon stream of Crathie and Braemar parish, SW Aberdeenshire, rising, at an altitude of 2300 feet above sea-level, 9 furlongs SE of the meeting-point of Aberdeen, Perth, and Inverness shires, and running $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward and eastward, till, after a total descent of 982 feet, it falls into the Dee at a point 3 miles WSW of the Linn of Dee. See FESHIE.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 64, 1874.

Geletra. See GOMETRA.

Gelly, Fife. See LOCHGELLY.

Gelston or Gilston, a village in Kelton parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Castle-Douglas, under which it has a post office. Gelston Castle, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of the village, was built by the late Sir William Douglas, Bart., whose niece and heiress, Mrs Maitland-Kirwan, holds 5080 acres in the shire, valued at £3967 per annum. An ancient parish of Gelston now forms the south-eastern district of Kelton. Its church stood adjacent to a ravine or gill, traversed by a brook, and has left some vestiges.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Gelt or Guelt Water, an Ayrshire burn formed by the confluence of Back Lane and Clocklowie Burn, and winding $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-westward along the boundary between New and Old Cumnock on the left and Auchinleck on the right, till it unites with Glenmore Water at Kyle Castle, 6 miles E of Cumnock town.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864.

General's Bridge. See BOWHILL.

General's Hut. See FOYERS.

Genoch, an estate, with an old-fashioned mansion, in Old Luce parish, Wigtownshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Dunragit station.

George, Fort, a strong regular fortress in Ardersier parish, Inverness-shire, on a promontory projecting into the Moray Firth, 3 miles NNW of Fort George station on the Highland railway, this being $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Nairn and $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Inverness. Station and fortress have each a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. Built three years after the rebellion of 1745, at an estimated cost of £120,000, but an actual cost of more than £160,000, it covers 12 acres of ground; has a polygonal line, with six bastions; is defended, on the land side, by a ditch, a covert way, a glacis, two lunettes, and a ravelin; is bomb-proof and strong, yet could readily be assailed from neighbouring ground; and contains accommodation for 2180 men. It is the dépôt of the Seaforth or 78th and the Cameron or 79th Highlanders; and its inmates numbered 1202 in 1881, of whom 948 were military.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876.

Georgemas Junction, a station in Halkirk parish, Caithness, on the Sutherland and Caithness railway, 14 miles WNW of Wick, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Thurso.

Georgetown, a village in Dumfries parish, Dumfries-shire, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles ESE of the town.

Gerardine's Cave. See DRAINIE.

Geylet Pot. See GAYLET POT.

Geyzen Briggs, a shoal or broad bar across the Dornoch Firth, on the mutual border of Ross-shire and Sutherland, 3 miles below Tain. It greatly obstructs

navigation, and sometimes occasions a tumultuous roar of breakers.

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

Ghost's Knowe. See CRAIGENGELT.

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

Giant's Chair, a picturesque spot on the river Dullan in Mortlach parish, Banffshire. A beautiful small cascade here is called the Linen Apron.

Giant's Fort (Gael. *Dun-na-foghmhar*), one of two conjoint ancient circular enclosures in the southern division of Killeen and Kilchenzie parish, Kintyre, Argyllshire. The other is called *Dun Fhinn* or Fingal's Fort. They have few characters definable by antiquaries; but they attract the attention of travellers, and are vulgarly regarded as ancient residences of Fingal and his giants.

Giant's Leg, a natural arch on the S coast of Bressay island, Shetland. It projects from a cliff into the sea, and stands in such depth of water that boats can pass through it in favourable weather.

Giant's Stone, a standing-stone in Tweedsmuir parish, SW Peeblesshire, near the right bank of the Tweed, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of the church. It is 5 feet high, and adjoins two smaller boulders.

Gibbieston, a village in Auchtergaven parish, Perthshire, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles W by N of Banchfoot.

Gibbon. See CRAIG GIBBON.

Gibb's Cross, a place on the moors of Wedderlie farm in Westruther parish, Berwickshire, 3 miles NNE of Westruther village. It is traditionally said to have been the scene of a martyrdom for the Protestant faith.

Gieuly. See GELDIE BURN.

Giffen. See BEITH.

Gifferton or Giffordtown, a village in Collessie parish, Fife, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Ladybank. It is of modern erection, and consists of neat comfortable houses.

Giffnock, a hamlet in Eastwood parish, Renfrewshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Pollokshaws. It has a station on the Glasgow and Busby railway, and lies near extensive quarries of an excellent building sandstone, popularly called 'liver rock.'

Gifford, a village in the N of Yester parish, Haddingtonshire, lying, 340 feet above sea-level, on the right bank of Gifford Water, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Haddington. Set in a wooded vale, and sheltered by well cultivated hills, it is a pretty little place, its two streets of unequal length consisting chiefly of neat two-story houses, and one of them ending in the fine long avenue that leads up to Yester House. It has a post office under Haddington, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, an inn, two public schools, and fairs on the last Tuesday of March, the third Tuesday of June, and the first Tuesday of October—this last having still some importance. Here, too, are Yester parish church (1708; 560 sittings) and a handsome new Free church (1880; 310 sittings). The latter occupies a prominent position on the rising-ground above the village, and, built at a cost of £1700 in the Gothic style of the 14th century, has a NE tower and spire. Gifford has claimed to be the birthplace of John Knox, the great Reformer. Beza in his *Icones* (1580) calls him 'Giffordiensis;' and Spottiswood states in his *History* (1627) that Knox 'was born at Gifford in the Lothians.' But two contemporary Catholic writers, Archibald Hamilton (1577) and James Laing (1581), assign to Haddington the honour in question; and recent investigation has proved, moreover, that no village of Gifford was in existence until the latter half of the 17th century. So that the late David Laing, who in 1846 had followed Knox's biographer, Dr Thomas M'Crie, in preferring Gifford, reversed his verdict in 1864 in favour of the Giffordgate, a suburb of Haddington (article 'Knox' by the Rev. C. G. M'Crie, in *Encycl. Britannica*, 9th ed., vol. xiv., 1882). Two lesser divines at least were natives—James Craig (1682-1744) and John Witherspoon, D.D. (1722-94), the president of Princetown College, New Jersey. Though the village thus is hardly two centuries old, it

derived its name from the Giffords, who under William the Lyon (1165-1214) added Yestred or Yester to their Lothian possessions, and after whom the parish itself is often, though not legally, called Gifford. Their male line failed with one Sir Hugh in 1409, but his daughter wedded an ancestor of the Marquis of Tweeddale, the present superior of Gifford. Pop. (1861) 458, (1871) 455, (1881) 382.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Giffordgate. See HADDINGTON.

Giffordtown. See GIFFERTON.

Gifford Water, a burn of Haddingtonshire, rising, as Hope Water, among the Lammermuirs, at an altitude of 1500 feet, in the southern extremity of Garvald and Bara parish, close to the Berwickshire border. Thence it winds 11½ miles northward and north-westward through or along the borders of Garvald, Yester, Bolton, and Haddington parishes, till it falls into the Tyne, at a point 1½ mile SSW of the town of Haddington, and 190 feet above sea-level. A first-rate trout-stream of much gentle beauty, it traverses the wooded grounds of Yester House, Eaglescarnie, Coalstoun, and Lennoxlove, and bears in its lower reaches the name of Coalstoun Water.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Gigalum. See GIGULUM.

Gigha, an island and a parish of Argyllshire. The island lies 1½ mile W of the nearest point of Kintyre, and 2½ miles NW of Moniemore, near Tayinloan, by ferry to Ardmish. It has a post office under Greenock, and communicates by boat from its northern extremity with the steamers on the passage between Tarbert and Port Ellen or Port Askaig in Islay. It measures 6 miles in length from NNE to SSW; varies in width between 1½ furlong and 1½ mile; and, with the neighbouring island of CARA, has an area of 3913½ acres, of which 266½ are foreshore. Its coast is so jagged as to measure 25 miles in extent; and, bold and rocky on the W side, has there two caverns, the Great and the Pigeons' Caves, the latter of which is coated with calcareous spar, and much frequented by wild pigeons. At the south-western extremity it is pierced by a natural tunnel 133 feet long, with two vertical apertures, and so invaded by surging billows in a storm as to emit deuse vapour and loud noises. Much, too, of the E coast, although not high, is bold and rocky enough; and here are various sandy bays, very suitable for sea-bathing, whilst those of Ardmish, Druimyeon, and East Tarbert afford good anchorage. The harbour, on the N side of the islet of Gigalum, is much frequented by coasting vessels, and is considered safe in all sorts of weather. The interior westward attains 225 feet beyond the church, 260 at Meall a Chlamaidh, and 153 at Cnoc Loisgte. The rocks are mica slate, felspar slate, chlorite slate, and hornblende slate, with veins of quartz and a few transverse dykes of basalt. The soil, except on the hills, is a rich loam, with a mixture here and there of sand, clay, or moss. About three-fifths of the land are in tillage, but barely 7 acres are under wood. Springs of good water are plentiful, and two of them afford water-power to a corn-mill. Some ten boats are employed during three or four months of the year in cod and ling fishing on banks 2 or 3 miles distant. Dunchie or Keefe's Hill, towards the middle of the island, appears to have been anciently crowned with a strong fortification; and a hill, now used as a steamer signal-post, at the northern end of the island, is crowned by a cairn, called 'Watch Cairn,' and seems to have formerly served as a beacon station for giving alarm in case of invasion. Achamore House, 7 furlongs SSW of the church, is the Scottish seat of the proprietor, Capt. William James Scarlett (b. 1839; suc. 1880).—The parish comprises also the brownie-haunted island of CARA, 1 mile to the S of Gigha, and 185 feet high at the Mull of CARA, with the uninhabited islet of Gigalum in the sound between them, and bears the name of Gigha and CARA. It is in the presbytery of Kintyre and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £298. The church, which stands at the head of Ardmish Bay, was built about 1780, and contains 260 sittings. An ancient

chapel, ½ mile SSW, is now represented by ruined walls and a burying-ground. A public school, with accommodation for 83 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 39, and a grant of £44, 2s. 6d. Valuation (1882) £2466, 7s. 10d. Pop. (1801) 556, (1831) 534, (1861) 467, (1871) 390, (1881) 382, of whom 4 belonged to CARA.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 20, 1876. See Captain Thomas P. White's *Archaeological Sketches in Kintyre and Gigha* (2 vols., Edinb., 1873-75).

Gighay, a small pastoral island of Barra parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 2 miles SW of Eriskay, and 3 NE of the nearest point of Barra island.

Gight, a ruined castle in Fyvie parish, N Aberdeenshire, on the left bank of the Ythan, 3½ miles ENE of Woodhead or Fyvie village, and 9 SE of Turriff. Crowning the brink of a rocky eminence, with the Braes of Gight on one side, and the Braes of Haddo or Formartine on the other, it commands a circle of exquisite scenery, dates from remote times, and continued to be inhabited till the latter part of last century. It figures commonly in history as the House of Gight, was plundered by the Covenanters in 1644, and now is remarkable only for the great strength of its remaining walls. The estate, having belonged for many generations to the Maitlands, became about 1479 the property of William Gordon, third son of the second Earl of Huntly. It remained in possession of his lineal descendants till 1785, when the last heiress, Catherine Gordon of Gight, married the Hon. John Byron; so that it would have passed to their son, Lord Byron the poet, had it not been sold in 1787 to the third Earl of Aberdeen.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876.

Gighty, a burn of Forfarshire, rising near Rossie Reformatory, and running 5½ miles south-westward along the borders of Craig, Maryton, Lunan, Kinnell, and Inverkeilor parishes, till it falls into Lunan Water at a point 1½ mile E of Frickheim. It drives several mills.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Gigulum, an uninhabited islet of Gigha parish, Argyllshire, in the sound between Gigha island and CARA. It measures 2½ furlongs by 1.

Gilbertfield, a decayed mansion in Cambuslang parish, Lanarkshire, at the N base of Dechmout Hill, 1 mile SE of the town. Built in 1607, it was for some time the residence of Allan Ramsay's friend and brother-poet, Lieutenant William Hamilton of Gilbertfield (1670-1751).

Gil Burn, a rivulet in Borrowstounness parish, Linlithgowshire, rising near the centre of the parish, and running along a beautiful ravine to the Firth of Forth. Its glen, according to tradition, is haunted by the wraith of Ailie or Alice, Lady Lilburne, who threw herself down from the walls of Kinneil House, and who was either the mistress of a Duke of Hamilton or the wife of the Cromwellian colonel for some time resident at Kinneil.

Gilcomston. See ABERDEEN.

Gildermorrie, a place in Alness parish, Ross-shire. It is the site of a pre-Reformation chapel; and near it are two huge stones of very extraordinary appearance, *Clach-nam-ban* ('stone of the women'), which are said to mark the spot where several women were smothered by a snowstorm on their way to the chapel.

Gilfillan, a place near the middle of Sorbie parish, Wigtownshire. It was the site of an ancient church.

Gill, a reach of the river Cree on the mutual boundary of Kirkcudbrightshire and Wigtownshire, commencing about a mile NNW of Minnigaff church. It traverses a narrow gorge, richly fringed with wood, and romantically picturesque.

Gill or Port Gill, a small bay on the mutual border of Stonykirke and Kirkmaiden parishes, Wigtownshire, 8½ miles SE by S of Portpatrick.

Gillander, a cave in the E of Golspie parish, Sutherland. It occurs on the face of a white sandstone rock, and seems to have been gradually formed by atmospheric action.

Gilleean. See LOCHALSH.

Gills, a village and a bay in Canisbay parish, Caith-

ness. The village stands at the head of the bay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of the parish church, and $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Thurso. The bay has a triangular outline, measuring 3 miles across the entrance, and 7 furlongs thence to its inmost recess. It is sheltered by Stromla island, but lies open to the NE and the NNW, and has a beach of flat rocks and shingles.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 116, 1878.

Gillyburn, a hamlet in Little Dunkeld parish, Perthshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Murthly station.

Gilmanscleuch, a ravine, traversed by a burn, in Kirkhope parish, Selkirkshire, descending from Blackknowe Hill (1806 feet) $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the river Ettrick at a point $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Tushielaw Inn.

Gilmerton, a mansion in Athelstaneford parish, Haddingtonshire, 4 miles NE of Haddington, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ ESE of Drem Junction. It is the seat of Sir Alexander Kinloch, tenth Bart. since 1686 (b. 1830; suc. 1879), who holds 2846 acres in the shire, valued at £7673 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Gilmerton, a modern, well-built village in Fowlis-Wester parish, Perthshire, 2 miles NE of Crieff, under which it has a post office.

Gilmerton, a village and a *quoad sacra* parish in Liberton parish, Edinburghshire. The village by road is 4 miles SSE of Edinburgh, and 3 WNW of Dalkeith; whilst its station on the Loanhead and Glencorse branch of the North British, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSE, is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the former city. Standing high, 400 feet above sea-level, and commanding a fine view of Edinburgh, it comprises three streets, and mainly consists of low one-story cottages. At it are a post office, an inn, a police station, 3 schools, an adult and a children's convalescent home (1881), and the *quoad sacra* church; whilst on its SW outskirts stands Gilmerton House, an old-fashioned white mansion, whose owner, Sir David Baird of NEWBYTH, Bart., holds 751 acres in the shire, valued at £3456 per annum, besides £400 for minerals. Coal of prime quality has here been mined since 1627 and earlier, and down to the opening of the Dalkeith railway the carters or coal-bearers of Gilmerton, who largely furnished Edinburgh with fuel, formed a class by themselves. The humours of their annual horse races, 'My Lord's,' as they were called, are vividly sketched by Moir in *Mansie Wauch*. Ironstone, too, has been mined for a number of years; and the working of it is likely to be greatly extended under the management of the newly-formed Caledonian Steel and Iron Company. A little to the NW of the village is a limestone quarry of vast extent, the oldest perhaps in Scotland, at all events worked from immemorial time. At first it was worked from the surface, afterwards it was mined; and the produce was brought up in successive epochs by women, by asses, and by steam-power. Even with the aid of machinery it ceased at length to repay the cost of working, and since 1827 it has been almost entirely abandoned. Now, like a huge deep trench, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long, it presents a shelving declivity, overgrown with brushwood and wild flowers, and sending off lateral caverns, whose roof of solid rock is upborne by massive piers, left as props in the process of mining. This vast colonnaded cavern, instead of proceeding far inwards, where the rapid dip of the stratum—at an angle of 45° —would have carried the miner too far beneath the surface, advances obliquely up the side of the ridge or hill, and thus one may wander some way underground and yet never lose the light of day. At the village itself, near the entrance from Edinburgh, is a singular cave, hewn from the solid rock during 1719-24 by a blacksmith named George Paterson. Rooms, beds, and a table bearing aloft a punch-bowl, all are nicely chiselled from the rock, which thus provided both dwelling-house and furniture. Several apertures in the roof served for windows to let in the light from above. The constructor of this strange subterranean abode had it fitted up with a well, a washing-house, and a forge; and here, pursuing his craft, he lived with his family till his death, about 1735. The cave was for years a great object of curiosity, and even yet has occasional visits paid to it. The *quoad sacra*

parish is in the presbytery of Edinburgh and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the stipend, from endowment of 1860, is £120 with a manse. The church was built as a chapel of ease in 1837, and enlarged by two aisles in 1882. The public, the female industrial, and Mr Moore's school, with respective accommodation for 267, 76, and 110 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 101, 73, and 90, and grants of £92, 13s. 6d., £64, 6s., and £48, 17s. 8d. For the female industrial school an elegant new schoolroom and teacher's house were built in 1882 at the expense of the Misses Anderson of Moredun. Pop. of village (1861) 596, (1871) 765, (1881) 1082; of *q. s.* parish (1871) 1062, (1881) 1330.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Gilmilnscroft, a mansion in Sorn parish, Ayrshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Catrine. Its owner, Miss Gray Farquhar (suc. 1845), the representative of an old Ayrshire family, holds 2386 acres in the shire, valued at £1071 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Gilmour's Linn, a beautiful cascade on Touch Burn, in St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire.

Gilnockie, a station on the Langholm branch of the North British railway, in Canonbie parish, Dumfriesshire, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles N by W of Riddings Junction, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ SSE of Langholm. The Border peel-tower of Gilnockie stood on a small promontory, washed on three sides by the river Esk, so steep and rocky as to be scarcely accessible except on the land side, and defended there by a deep ditch. It gave designation to Johnnie Armstrong, the Border freebooter of ballad fame, and puts in a claim against Hollows Tower, a little higher up the river, to have been his principal residence. Seemingly it became ruinous soon after Armstrong's execution by James V. at Caerlanrig (1529); and, eventually obliterated to make room for a bridge over the river, it is now not represented by even the slightest vestige. (See DURLIE.) Distinct remains of a Roman station are on a rising-ground a little N of the station.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 11, 1863.

Gilp, a burn and a bay on the mutual boundary of Kilmichael-Glassary and North Knapdale parishes, Argyllshire. The burn has a brief course south-eastward to the bay's head. The bay, Loch Gilp, descends from the burn's mouth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward, into line with the great southward reach of Loch Fyne, and broadens gradually from 3 furlongs to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. It sends off, from its W side, the Crinan Canal; and is mostly so shallow as not to be navigable for boats of any considerable burden at low tide. See LOCHGILPHEAD, ARDRISHAIG, and CRINAN CANAL.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Gilston, Kirkcudbrightshire. See GELSTON.

Giouly. See GELDIE BURN

Girdle Ness, a promontory in Nigg parish, Kincardineshire, flanking the S side of the mouth of the river Dee, and terminating 2 miles ESE of Aberdeen. It forms the eastern extremity of a spur of the Grampian mountains; and is crowned with a lighthouse, which, built in 1833 at a cost of £11,940, shows two fixed lights, 115 and 185 feet above mean tide, and visible at the distance of 16 and 19 nautical miles.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 77, 1873.

Girista. See TINGWALL.

Girnigoe. See CASTLES GIRNIGOE AND SINCLAIR.

Girnock Burn, a rivulet in Crathie and Braemar parish, SW Aberdeenshire, rising at an altitude of 1800 feet, and running $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward to the river Dee, at a point 3 miles W by N of Ballater.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 65, 1870.

Girthingate, an ancient bridle-road in Roxburghshire and Edinburghshire, leading northward from Old Melrose up the vale of Allen Water and over the moors to the ancient hospice of Soutra. Traces of it still exist.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 25, 33, 1865-63.

Girthead, an estate, with a mansion, in Wamphray parish, Dumfriesshire, on the left bank of the Annan, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by W of Wamphray station.

Girthon, a parish of SW Kirkcudbrightshire, containing the greater part of the post-town of GATEHOUSE, and

traversed across its northern half by 4½ miles of the Portpatrick section of the Glasgow and South-Western railway. It is bounded N and NE by Kells, E by Balmaghie and Twynholm, SE by Borgue, SW by Wigton Bay, W by Anwoth and Kirkmabreck, and NW by Minnigaff. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 14½ miles; its breadth varies between 1½ and 6½ miles; and its area is 34,993½ acres, of which 943½ are foreshore and 675½ water. The river DEE winds 6 miles east-south-eastward along all the boundary with Kells, and from Girthon is fed by a dozen or so of burns; but the drainage mainly belongs to the Water of FLEET, which, with its principal head-stream, traces all the western border, and from the interior receives Little Water of Fleet and numberless lesser tributaries. Four lakes, with their utmost length and breadth and their altitude above sea-level, are Loch Whinyeon (4½ × 4½ furl.; 725 feet), on the Twynholm border; Loch SKERROW (5½ × 4 furl.; 425 feet), close to the Balmaghie border; Loch Fleet (3 × 2 furl.; 1120 feet), in the north-western interior; and Loch GRENOCH (2 miles × 3 furl.; 680 feet), on the Minnigaff border. Three-fourths of the land, comprising all the northern and most of the central division, with a strip along the eastern border, is bleak and heathy upland, with but few spots devoted to tillage or capable of producing corn. The upland consists rather of broad masses, irregularly intersected by water-courses, than of continuous ridges or distinct hills, and rarely rises to mountain altitude. Some of the principal summits, from S to N, are Cairntook Hill (1000 feet), Castramont Hill (700), White Top of Culreoch (1000), Craiglowrie (1079), Craigronald (1684), Craigwhinnie (1367), Auchencloy Hill (684), Shaw Hill (1255), and Round Fell (1319). The rest of the land, comprising a strip along the middle and lower reaches of the Fleet, is chiefly undulating, partly flat or gently sloping, and all of it fertile, finely cultivated, and highly embellished. Granite predominates throughout the uplands, and metamorphic rocks, chiefly clay slate, prevail in the lowlands. Slate has been quarried on Culreoch farm; and a vein of copper ore, on the lands of Enrick, was leased, and for some time worked, by a Welsh company. The soil of the uplands is very poor; that of the lowlands is naturally various, and has been highly improved. About 4000 acres are regularly or occasionally in tillage, and a fair proportion throughout the lowlands is under wood. Three small ancient moats are at Castramont, Enrick, and Bush Park; and at Enrick stood an occasional residence of first the abbots of Tongland, next the bishops of Galloway, which has bequeathed to its site the name of Palace Yard. The Rev. William Erskine, who figures among the worthies in *Wodrow's History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland*, was minister of this parish, in which, at Auchencloy, Claverhouse shot four Covenanters, 18 Dec. 1684. Besides the three Faeds, the celebrated artists, already noticed under BARLAY MILL, natives of Girthon were Captain James Murray Denniston (1770-1857), author of *Legends of Galloway*, and Thomas Murray, LL.D. (1792-1872), author of the *Literary History of Galloway*. Mansions, both separately noticed, are Cally and Castramont; and 2 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 17 of from £20 to £50. Girthon is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright and synod of Galloway; the living is worth £203. The old church, 2 miles SSE of Gatehouse, is a roofless ruin, with a graveyard, the Broughton vault, and the grave of 'Robert Lennox, who was shot to death by Grier of Lagg, in the parish of Tongland, for his adherence to Scotland's Covenants, 1685.' A little further S is the site of the Mill of Girthon or the Lake, whose miller was fined in 1300 by Edward I. of England. The present parish church is noticed, with three other places of worship and the schools, under Gatehouse. Valuation (1860) £7328, (1882) £8942, 2s. 10d. Pop. (1801) 1727, (1831) 1751, (1861) 1702, (1871) 1586, (1881) 1415.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 5, 4, 8, 9, 1857-63.

Girvan, a town and a parish in Carrick district, Ayrshire. The town stands on the coast at the mouth of

the Water of Girvan, 10 miles by sea E by S of Ailsa Craig, whilst by two sections of the Glasgow and South-Western railway—the Maybole and Girvan (1860) and the Girvan and Portpatrick Junction (1876)—it is 21½ miles SSW of Ayr, 62 SSW of Glasgow, and 45 NNE of Portpatrick. Its name originally was Invergarvan, in allusion to Girvan Water, which was formerly called the Garvan; and it seems to have been founded in the 11th century, but never till a recent period rose above the condition of a village. Extending southward from the river's mouth along the shore, and overlooked by hills that culminate a mile inland at 827 feet above sea-level, it enjoys a delightful site, picturesque surroundings, and a splendid view of the Firth of Clyde, but possesses few attractions of its own. Robert Heron, in his *Journey through the Western Counties of Scotland* in 1792, though liberal enough in praises generally, of Girvan wrote:—'The houses are huts more miserable than those of Ballantrae. They are so low as to seem, at the S end of the village, rather caves dug in the earth than houses built upon it; though, on the NW side and close upon the banks of the river, there are some more decent and commodious houses.' The town has been greatly extended and vastly improved since Heron's day, and it now contains some very fair public buildings and numerous comfortable private houses; yet it still is far inferior in structure and aspect to many Scotch towns of its size, and looks more like an overgrown village than even a third-rate considerable town. Many or most of its houses are still one-story cottages, containing merely a dwelling-room and weaver's workshop; and even a considerable proportion of the recently-built ones are small untidy tenements, occupied by cotton weavers, not a few of them immigrant Irish. The parish church (1770; 750 sittings) in the autumn of 1882 was about to be rebuilt at a cost of £4000. The South church, built as a chapel of ease in 1839, and containing 900 sittings, was raised in 1875 to *quoad sacra* status. Other places of worship are a Free church (1844), a U.P. church (1870; 450 sittings), St John's Episcopal church, and the Roman Catholic church of the Sacred Hearts (1860; 200 sittings). Girvan, besides, has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the British Linen Co., Commercial, National, Royal, and Union Banks, offices or agencies of 25 insurance companies, 2 hotels, a town-hall, assembly rooms, a Mechanics' Institute, a reading-room, a lifeboat institution, a gas-light company, a weekly market on Monday, and fairs on the first Monday of April and October. Cotton-weaving is still carried on, though not as in 1838, when the number of hand-looms, including a few in the neighbourhood, was no less than 1800, the fabrics woven being almost all coarse cottons for the manufacturers of Glasgow. A harbour, at the mouth of Girvan Water, was formerly capable of admitting only vessels of small burden, but has undergone great improvement of recent years. The latest extension, undertaken in 1881, and estimated to cost £12,000, includes the carrying out of a pier from the W side, and of a breakwater from the NE side, of the present harbour, which will, when completed, resemble that of Eyemouth. A steamer plies backwards and forwards to Glasgow once a week. A burgh of barony under the superiority of the proprietor of Bargany, Girvan received its first charter in 1696, but did not enjoy burgh privileges till 1785. It is governed by 2 bailies and 12 other councillors, whilst the harbour is managed by 12 commissioners. Sheriff small debt courts are held three times a year; and a justice of peace small debt court sits on the first Monday of every month. Municipal constituency (1882) 310. Pop. (1836) 5300, (1851) 7306, (1861) 5927, (1871) 4791, (1881) 4505. Houses (1881) 875 inhabited, 80 vacant, 1 building.

The parish of Girvan is bounded N by Kirkoswald, NE by Dailly, SE by Barr, S by Colmonell, and W by the Firth of Clyde. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 7½ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 1½ and 5½ miles; and its area is 14,954 acres, of which 322

are foreshore and 52 water. The coast-line, 8½ miles long, is closely skirted by the road to Ballantrae, and, offering few and inconsiderable curvatures, over all but the southernmost 2½ miles is low, with a boulder-strewn beach, covered thickly with seaweed. From Ardwell southwards to Pinhain it is bold and rocky, the road itself attaining 100 feet above sea-level at the southern extremity of the parish, and the surface thence rising rapidly inland to 973 feet at Grey Hill and 734 at Pinhain Hill. The WATER OF GIRVAN winds 1 mile south-south-westward along the Dailly border, then 3½ miles west-south-westward through the interior to its mouth at Girvan harbour; and, at the SE corner of the parish, the STINCHAR traces 1 mile of the boundary with Barr and Colmonell, and from Girvan is fed by the Water of Assel, running 5 miles south-westward, southward, and south-eastward. The surface generally is hilly, from N to S attaining 275 feet above sea-level near Boghead, 639 near Brae, 970 at Saugh Hill, 923 at Trower Hill, 883 near Laggan, 701 at Byne Hill, and 971 at Kirkland Hill, which culminates right on the Barr border. The tract to the N of the town is flat in places, but on the whole presents an undulating appearance, and is fertile, well cultivated, and finely embellished. The southern district is to a large extent pastoral. Sandstone conglomerate is the predominant rock, and extends for a considerable distance along the beach; whinstone, both grey and blue, is sufficiently plentiful and accessible to furnish material for all the local buildings; and limestone has been worked pretty largely in the E. Coal, though abundant in Dailly, does not seem to pass within the limits of Girvan; but excellent copper ore has been found, and is supposed to exist in considerable quantity; whilst gypsum, shell marl, and coarse potter's clay are also found; and the last has long been extensively used for tile-work. The soil of the arable lands has much diversity of character, but is mostly a dry light mould on a sandy or gravelly bottom. Vestiges of five ancient camps occur near the sea, one of them engirt by two concentric ditches. Of several pre-Reformation chapels, the chief were Kirkdomine in the SE and Chapel-Donan in the N. St Cuthbert's itself, the ancient parish church, was held by Crossraguel abbey; its graveyard in 1611 was the scene of a singular episode. A murdered retainer of Kennedy of Colzean had here been buried, when his master the laird was moved by a dream to have him disinterred, that all who lived near might come and touch the corpse. All did so but John Mure of Auchendrane and his son, whom none suspected, till young Mary Mure, his daughter, perceiving the crowd, went in among them. When she came near the dead body, the blood started from it, whereon her father was apprehended and put to the torture. ARDMILLAN is the chief mansion; and 9 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 6 of between £100 and £500, 17 of from £50 to £100, and 64 of from £20 to £50. Girvan is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £424. Four public schools—the Burgh, Assel, Doune, and Girvan—and a Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 685, 45, 100, 207, and 116 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 392, 42, 57, 193, and 77, and grants of £272, 5s. 6d., £49, 7s., £44, 6s., £182, 10s. 6d., and £18, 19s. 4d. Valuation (1860) £18,675; (1882) £22,506, 14s. 8d., plus £1611 for railways. Pop. (1801) 2260, (1831) 6430, (1861) 7053, (1871) 5685, (1881) 5480, of whom 2831 were in Girvan ecclesiastical parish, and 2649 in that of South Church.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 7, 8, 1863.

Girvan, Water of, a stream of Carrick, Ayrshire, rising in the E of Barr parish, at an altitude of 2050 feet above sea-level, 5½ miles WSW of the head of Loch Doon. Thence it winds 17½ miles north-north-westward to the neighbourhood of Kirkmichael village, and thence again 18 miles south-westward, till it falls into the Firth of Clyde at Girvan town, only 14 miles WNW of its source as the crow flies. It traverses or skirts the parishes of Straiton, Kirkmichael, Maybole, Kirksowald,

Dailly, and Girvan; and in the first of these it flows through five lakes, the largest of which are Lochs Luro and BRADAN. The scenery hereabouts is bleak and cheerless, but lower down the Girvan's course lies through the fine demesnes of Blairquhan, Dalquharan, Bargany, and Killochan—boyish haunts these of the great landscape painter, Thomson of Duddingston. It is closely followed by the Maybole and Girvan railway, from a point 1½ mile SW of Crosshill village; and it contains good store of trout, with occasional salmon.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 8, 14, 8, 7, 1863.

Girvan and Portpatrick Railway, The, extends from Girvan, the terminus in Ayrshire of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, to a junction with the PORTPATRICK RAILWAY at East Challock, near Dunragit, in the parish of Glenluce and county of Wigtown. In 1846 there was projected the Glasgow and Belfast Union railway, a line proposed to leave Ayr for Girvan and proceed southwards into Galloway. The powers then obtained only covered the line to Maybole and Girvan, although the extended line was in contemplation. The project was allowed to lapse, and the line to Maybole was not opened till 1856 (under an act obtained in 1854); in 1860, under a later act, the line was opened to Girvan. In 1865 the Girvan and Portpatrick railway was sanctioned, but the matter lay in abeyance; and in 1870 the time for completing the line was extended, a further extension of time being obtained in 1873. The first sod was cut in Sept. 1871, and in Oct. 1876 the railway was opened for traffic. The line is 30¾ miles long, with a single line of rails. Crossing Girvan Water, it ascends a steep gradient for 4 miles, passes through a tunnel of 500 yards, and crosses the Stinchar and the Dhuisk on important bridges. After passing Barrhill it follows the valley of Cross Water of Luce, and crosses the Luce by a viaduct of ten arches. In the course of the construction of the line, the works were seriously damaged by floods; and, from an estimated cost of £330,000, the capital expenditure advanced to a sum of £532,000. The railway was at first worked by the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Company under an experimental agreement, and afterwards on stated terms. The railway, however, having fallen into financial difficulties, a judicial factor was appointed by the Court of Session in 1881; and the line, which for a time was used as a rapid through route between Glasgow and Stranraer, was, after being shut for a brief period, resumed for the accommodation of local traffic. In 1882, under a new act, powers were obtained to reconstruct the company and to develop its capabilities as a through line. The stations on the line are Girvan, Pinmore, Pinwherry, Barrhill, Glenwhilly, and New Luce.

Gizzen Briggs. See GEYZEN BRIGGS.

Glack, a mansion in Daviot parish, Aberdeenshire, 4½ miles W by N of Old Meldrum. Erected in 1875 at a cost of £10,000, it is a Scottish Baronial edifice of block granite, with a tower 80 feet high; its owner, John Mackenzie, Esq. (b. 1795; suc. 1877), holds 4036 acres in the shire, valued at £3325 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Glack, a defile and pass between Newtyle and Hatton hills in Newtyle parish, Forfarshire, giving communication between Strathmore and Strathdighty.

Glackharnis, a deep defile in Aherdon parish, Banffshire, between Ben Rinnes and the Conval mountains. It has an impressive character from at once its great length, its uniform bottom breadth, and the regular acclivity and vast height of its mountain flanks.

Glackingdaine, a small bay and a ruined Scandinavian castle in Ulva island, Argyllshire. The castle, crowning a high steep rocky islet, had a causeway leading from the rock to the island at low tide, and still is represented by walls and rubbish of its own structure and by remains of the causeway.

Gladhouse Water, the name borne by the principal head-stream of the South Esk river in Temple parish, Edinburghshire.

Gladney or Glaidney, a village in the southern ex-

tremity of Cupar parish, Fife, adjacent to Ceres. Pop. (1861) 148, (1871) 229, (1881) 115.

Gladsmuir, a village and a parish in the W of Haddingtonshire. The village stands 355 feet above sea-level, near the eastern verge of the parish, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Longniddry station, 4 W by S of Haddington, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ E of Tranent, under which it has a post office. Crowning the ridge between Haddington and Tranent, it commands a superb panoramic view of the Lothians, the Firth of Forth, and the southern shore of Fife.

The parish, constituted in 1692 out of portions of Haddington, Tranent, and Aberlady, contains also the villages of Longniddry, Samuelston, and Penston. It is bounded NW by the Firth of Forth, N by Aberlady, E by Haddington, S by Pencaitland, and W by Tranent. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth is 4 miles; and its area is $7165\frac{1}{4}$ acres, of which $120\frac{3}{4}$ are foreshore. A small burn, running to the Firth, traces much of the Aberlady border; another traces for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile the boundary with Tranent; two others rise in and traverse the interior; and the river TYNE winds $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-north-eastward along the Haddington border. The coast-line, 1 mile long, is low but rocky; and from it the surface rises gently to 371 feet at Penston and 400 at the south-western corner of the parish, whilst sinking again south-eastward to 190 feet along the Tyne. So much of the area was in a marshy condition as to look almost like a continuous fen, but now has been so thoroughly reclaimed as to be everywhere in a state of high cultivation. The ridgy tract, too, was for ages an open moor, but that likewise has been well reclaimed. The rocks belong chiefly to the Carboniferous formation, but are intersected, from E to W, by a remarkable trap dyke, which has been largely quarried for road metal; as also for building has abundant sandstone. Limestone and ironstone have been worked; and coal abounds of excellent quality, occurring in some places in seams from 4 to 5 feet thick. It seems, in the vicinity of Penston, to have been mined for upwards of five centuries. Fireclay also is plentiful. The soil is sandy on the immediate seaboard, a fertile loam towards Longniddry, clayey in the middle tract, and loamy along the Tyne. About 200 acres are under wood; nearly 1200 are in pasture; and all the rest of the land is either regularly or occasionally in tillage. The mansion of the Douglasses of Longniddry, who acted a distinguished part in the Reformation, and invited John Knox to their home when he was driven away from St Andrews, is now represented by only a low round mound. A ruined chapel, called John Knox's Kirk because the great Reformer sometimes preached in it, stands a little E of Longniddry village. A church was built, in 1650, at Thriplelaw, near the boundary with Pencaitland, but, on the constituting of the parish, fell into disuse, and has utterly disappeared. William Robertson, D.D. (1721-93), who became Principal of Edinburgh University, was minister of Gladsmuir from 1743 to 1758, and wrote here the greater part of his *History of Scotland*; and George Heriot (1563-1624), the founder of the hospital that bears his name in Edinburgh, was the son of a native of Gladsmuir, and himself has been claimed as a native. Under PRESTONPANS is noticed the battle, sometimes called of Gladsmuir. ELVINGSTON is the chief mansion; and 7 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 3 of between £100 and £500, and 2 of from £20 to £50. Gladsmuir is in the presbytery of Haddington and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £514. The parish church, at the village, is a handsome edifice of 1850, successor to one of 1695, and contains 750 sittings. Four schools—Gladsmuir, Gladsmuir Iron-works, Longniddry, and Samuelston—with respective accommodation for 113, 124, 144, and 65 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 62, 86, 73, and 26, and grants of £39, 19s., £65, 15s., £54, 10s., and £30, 13s. Valuation (1879) 158,648, 6s., (1883) £16,250, 18s. Pop. (1801) 1460, (1831) 1658, (1861) 1915, (1871) 1863, (1881) 1747—a decrease due to the stoppage of ironstone smelting.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Glaidney. See GLADNEY.

Glaisscean or **Glashan**, a lake in Kilmichael-Glassary parish, Argyllshire. Lying 340 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, abounds in smallish trout, lies on moorland, and sends off a stream $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-eastward to Loch Awe at Lochgair.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 37, 1876.

Glaitness. See KIRKWALL.

Glamaig or **Ben Glamaig**, a conical mountain (2670 feet) in Portree parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, on the S side of Loch Sligachan, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Cuchullin Mountains. It has round bronze-hued shoulders; its sides are channelled by innumerable water-courses; great heaps of shingle lie scattered around its base; and its summit is washed bare of soil and vegetation.

Glamis, a village and a parish of SW Forfarshire. The village stands, 300 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of Glamis Burn, 11 miles N of Dundee, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Glamis station on the Scottish Midland section of the Caledonian, this station being $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Forfar and 27 NE of Perth. It serves as a small centre of traffic for a tract of country around it, and has a post and railway telegraph office, a branch of the Royal Bank, 2 insurance agencies, an hotel, a police station, a neat masonic hall, a library, and fairs on the first Wednesday of April and May, the Wednesdays after 26 May and 22 November, and the Wednesday of October before Kirriemuir. Pop. (1861) 382, (1871) 375, (1881) 345.

The parish contains also the villages or hamlets of Charleston, Newton, Milton, Thornton, Grasshouses, and Arniefoul. It is bounded N by Kirriemuir, NE by Forfar, E by Kinnettles, a fragment of Caputh, and Inverarity, SE by Tealing, SW by Ancherhouse and Newtyle, W by Eassie and Nevay, and NW by Airlie. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between 2 and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $14,483\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $136\frac{1}{2}$ are water. From the Loch of FORFAR (9×2 furl.; 171 feet) in the NE corner of the parish, DEAN Water flows $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-westward, chiefly through the northern interior, but 2 miles along the Kinnettles border, which also is traced for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-westward by ARITY or Kerbit Water, from just above Douglastown to its mouth. Glamis Burn, another of Dean Water's affluents, rises close to the southern border at 910 feet above sea-level, and thence winds $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-eastward through the interior along Glen Ogilvie; just above Glamis village it breaks through a ridge of high ground, and forms a fine cascade. And EASSIE Burn curves $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward through the south-western extremity, then $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the boundary with Eassie. (See DENON.) Sinking along Dean Water to 160 feet above sea-level, the surface thence rises east-north-eastward to 224 feet at Broom Hill and 232 near Drumglay, southward to 664 at Hunters Hill, 700 at West Cram Hill, 925 at Berry Hillock, 754 near Kilmundie, 1115 at Carlunie Hill, 1116 at Ark Hill, 1242 at Gallow Hill, and 1493 at Craigowl. The northern district, cut off by Dean Water, presents a gently undulating surface, and lies entirely within Strathmore, to which belongs also the northern portion of the central district. The rest of Glamis, lying among the Sidlaws, comprises three parallel hill-ranges, that extend from NNE to SSW, and enclose the two hill-vales of Glen Ogilvie and Denon. The northern district, as forming part of Strathmore, is all an unbroken belt of Old Red sandstone; in the southern or Sidlaw portion, the rocks are mainly eruptive. Both trap and sandstone have been largely quarried; and some veins of lead ore, in the eastern vicinity of Glamis village, were worked for a short time in the latter part of last century. Traces of carbonate of copper occur in the trap rocks of the hills; and porphyry, jasper, and Lydian stone have been found. The soil in Strathmore is generally a deep, sound, reddish loam, heavier and richer on the lower slopes than in the bottom of the valley; on the Sidlaws, is chiefly of a moorish character, covered with heath or swampy. If Skene is right in maintaining that King

Malcolm was not murdered, the following is a curious instance of misapplied ingenuity. Before the manse door stands a sculptured obelisk—'King Malcolm's Gravestone'—'erected, as is generally supposed, in memory of the murder of Malcolm II. On one side of it is an elaborately carved Cross, and near the base are the figures of two men, who, by their attitude, seem to be forming the bloody conspiracy. A lion and a centaur, on the upper part, represent the barbarity of the crime. On the reverse, fishes of several sorts appear, a symbol of Loch Forfar, in which, by missing their way, the assassins were drowned. On Hunters Hill is another small obelisk or stone, on which are delineated various symbolical characters similar to those of the larger obelisk, and supposed to be intended as representations of the same facts. At a mile's distance from the village of Glamis, near a place called Cossans, is a third obelisk, vulgarly styled 'St Orland's Stone,' still more curious than the others, and possibly akin to them in object. On one side is a cross rudely flowered and chequered; on the other, four men on horseback appear to be pursuing their way with the utmost possible speed, while the horse of one of them is trampling under foot a wild boar; and on the lower part of the stone is the figure of an animal somewhat like a dragon. Though no probable decipherment has been made of these symbols, they have been conjectured to represent the officers of justice in pursuit of Malcolm's murderers.' GLAMIS CASTLE is the chief feature of the parish; and the Earl of Strathmore is sole proprietor. Glamis is in the presbytery of Forfar and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £350. The parish church, at the village, was built in 1792, and contains 850 sittings. Glamis public, Glen Ogilvie or Milton public, and Charleston subscription school, with respective accommodation for 200, 68, and 98 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 108, 22, and 84, and grants of £100, 13s., £15, 12s., and £53, 10s. Valuation (1857) £11,026; (1882) £13,934, 15s., plus £2277 for railway. Pop. (1801) 1931, (1831) 1999, (1851) 2152, (1871) 1813, (1881) 1631.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 56, 57, 48, 1870-68.

Glamis Castle, the seat of the Earl of Strathmore, in Glamis parish, SW Forfarshire, near the left bank of Dean Water, 7 furlongs N by E of the village. Ascribed by tradition to the 10th or 11th century, it mainly consists in its present form of reconstructions and additions of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, and is a stately pile in the style of Chantilly and other great French châteaux, such as the Chevalier, who stayed here in January 1716, declared he had not seen matched upon the Continent. The central part is a great square tower, whose top is gained by a flight of 143 steps, and from which project three wings; and the whole exterior is profusely adorned with sculptures, corbellings, battlements, pinnacles, pepper-box turrets, and the like. In front stands a curious old sun-dial, presenting an extraordinary number of faces to the sun. Within, the most interesting features are the great hall, bearing date 1621, and containing portraits of Charles II., James VII., Claverhouse, Lauderdale, etc.; a quaint little Jacobean chapel, with paintings by De Witt; and 'Sir Walter Scott's Bedroom,' of which, in *Demonology and Witchcraft*, Sir Walter writes:—'I was only 19 or 20 years old when I happened to pass a night in this magnificent baronial castle. The hoary old pile contains much in its appearance, and in the traditions connected with it, impressive to the imagination. It was the scene of the murder of a Scottish king of great antiquity, not indeed the gracious Duncan, with whom the name naturally associates it, but Malcolm II.* It contains also a curious monu-

ment of the peril of feudal times, being a secret chamber, the entrance of which, by the law or custom of the family, must only be known to three persons at once viz., the Earl of Strathmore, his heir-apparent, and any third person whom they may take into their confidence. The extreme antiquity of the building is vouched by the immense thickness of the walls and the wild and straggling arrangement of the accommodation within doors. I was conducted to my apartment in a distant corner of the building; and I must own that, as I heard door after door shut, after my conductor had retired, I began to consider myself too far from the living, and somewhat too near the dead. We had passed through what is called the "King's Room," a vanited apartment garnished with stags' antlers and similar trophies of the chase, and said by tradition to be the spot of Malcolm's murder, and I had an idea of the vicinity of the castle chapel. In spite of the truth of history, the whole night scene in Macbeth's castle rushed at once upon my mind, and struck my imagination more forcibly than even when I have seen its terrors represented by the late John Kemble and his inimitable sister.' The thanage of Glamis possesses a fictitious interest from its imaginary connection with Macbeth; in history we do not hear of it till 1264 (Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, iii. 266, 1880). It seems to have been held by the Crown from the War of Independence till 1372, when Robert II. erected it into a barony, and granted it to John Lyon, whose grandson Sir Patrick was created a peer by the title of Lord Glamis in 1445. John, sixth Lord, who died in 1528, had wedded Janet Douglas, a sister of the banished Earl of Angus; and she, in 1537, was burned on the Castlehill of Edinburgh on a trumped-up charge of conspiring the destruction of James V. by poison. Her son, the young seventh Lord, was involved in the charge, and did not recover title and estates till 1543. John, eighth Lord, chancellor of Scotland, was shot at Stirling in a chance fray between his followers and the Earl of Crawford's (1578); his brother, the Master of Glamis, was a chief conspirator in the Raid of Ruthven (1582). Patrick, ninth Lord, was created Earl of Kinghorne in 1606; and in 1677 Patrick, third Earl, obtained a charter providing that himself and his heirs should in all future ages be styled Earls of Strathmore and Kinghorne, Viscounts Lyon, Barons Glamis, etc. This Patrick retired from public life at the Revolution (1688), and 'spent,' one is told, 'the last six years of his life in improving his estates and in repairing and modernising his castle of Glamis under the direction of the celebrated Inigo Jones,' who died, however, in 1652. John, fourth Earl, was father of 'four pretty boys,' who all in turn succeeded to the earldom—John, killed at Sheriffmuir, 1715; Charles, killed in a brawl at Forfar, 1728; James, died 1735; and Thomas, died 1753. John, ninth Earl (1737-76), married Mary Eleanor Bowes, heiress of £1,040,000; and the present and thirteenth Earl, Claude Bowes Lyon (b. 1824; suc. 1865), is their grandson. He is twenty-first Lord Glamis, but thirteenth only in descent from Patrick, first holder of that title. The Glamis estate—22,850 acres, of £25,000 annual value—comprises 16,850 acres of arable land, 4000 of natural pasture, and 2000 under wood. Since 1860, at an outlay of over £43,000, it has undergone great improvements in the way of building, draining, fencing, reclaiming, and road-making. Lord Strathmore's Clydesdale stud, dating from 1869, may also be noticed. See Andrew Jervis's *Glamis, its History and Antiquities* (Edinh. 1861); James C. Guthrie's *Vale of Strathmore* (Edinh. 1875); and pp. 91-94 of *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* (1881).

Glanasnar, a pastoral islet of Southend parish, Argyllshire, adjacent to the NE side of Sanda island.

Glanderston, an estate, with a mansion of 1697, a farmhouse now, in Neilston parish, Renfrewshire, 2 miles S of Barrhead. It was given in 1507 by the first Earl of Lennox to his brother John Stewart, and, going by marriage to Mure of Caldwell, afterwards passed to other proprietors.

Glasbheinn. See GLASVEN.

* 'The later chronicles,' says Skene, 'state that Malcolm was slain by treachery at Glamis,—and Fordun adds by some of the stock of Constantin and Grym; but this tale is quite inconsistent with the early notices of his death, which clearly imply that he died a natural death. Thus the contemporary chronicler, Marianus Scotus, writes simply: "1034 Malcolm, king of Scotia, died 25 November." In the secret chamber that follows, according to olden tradition, Earl Beattie, of the Crawford line, still dresses his weird—to play at cards until the day of doom.'

Glasclune, an ancient baronial fortalice on the E border of Kinloch parish, Perthshire, crowning the steep bank of a ravine at the boundary with Blairgowrie parish. The stronghold of the powerful family of Blair, it was once a place of considerable strength, both natural and artificial, and is now represented by somewhat imposing ruins.

Glasford. See GLASSFORD.

Glasgow, the commercial and manufacturing capital of Scotland, and, in point of wealth, population, and importance, the second city of the British islands, is situated for the most part in the lower ward of Lanarkshire, but a small part of it is in the county of Renfrew. It stands on both banks of the river Clyde, 14 miles from its mouth at Dumbarton; but the larger portion of the city is on the N side of the river; latitude $55^{\circ} 51' 32''$ N, and longitude $4^{\circ} 17' 54''$ W. Its distance as the crow flies from John o' Groat's House is 197 miles, and from London 348. It is NW by N of London and Carlisle, SW of Aberdeen, Perth, and Stirling, SW by W of Dundee, W by S of Edinburgh, and N by W of Dumfries. By road it is $42\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Edinburgh, 23 from Greenock, 34 from Ayr, 79 from Dumfries, and 396 from London; while by railway its distance is 7 miles from Paisley, 21 from Falkirk, 23 from Greenock, 29 from Stirling, $33\frac{3}{4}$ from Kilmarnock, $40\frac{1}{2}$ from Ayr, $47\frac{1}{2}$ from Edinburgh, $63\frac{1}{4}$ from Perth, $104\frac{1}{4}$ from Berwick-on-Tweed, 105 from Carlisle, 152 from Aberdeen, $206\frac{1}{2}$ from Inverness, $401\frac{1}{2}$ from London by the West Coast route, 423 by the Midland, and $448\frac{1}{2}$ by the East Coast route.

Site.—At no very remote time in the geological history of the country, but long before the historic period, the lower part of the valley of the Clyde formed the bottom of an estuary. This estuary opened to the sea by a narrow strait near Erskine, and embraced Loch Lomond and the valleys about on the one hand, while on the other it extended as far as Johnstone and Paisley. Narrowing at Ibrox and Pollokshields, it again widened out, and, sweeping round by the Cathkin and Cathcart Hills, formed a wide bay where Glasgow Green and Bridgeton now are. The mouth of the river was then probably about Bothwell or Rutherglen. That the estuary was marine the list of shells found in the deposits in the valley abundantly proves. That the levels of the land were much the same as at present during the Roman occupation is shown by the termination of the Roman Wall; but that prior to this, and yet subsequent to the first appearance of man in Clydesdale, there must have been an upheaval of the land is shown by relics dug up on the present site of Glasgow. Among other remains a number of canoes have been found, some of them 300 feet distant from the modern bed of the river and 19 feet below the present surface. In the eighty years prior to 1855, no less than seventeen canoes were dug out of the silt—one in 1780 in digging the foundations of St Enoch's church, and another later near the Cross. In 1824 one was found at Stockwell Street, and another in the Drygate behind the new prison. Twelve were found on the lauds of Springfield, on the S side, and two at Clydehaugh in 1852. Of all these, one was in a vertical position, with the prow up, as if it had sunk in a storm; while another was bottom up, as if it had been capsized. Since 1855 other three at least have been found. All this points to a considerable rise within the human period, and accounts for the traces of ancient terraces that are to be seen along some portions of the higher grounds, as well as for the nature of the site of the lower part of the city, which, especially towards the E and S, is very flat, as it also is on the N along the side of the river. Nowhere in these districts is it more than a few feet above the level of spring tides. The ground on the N side of the river beyond the flat strip and to the W is variable and undulating, there being a number of elliptical ridges mostly with their longer axes parallel to the course of the river, but in the W trending somewhat more in a N and S direction. They rise with considerable rapidity to heights of from 100 to 250 feet, the principal being Blythswood Hill

(135), Woodlands Hill (153), Hillhead (157), Garnet Hill (176), the Observatory site (179), the Necropolis (225), and Garngad Hill (252). The city is intersected and divided into two unequal portions by the river Clyde, which has within it a course of about 6 miles, following the windings from the E at Dalmarnock Bridge to a point on the W nearly opposite Govan. The Molen-dinar Burn swept round the NE, passed between the Cathedral and the Necropolis in a deep ravine, and afterwards crossed the low ground to the Clyde; but it has now become a dirty underground sewer, though the ravine still partially remains. The river Kelvin approaches from the NW through a picturesque and well-wooded dell, skirts the base of the height on which the Botanic Gardens are laid out, and, sweeping to the southward, forms the boundary between Hillhead and Glasgow. In its onward course it passes through the West End or Kelvingrove Park, between the high grounds to the E of the Park and Gilmore Hill on the W, and then, bending to the SW, enters the Clyde opposite Govan at Govan ferry. Glasgow has about its site none of the picturesque features that give such beauty and well-marked character to Edinburgh. The features of the views within all the low parts of the city, and even in the suburbs, are mainly architectural, and always distinctly modified by the smoke and turmoil of a great seat of commerce and manufacture. From a few of the higher spots—particularly from Sighthill Cemetery, Garngad Hill, the Necropolis, Blythswood Hill, Garnet Hill, the upper part of Kelvingrove Park, and Gilmore Hill in front of the new University buildings—there are, however, in clear states of the atmosphere, views of considerable picturesqueness, the foreground of the city, with its streets and buildings and bustle, being backed by glimpses of the country and shut in by distant hills.

Extent.—The exact extent of Glasgow is somewhat difficult to define, as the districts to be embraced by the name are variously understood. The compact central portion of it measures about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles by $1\frac{1}{2}$; the area covered by buildings, but exclusive of detached parts and straggling outskirts, measures about 4 miles from E to W and about 2 from N to S. The area comprehended in the returns of population includes, besides the separate burghs of Hillhead, Partick, Maryhill, Govan, Crosshill, Kinning Park, Govanhill, and Pollokshields, the detached suburbs of Strathbungo, Crossmyloof, Langside, Tollcross, Shettleston, and Ibrox, and comprises $21,336\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which $1209\frac{1}{2}$ acres are in Renfrewshire. It measures about $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles from E to W, and about $5\frac{1}{4}$ from N to S. The royal burgh lies all on the right bank of the Clyde, and comprises $988\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The old royalty also lies all on the right bank of the river, and includes the royal burgh as well as very considerable suburbs and some tracts of open country; it comprises $2336\frac{1}{4}$ acres. Prior to 1872 the municipal and parliamentary burgh excluded much of the old royalty, but included tracts beyond it both N and S of the Clyde, and comprised $5034\frac{1}{4}$ acres. By an act of parliament passed in 1872 the boundaries were largely extended to the N and W. Of the sixteen wards into which the city is divided, the third, fifth, tenth, and eleventh were considerably affected. The third ward is now bounded on the N and E by the old royalty line, and on the W by Springburn Road. It takes in the St Rollox malleable iron works, the Caledonian Railway Company's engineering works, the Sighthill railway station, and the new Alexandra Park, together with intermediate places. The fifth ward is now bounded on the N by the old royalty line, on the E by Craighall Road, and on the W by Springburn Road. It includes a considerable part of the large detached suburb of Springburn, Sighthill Cemetery, Cow-lairs railway station, and Keppoch Hill hamlet, together with intervening places. The tenth ward now includes the district extending from the Forth and Clyde Canal to the royalty boundary, and from Craighall Road to Keppoch Row. The eleventh ward now includes a portion of Kelvingrove Park formerly outside the muni-

capital burgh, and, crossing the Kelvin, takes in the lands of Gilmore Hill with the new University buildings. Starting from a point on the Monkland Canal at the NE corner of Alexandra Park, the parliamentary and municipal boundary line skirts the E side of the park till near the SE corner, and then turns in a straight line SE for more than a mile to a point near Shettleston Sheddings, E of Parkhead. From this it turns SW, and runs in a straight line for a mile to the river Clyde at the W corner of the corporation reservoirs, from which it proceeds down the middle of the river to the mouth of the Malls Mire Burn, on the S side of the river, opposite the middle of the S end of Glasgow Green. There it turns up the burn for about 1000 yards till it reaches the boundary line between the counties of Lanark and Renfrew, near Eastfield. It follows this boundary to a point lying to the S of the S corner of the Southern Necropolis, and then passes straight W to the E end of Butterbiggs Road, and then along this road in a line W by S, and, still keeping in a straight line, crosses Victoria Road and on to the county boundary, where it passes into Renfrewshire near Eglinton Saw-mills. Here it turns to the NW, and runs in a straight line to Shields Road near the Shields Road station, from which it strikes NW by N in a straight line to a point in the river Clyde opposite Finnieston Quay. Passing down the Clyde to the mouth of the Kelvin it turns up the latter stream to the Dumbarton Road, the line of which it follows for a short distance W, till it turns northward along the W side of the Western Infirmary grounds as far as University Avenue. Turning eastward along this street, it proceeds in a straight line past the S end of Anderston Free church to the river Kelvin, and again follows the course of that stream to a point directly N of Glasgow Academy, whence it passes in a straight line NE, till it reaches the Glasgow branch of the Forth and Clyde Canal at Firhill Saw-mills. From this the centre of the canal is the line of boundary to near Napierhall, whence the line passes eastward somewhat irregularly to Cowlares. There it passes through the North British engine works northward to the E end of Hawthorn Street, and then curves along through Springburn, past the gateway of the Barony Poorhouse, and on to a point on the Monkland Canal E of Blochairn steel-works, whence it proceeds along the N side of the Alexandra Park to the point first mentioned. Its total length is about 17 miles; while the length of the municipal burgh, from Hawthorn Street on the N to Butterbiggs Road on the S, is in a straight line about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and from Shettleston Sheddings on the E to the mouth of the Kelvin on the W about 5 miles. There are nearly 900 streets within the boundary line, the total length of which must exceed 100 miles. Very little of the area within the municipality is now unbuilt on, and so much is the city hemmed in by its suburban neighbours, that extension of the boundary is well nigh impossible except by annexing the surrounding burghs, a proceeding to which the latter always show strong aversion. The mother city made a vigorous attempt in the 'No Man's Land' bill in 1875 to begin this swallowing-up process; but the successful resistance then made by Crosshill will probably prevent, for a long time to come, any effort to renew the trial.

Appearance.—A stranger entering Glasgow by any of the ordinary routes is not likely to be favourably impressed by it. By the Edinburgh and Glasgow branch of the North British system and by the northern branch of the Caledonian, he enters through dark and smoky tunnels. By the Bathgate branch of the North British, he enters through dingy suburbs and streets of a decidedly unpleasant aspect; while, by the southern branch of the Caledonian, the approach lies through murky mineral fields, amid the blaze of iron-works. By the Glasgow and South-Western line, he approaches amid houses of an inferior description. If the visitor come by road—excepting the approach by the Great Western Road through Hillhead—it is much the same; while, if he come by the river, long ere reaching the city he has left the beauties of the Clyde behind, and

finds himself moving slowly along a river which is not at all pure or sweet, amid a motley array of shipbuilding yards and engineering establishments resounding to the rattling of many hammers. No sooner, however, does he reach the centre of the city than he finds a vast difference in the character of the streets and in the surroundings, and sees on every hand buildings displaying both beauty and taste. Few exterior views of the city or of parts of it are interesting; and from the fact that no exterior view of it as a whole can be got, it is difficult to carry away from Glasgow any general impression. The best of the exterior views is from the Cathkin Hills, and they are too far off (3 miles) to allow of a distinct idea.

Lines of Street and Districts.—The city had its origin on the high ground adjoining the western side of the Molendinar Burn ravine, nearly a mile N of the Clyde; and as any extension immediately eastward was impracticable in consequence of the opposite side of the ravine being flanked by steep rising ground, the earliest enlargements took place over rapid slopes to the SE and SW to the flat ground towards the bank of the river. From this the extensions, which, till the latter part of last century, constituted the main bulk of the city, passed southward to an ancient bridge across the Clyde on the site of the present Victoria Bridge. The central line of thoroughfare through these extensions was the Bell o' the Brae (High Street NE of its intersection with George Street), leading to the flat ground, and then continuously High Street, Saltmarket, and Bridgegate to the bridge. This was intersected at the S end of High Street at the Cross by a transverse line of streets running E and W, Gallowgate striking off to the E and Trogate to the W. The principal extensions of the latter part of last century and the early part of the present century went westward, along the plain over all the space between the high ground and the river, the main thoroughfares being George Street, along the base of the high ground; Argyle Street, a continuation of the Trogate westward; and a number of transverse streets running in a direction nearly parallel to High Street and Saltmarket. Other extensions of contemporary date went eastward along the sides of the Gallowgate, and thence spread still farther to the E and SE, forming suburbs; while a small suburb of ancient date, at the S end of the bridge across the Clyde, spread rapidly E and S and W. The more recent extensions which have taken place to the N and NE, very largely to the S, and most of all to the W, have been very wide, so much so indeed that they have not only taken in outlying suburbs of some antiquity, but have also created new ones of considerable size; while the lines of streets exhibit an amount of imposing architecture in public buildings, works, warehouses, and private houses of much greater account than that of all the previous portions of the city. The westward extension on the N bank of the river reaches from about the line of Hope Street to a line fully a mile W of the Kelvin, and measures more than 2 miles in length by a mile in mean breadth. This is the finest of all the extensions, and, consisting mainly of elegant private residences, with places of business and public buildings interspersed, constitutes on the whole a West End somewhat similar to the West End of London. Some parts of it are still of a somewhat straggling character, but it is expected, with good reason, to be fully occupied with the exception of the open ornamental areas. This portion of the city has the great advantage of including the heights at Blythswood Square and Garnet Hill, the high grounds to the E of Kelvingrove Park and Gilmore Hill, with the reaches of the Kelvin between; and is comparatively free from the smoke and turmoil that prevail in most of the other parts of the city. It offers indeed, along with the suburban districts, so many advantages for residence that probably ere long, out of business hours, the central portion of Glasgow will be as little inhabited as the city in London, and the whole area given over to business purposes.

From the outline of the growth of the streets of Glas-

gow just given, it will be evident that the older and more irregular part of the city, with the usual closes and narrow and crooked streets, will lie to the E of the Cross, while the districts to the W, N, and S show greater regularity of plan, the streets in most cases intersecting at right angles, though the branching of some of the main roads causes in many places minor deviations by the formation of triangular and irregularly shaped blocks. As might be expected from the course of the river Clyde, the main lines of thoroughfare run in a direction more or less from E to W, with cross streets from N to S; but this regularity is best marked in the districts on the S side and between Argyle Street and George Street and Argyle Street and Sauchiehall Street.

In the south-eastern suburbs, extending for fully a mile in length and with an average breadth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, is the public park of Glasgow Green, all that now remains of the old common ground. It is bounded on the N partly by mean dingy streets, with murky factories, and partly by neat terraces. The streets leading westward are spacious, and for more than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile are not encumbered by buildings on the river bank. Beyond this they are harbour approaches. The areas at the College Station E of High Street, and of George and St Enoch's Squares, break in this district the prevailing density of the street masses. The great West End district displays a fine assemblage of handsome streets, terraces, and crescents, intermixed with open ground and spaces laid out with shrubs. The great lines of thoroughfare from N to S are by Springburn Road, Castle Street, High Street, Saltmarket, Crown Street, and Cathcart Road in the E; and by Garscube or New City Road, Cowcaddens, Renfield Street, Union Street, Jamaica Street, Glasgow Bridge, Bridge Street, and Eglinton Street in the centre and towards the W; and subsidiary lines are by Port Dundas Road and Buchanan Street, and by Glassford Street, Stockwell Street, Victoria Bridge, Main Street (Gorbals), and Pollokshaws Road. The main line of thoroughfare from E to W is by Great Eastern Road, Gallowgate, Trongate, Argyle Street, Main Street (Anderston), and Dumbarton Road. There are also subsidiary lines along both banks of the river, and by Stirling Road, Cathedral Street, Bath Street; by Parliamentary Road and Sauchiehall Street; and by Duke Street, George Street, St Vincent Place, Renfield Street, Cowcaddens, and Great Western Road. The great part of the streets on the S side are, as will be seen from the historical section, much more modern than the central part of the city. The compact districts of the city and the continuous suburbs on the outskirts have separate names, and were either originally separate villages or took their names from separate estates. On the N are Cowcaddens—which takes its name from being the part of the common land which was set apart for the feeding of the town's cattle—Port Dundas, St Rollox—a corruption of St Roche, who had in the district a chapel noticed in the historical section—and Dennistoun; on the E Calton—an old barony—Camlachie, Mile-End, and Bridgeton; on the S Gorbals (an old barony), which has various subdivisions. The lands were left in 1650 by Sir George Douglas in trust to the magistrates, one-half for Hutcheson's Hospital, one-fourth for the Trades House, and one-fourth for the city. The lands were divided in 1789, and the part acquired by the hospital was called Hutchesontown; what fell to the Trades House, Tradeston. Lauriston was built on the hospital ground in the beginning of the present century, and Kingston about the same time on the part belonging to the council. On the W are Blythswoodholm—from the ancient barony of Blythswood; Anderston—from Mr Anderson, who was proprietor of the Stobercross lands in 1725, and laid out the plan of the original village; Finnieston—named after Mr Finnie, a tutor in the family of Mr Orr, who had bought the estate of Anderston, and who laid out a plan for a village about 1765; Sandyford, Kelvinhaugh, and Woodside. Anderston, Finnieston, Gorbals, Hutchesontown, Tradeston, and Kingston were quite recently detached country villages. The suburban villages and burghs still only connected with the main

part of the city by chains of houses or by partly open road, are, on the NW, Maryhill and Keppoch Hill; on the N, Springburn; on the E, Shettleston, Eastmuir, Hogganfield, Provanhall, Tollcross, Parkhead, and Barrochine; on the S, Crosshill, Strathbungo, and Pollokshields; on the WSW, Kinning Park, Govan, Govanhill, and Whiteinch; and on the W, Partick and Hillhead.

Streets and Street Architecture.—The city is in general remarkably well built. The building material is a fine light coloured sandstone, the masonry substantial, and the frontages in most parts lofty and good, though there is often a tendency towards too profuse ornamentation and to a rather factory-like arrangement of windows. The older districts are mostly squalid, and have little or none of the picturesqueness of the older Scotch architecture which gives such a characteristic and quaint aspect to the older portions of other of the old towns of Scotland. Most of the other districts are plain in style, and with nothing to distinguish the appearance of the houses from that of dwellings in any of the other stone-built towns in Britain, though the newer districts show more ornament, some of it running to heaviness and in questionable taste. The older districts about Drygate, High Street, Gallowgate, Bridgeton, Saltmarket, Bridgegate, Trongate, the Wynds, Gorbals, and Calton have been much altered and improved between 1866 and the present time. The operations of the City of Glasgow Union railway and still more of the City Improvement Trust, acting under an act obtained in 1866, have removed ~~altogether~~ or greatly altered and improved a number of narrow and dirty courts, lanes, and streets that were in their old state mere hotbeds of disease and crime, and defied alike the efforts of sanitary inspector and police to improve them. The newest districts of all are ambitious and showy; some parts in very tasteful Italian; others abounding in pillared porches, projecting or divided windows, balconies, and balustrades; while the grand front range on the crown of the hill overlooking the West End Park is in the French style. A strong fondness is shown for pillar decoration even up to the Corinthian and composite, but the type adopted is often poor. The great number of new buildings erected along the principal streets since about 1840 shows a desire for variety of style and profusion of ornament which sometimes lead to rather striking results. While edifices of Norman, Italian, Flemish, and Scottish styles stand side by side with one another and with old plain buildings, a strong lofty ornate iron shell often replaces stonework, and sometimes efforts are made to replace the absence of decoration by glaring effects in paint. These last features are, however, exceptional, and, while no doubt pleasing to the eye of many, they considerably mar the general effect to an eye of even not very severe taste. High Street, Rotten Row, and Drygate retain but few signs of their former grandeur, though the last was once filled with the mansions of the aristocracy of the West. Alas, how are the mighty fallen! One of the best buildings in it now is a well-planned lodging-house erected by the City Improvement Trust, and containing accommodation for 200 persons. Rotten Row (originally *routine* and *rue*, as it was the usual road of the church dignitaries to the Cathedral?) used formerly to contain the residences of several of the prebendaries of the Cathedral. The city gas-works were removed from it in 1872. Bell o' the Brae, the upper part of High Street, has been removed by the Improvement Trust, and the slope of the street lessened. The old name was derived from a bell placed in a small turret at its top, and always tolled at funerals. Duke's Place, adjacent to Drygate, contained an ancient house at one time belonging to the Earl of Lennox, and afterwards to the Duke of Montrose, where Darnley's illness took place, and where Queen Mary visited him. It was removed in 1853. Its connection with the Duke gave name to Duke Street. John Knox Street, extending across the Drygate to Argyle Street, was formed by the City Improvement Trust in 1872. It replaced a cluster of wretched houses called the Rookery, and is overlooked from the brow of the neighbouring Necropolis by John

Knox's Monument. Ladywell Street, in the same neighbourhood, contains a small restored structure over a well, anciently dedicated to the Virgin. Duke Street, a continuation of George Street eastwards to the suburbs, has to the N the district of Dennistoun with pleasant villas. It is not entirely built, and contains the North Prison and the Cattle Market. A road branching off on the left leads to the Alexandra Park. George Street is in line with Duke Street to the W. It is a straight well-built street, and contains the buildings of the Andersonian University. High Street has been very much altered by the action of the Improvement Trust, but still contains in itself and the neighbouring courts a crowded population of the lowest class. A number of buildings densely populated and nearly opposite the station have been pulled down, and their site is now occupied by Canon Street.

Saltmarket, extending about 2 furlongs S in a line with High Street to the river and to the South Prison at Albert Bridge, was once the place of residence of the magnates of Glasgow—the Baillie Nicol Jarvies of their time, and gave lodging to James, Duke of York (afterwards James VII.), when he visited Glasgow. It became the rag fair of the city, and, with some of the streets leading from it, was the abode of people in a condition of the most squalid poverty. Prior to 1822 it contained some old houses, but in that year extensive reconstruction took place with a view to the improvement of the condition of the inhabitants. The effort failed, and no improvement was effected till the operations of the Improvement Trust and the Union railway cut off many of its closes, and almost revolutionised it. On the E side at the N corner of Steel Street was a house where Oliver Cromwell lived when he was in Glasgow. Bridgegate, leading westward from the S part of Saltmarket, also was once a place of high note. It contained the mansions of several noble families, and afterwards the only banks of the city, the Merchants' Hall, and the Assembly Rooms where the Duchess of Douglas used to lead off the Glasgow civic balls in the last century. Here also the Union railway and the Improvement Trust have effected great improvements. St Andrew Square, 120 yards E of Saltmarket, and connected with it by St Andrew Street, was built in the latter part of last century as an aristocratic quarter, and it shows a symmetry worthy of its importance and purpose, an appearance enhanced by St Andrew's Church in the centre. It soon fell into disrepute, and is now hugged on every side by squalid alleys. Loudon Street, extending ESE from the head of Saltmarket, a straight, open, well-built street, was formed at a comparatively recent period. It was intended as a convenient outlet to the SE suburbs to which it leads, partly by the line of Great Hamilton Street, partly by Monteith Row and Glasgow Green. The south-eastern suburbs are Bridgeton, Barrowfield, Mile-End, and Calton. These have mostly a dingy appearance, and contain a considerable number of factories—cotton, linen, jute—and chemical and iron works. They have been improved by the construction of two spacious streets under the Improvement Act. Gallowgate, striking off eastwards from the Cross at an acute angle with London Street, leads to the suburb of Camlachie. It was formerly the principal outlet on the E, but now has little to attract attention except here and there some dwarfish old dwelling almost hidden by the neighbouring houses. About 3 furlongs eastward from the Cross stand the old Barrack buildings, superseded in 1876 by new barracks near Maryhill. Near the Cross it was formerly very disagreeable and even offensive, but the widening and levelling of the street, and the demolition of a number of unsightly tenements at the point where it is crossed by the Union railway, have vastly improved it, as has also the formation of Watson Street. Trongate, the early state of which is noticed in the historical section, was the seat of all the main business of the city so late as the time of the tobacco trade in the latter part of last century. It has everywhere a width of 60 feet or upwards. The buildings are stately, though some of them are old. It con-

tains the Cross Steeple (the tower of the old Tolbooth) the Tontine buildings, the equestrian statue of William III., the Tron Steeple, and an imposing block of buildings (1858) in the Scottish Baronial style which occupies the site of a house where Sir John Moore was born. Trongate and its continuation westward, Argyle Street, are the busiest thoroughfares in Glasgow. Candleriggs, at right angles to Trongate, on the N, is an old street (1722), but it has been thoroughly modernised. It has on the E side the City Hall, and St David's church is at the top. Hutcheson Street and Glassford Street, parallel to Candleriggs, are handsome open streets. The former is named from Hutcheson's Hospital, which stands at its top. It contains also the County Buildings and the City Chambers. Glassford Street (1792) is named from a distinguished merchant of the times of the tobacco trade mentioned by Smollett in his *Humphrey Clinker*. On the W side is the Trades Hall. Stockwell Street, going S to Victoria Bridge, is older, and was long the SW verge of the city.

Argyle Street—mentioned under the name of West Street (as leading from the West Port) in the early part of the 18th century, and under its present name as early as 1777—extends from Trongate westward to Anderston, and is as spacious and stately as Trongate. The centre dates from the beginning of this century, and the western part is subsequent to 1820. The older part has been almost entirely reconstructed. It is a very crowded thoroughfare, and as a seat of business is scarcely surpassed by any street in Europe. Virginia Street (N) was formed in 1753, and was then occupied by mansion-houses. It takes its name from a house called Virginia House, which belonged to a Virginia merchant named Buchanan, and stood on the site now occupied by the Union Bank. Miller Street (N) was opened in 1771, and got its name from the proprietor of the ground. It was also intended for mansions, and Mr Buchanan in his *Desultory Sketches of Glasgow* tells how when it was first laid out no fees were taken off for some time, as it was considered too far out of town, a statement that gives a far better idea of the increase in size of Glasgow within the last century than pages of description. Dunlop Street (S) had at its head of old the Buck's Head Hotel, long a place of high city note. From 1840 to 1868 the Theatre Royal was also here. Queen Street (N) is on the line of the Cow Loan, by which the cows of the inhabitants (kept in a common byre on the site presently occupied by the Royal Exchange) passed to the public pastures at Cowcaddens. It was constructed in the end of last century, and is now one of the best streets in the city. It contains the Inland Revenue Office, the offices of the National Bank, the old Stock Exchange, and the Royal Exchange. At the N end is the station of the North British railway. Buchanan Street (N) is parallel to Queen Street. It was opened in 1778, and took its name from the owner of the ground. At first it was not intended to connect it with Argyle Street, but the plan was afterwards changed. The situation is described in an advertisement as being 'rural and agreeable.' Even so late as 1816 it was the western street of the city. It was occupied by villas, and was so quiet that grass grew abundantly on the carriageway. It is now lined with fine shops and lofty and elegant business tenements. It contains the Western Club, the new Stock Exchange, St George's Church, and the original terminus of the Caledonian railway. The Argyle Arcade passes E from Buchanan Street, and then, turning off at right angles, enters Argyle Street. The block of buildings in Venetian style at the corner of Buchanan Street and Argyle Street was erected in 1873 at a cost of £20,000. St Enoch's Square (S) was originally an aristocratic quarter, with villas, and in the centre were shrubberies. It was gradually given up to business, and about 1850 the open central space was appropriated for a cab stand. At the S side is St Enoch's Church. On the E side is St Enoch's railway station and Hotel. Union Street (N) is, though short, architecturally one of the finest streets in Glasgow, the E side being largely occupied by

magnificent and tasteful warehouses, some in the Grecian style, others with quasi-Egyptian features. Jamaica Street (S) was formed about 1760, and was then in the country. Now it is almost as busy as Argyle Street, and thronged with people and machines passing and re-passing to Glasgow Bridge. W of Union Street and Jamaica Street the cross streets are uniform in character and without any special features. Anderston, to the W of Argyle Street, was founded in 1725, and at first occupied by weavers. It afterwards became the chief seat of the marine steam-engine establishments, and of other manufactures. It is a crowded malodorous sooty place, with very inferior houses.

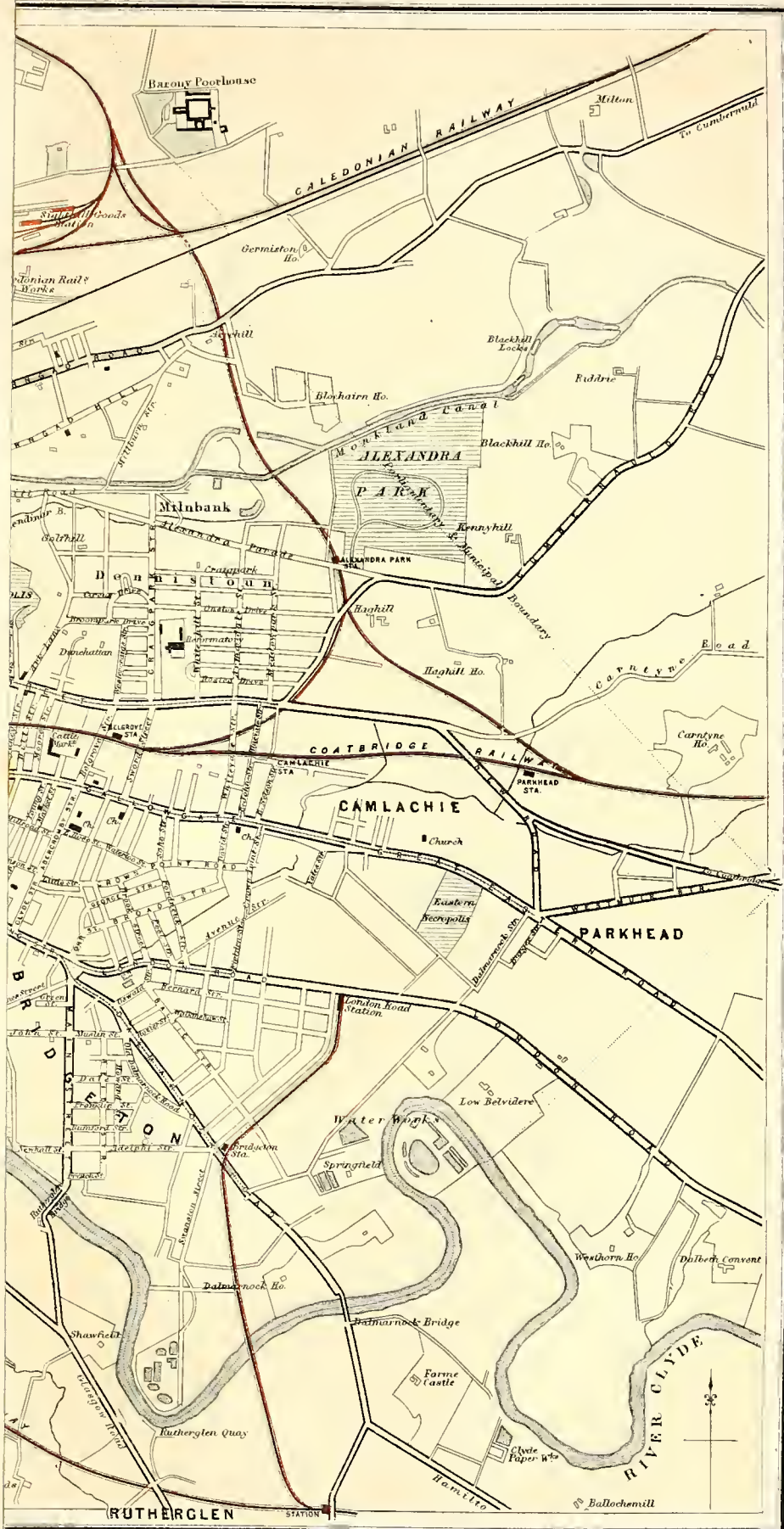
Ingram Street striking eastward from Queen Street opposite the Royal Exchange, was formed in 1777 on the line of the Back Cow Loan. It contains the British Linen Company's Bank, the Union Bank, the Athenæum, Hutcheson's Hospital, the N frontage of the County Buildings, and St David's Church. On the E are Campbell's warehouses completed in 1858, and exhibiting turrets, dormers, and other features of the Scottish Baronial style. Between Ingram Street and George Square is South Hanover Street, which contains a range of five Italian warehouses built for the Macdonalds, a great firm of muslin manufacturers, but lost to them in the monetary crisis of 1857. George Square (1782) was originally surrounded by aristocratic private residences, with a spacious garden in the centre. It became in course of time the centre of crowded thoroughfares, and, in 1865, it was stripped of its central trees, and crossed by numerous paths. The whole space is now open, and there are a number of monuments of those whom the city delights to honour. The post office is on the S side; the Queen Street station of the North British railway on part of the N. On the W side are the offices of the Bank of Scotland and the new Merchants' Hall, while the E side, which is at present occupied by a range of half ruined houses, is by-and-by to be adorned with the new Municipal Buildings.

St Vincent Place, which runs W from the SW corner of George Square, is spacious and open with fine buildings. It contains the main front of the Bank of Scotland, the New Clydesdale Bank, and a very handsome insurance office. St Vincent Street, a continuation of the Place westward, was one of the first of the new western streets, and outstripping the others passed over Blythswood Hill to Anderston. It was originally dwelling-houses, but the E half is now given up for business premises. At its highest point is the St Vincent Street United Presbyterian church. West George Street, parallel to St Vincent Street to the N, has the fine ornamental range of Stirling's warehouses and the Gartsherrie offices, erected about 1860. At the E end is St George's Church. Regent Street, parallel to West George Street, and a number of the cross streets in the same quarter, are handsome and airy and occupied by dwelling-houses. On the summit of the high ground at the W end of Regent Street is Blythswood Square, a spacious opening surrounded by dwelling-houses. There is a central enclosure of grass, and at the SW corner is St Jude's Episcopal church. Bath Street runs W from Buchanan Street. The buildings at the E end are devoted to business, but the rest of it is occupied by dwelling-houses, a number of hotels, and several churches.

Sauchiehall Street, at first parallel to Bath Street and then turning WSW to the vicinity of Kelvingrove Park, was, till 1830, a quiet narrow suburban thoroughfare called Sauchiehall Road. The eastern part is now a plain spacious business street with some fine shops. The western part comprises a fine series of villas, terraces, and crescents, with lawns and shrubberies in front. It stands to Argyle Street very much in the same relation as Oxford Street in London does to the Strand. The square blocks of buildings to the S in Renfield Street, Nile Street, and West Regent Street are known as Victoria Buildings. The style is an imposing combination of the old Scottish and Flemish styles. The buildings which are 241 feet in length and 92 in height, and contain upwards of 420 windows, were erected in 1860

by Archibald Orr Ewing, Esq., and contain warehouses, shops, counting-rooms, and public offices. On the S side of the street, near the centre of the business part, are Caledonian Buildings, a picturesque erection in rich Italian style, and here also stands the Institute of the Fine Arts where are held the Glasgow Art Exhibitions. It is a building in the Greek style, plain but dignified. At the E end are the Royalty and Gaiety Theatres. From the N side of Sauchiehall Street, opposite Wellington Street, there is communication with Cowcaddens by a series of arcades called the Wellington Arcade. They are much the same as the Argyle Arcade, but not quite in such good style. Cowcaddens was, as has been already mentioned, the common pasture for the cattle belonging to the citizens. It is now a compactly built and densely populated district. It contains the Theatre Royal, the Grand Theatre, and the Free Church Normal School. N of Cowcaddens on an elevated ridge is Port Dundas, where is the harbour of the Forth and Clyde and the Monkland Canals. The appearance of the lines of boats amid lofty houses on the crest of a ridge some 60 feet above the adjacent level is somewhat peculiar. Port Dundas is mainly a place of commerce and manufacture, and has large warehouses and granaries. There are here a very large distillery and grain, flour, and saw mills. Garnet Hill, flanking the N side of Sauchiehall Street, near the centre, rises so steeply in some parts as to be very inconvenient for carriages and traffic, but is nevertheless covered with streets of a genteel class. It commands views of the city and south-western suburbs better and more extensive than even those from Blythswood Square. The western part of Sauchiehall Street and the districts round are known collectively as the Crescents. The district measures about 5 furlongs by 3, and contains numerous terraces which are well and uniformly built with houses of good style, mostly varieties of Italian, set off by the lawns and shrubs. On the higher ground near Park Circus, and overlooking the whole district, rise the tower of Park church and the campanile of the Free Church College. Sandyford lying beyond, and occupying the district between the Clyde and the Kelvin, has a number of genteel streets.

From Cowcaddens the line of street is extended westward by the New City Road and the Great Western Road. The tract to the N of this was till 1830 quite open, but it is now largely built on. Across the Kelvin lies the separate burgh of Hillhead, the whole of which is of quite recent structure. It covers an area of about 5 by 4 furlongs. The streets are wide and airy, and most of them have good houses; while there are a number of terraces, with grass plots and trees in front. The Botanic Gardens are in Hillhead, on the N side of the Great Western Road. SW of this is the burgh of Partick, extending towards the Clyde. It is large enough and populous enough to outrival many a provincial town that plumes itself on its importance. The part towards the river is occupied by densely-populated streets, the denizens of which are somewhat noted for their rough character; but on the rising-ground to the N are immense numbers of detached or semi-detached villas, which render this district one of the prettiest and pleasantest about Glasgow. Govan, on the S side of the Clyde opposite Partick, was once almost a rival of Glasgow. It is about a mile in length by 2 furlongs in breadth, and lies along the bank of the river. The older parts of it show plain cottages, now somewhat dingy; the newer parts show well-built streets and neat villas. The bank of the river is occupied by ship-building yards, and the place has also a silk factory and a fine church steeple, modelled after that of Stratford-on-Avon. Gorbals, which lies E of Govan along the S bank of the Clyde, is the largest and most populous district in the city, and is indeed large enough of itself to rival Aberdeen or Dundee. It might in every way be described as the Southwark of Glasgow. It measures about 2 miles by 1 mile, and has, in connection with new manufactures, with railway works, and with harbour works, spread rapidly and widely between 1835



and the present time. It comprises the districts of Plantation, Kinning Park, Kingston, Tradeston, Laurieston, and Hutchesontown. Some idea of the rapid growth of these districts may be gathered from the fact that, between 1861 and 1871, the population of Kinning Park increased from 651 to 7217. The streets are mostly regular, but vary very much in style. Some of them, leading to Pollokshields, Crosshill, and Mount Pleasant, are handsome and good. Eglinton Street and Victoria Road, leading from Glasgow Bridge to Queen's Park, is a fine line of thoroughfare. Crosshill, close to the Queen's Park, not long since a mere village, is rapidly becoming a thriving town of villas.

Gorbals proper is a name sometimes given to the parts of Laurieston and Hutchesontown adjoining the Clyde near Victoria Bridge. Its chief thoroughfare used to be a wretched old, narrow, and tortuous street called Main Street, ribbed with closes of the most squalid and dismal order, every house in which was overcrowded to an alarming extent. At that time it was such a hot-bed of quarrels and disturbance that it was known as 'Little Ireland.' The City Improvement Trust has, however, driven a new street with a width of 70 feet straight over the old site of Main Street and its closes, and it has also formed a series of new streets from Kingston Dock to the E end of Hutchesontown. At the intersection of this line with Main Street a sort of square has been formed, measuring about 200 by 180 feet, and known as Gorbals Cross. Hutchesontown farther E still is about 6 by 4 furlongs, and has of late years been very much modified by the operations of the City Union railway, which passes through the western part of it. It contains a number of cotton factories and an iron-work, with blast furnaces that send up a continuous glare.

History.—Unlike many of the populous and enterprising towns of the present day, Glasgow can boast of a history which proves that, even in those remote times when trade and commerce were unknown, it was a place of considerable importance. The name Glasgow does not appear till the 12th century, but there were two villages called Deschu and Cathures on the same site. These names, however, bore so little resemblance to the present form, that the connection was difficult to trace. M'Ure, the earliest historian of Glasgow, says that 'it is called Glasgow because in the Highland or Irish language Glasgow signifies a grayhound or a gray-smith.' The *New Statistical* takes gray-smith or dark gien, the latter referring to the ravine at the Molendinar Burn. Wade, in his *History of Glasgow*, gives Welsh *glas*, 'green,' and *coed*, 'a wood'—the green wood. But Mr Macgeorge, in his *Old Glasgow*, seems to have solved the difficulty. He suggests that the transcribers of the old MSS. mistook *cl* for *d*, and so wrote Deschu instead of Cleschu, from which comes Gleschu, and hence Glasgu and Glasgow (*Glas*, 'green,' and *ghu*, 'beloved,' the name being therefore the beloved green place). In the early part of the Christian era we find the district inhabited by a tribe called the Damnonii, who were, during the time the Romans held the Wall of Antoninus, under Roman rule within the province of Valentia. This wall, in its course from Old Kilpatrick on the Clyde to Blackness, passed a short distance to the N of Glasgow; and there are also the remains of a large camp, said to be Roman, on the lands of Camphill, near the battle-ground of Langside, about 2 miles S of the city. Probably there were Roman garrisons at stations scattered among the conquered tribes behind the wall, and of these one is said to have been at Glasgow; but nothing except the vague tradition of its existence is known, not even its name. When the Romans retired, the district became part of the Cumbrian British kingdom of Strathclyde; but the important place in this connection is DUMBARTON, then the chief town, and called Alclyde or the Rock of the Clyde. St Ninian—who was trained at Rome, and founded the church of WHITHORN in 397—according to the 12th century *Life of St Kentigern* by Jocelyn of Furness, established a primitive church and consecrated

a burial-ground at a place called Cathures, where Glasgow Cathedral now stands. This was about the beginning of the 5th century, but his influence seems to have passed away with himself; and when Deschu next emerges from obscurity, it is in connection with its later and locally more famous saint, Kentigern or Mungo, who made his appearance in the district somewhere near the middle of the 6th century, and probably about 543 A.D. St Kentigern or Mungo was the son of Ewen ap Urien or Eugenius, a prince of the Britons of Strathclyde—according to some the King of Cumbria—and Thenew, daughter of Loth, King of Northumbria, or, according to others, King of the Lothians, to which he is supposed to have given name. Though Loth was 'a man half pagan,' his daughter had become a convert to Christianity, and, according to the legend, in her zeal for her new faith, became desirous of rivaling the virginal honour and maternal blessedness of the Virgin Mary. In carrying out her purpose she scorned all suitors, Prince Eugenius, who had her father's influence to back him, among the rest. To escape from farther trouble, she at last fled to a remote part of the kingdom, and concealed herself in the lowly guise of a swineherd. Prince Eugenius, however, followed her and found her, and she returned to her father's court, only to be relentlessly condemned to death on account of her condition. Though she denied all crime, her father refused to listen to her prayers for life, and handed her over to the executioners to be stoned to death. They preferred the easier plan of casting her over a precipice, Dumpender or Traprain Law, but she escaped unhurt. This was considered clear proof of sorcery, and she was put into a coracle, which was taken down the Forth to the Isle of May and there set adrift; but this was no more fatal to her than the former attempt, for a shoal of fishes made their appearance at this opportune moment and carried the boat on their backs to the shallow water at Culross, on the N side of the Firth of Forth. Here Thenew landed and gave birth to a son, and both mother and child were brought by some of the country people to St Serf or Servanus, a disciple of St Palladius, who had here established a little monastery.* He received them into his household, where the infant received his nurture, and was taught the rudiments of his faith. The boy, named Kentigern (Welsh *cyn*, 'chief,' and *teyrn*, 'lord'), turned out so well as he grew up, that he became a great favourite with the aged Serf, who gave him the pet name of Mungu (Welsh *mwyn*, 'amiable,' and *cu*, 'dear'), whence came the second name of 'Mungo,' by which the saint is now probably better known than by the name of Kentigern. As he grew in years and knowledge, he displayed a faculty for working miracles which soon attracted attention. He restored to life a robin-redbreast whose head had been cut off; one winter night when the fire was quenched by his enemies, he kindled it again with a frozen branch which he blew into a flame; during harvest the cook died and there was no one to provide food for the reapers, whereupon St Serf himself came and enjoined his Mungo either to restore the cook to life or to fill his place, a command which he obeyed by bringing the cook to life again. Obeying a monition of the Spirit, he secretly left Culross to devote himself to work in other places, and went southward, the waters of the Forth opening to allow him to pass. He was followed by St Serf, who, looking forward to him as his successor, begged him to return; but feeling his duty to lie elsewhere, he would not go back. Journeying westward, he found, at a place called Kernach, an aged Christian named Fergus, to whom it had been revealed that he should not die until he had seen one who was to bring back the district to the faith of St Ninian, and who, almost as soon as he saw St Mungo, fell dead on the ground. Taking the body with him in a cart drawn by two wild bulls, the saint proceeded on his journey till he reached Deschu and Cathures on the banks of the Clyde,

* The anachronism involved in this portion of the legend has been already noticed under CULROSS.

and here, in the churchyard consecrated by St Ninian, he buried Fergus. His fame must have either gone before him or must have spread very rapidly, for he was almost immediately visited by the king and the leading men of Strathclyde, who begged him to become their religious guide. The saint, who was only twenty-five, pleaded his youth as an excuse; but they were determined to have him, and he was consecrated by a bishop brought from Ireland for the purpose. His habits were very ascetic, for he is said to have been in the habit of often rising in the middle of the night and rushing into the Molendinar Burn, where he remained in the water, no matter what the season or the weather, till he had recited the whole of the Psalms of David. He still retained miraculous power. A young man who scoffed at him was killed suddenly by a falling weight; he sowed sand and a crop of fine grain grew; he ploughed a field with a team consisting of a wolf and a stag. At length, however, he became involved in a quarrel with the king—Morken—because in answer to a mocking taunt of his majesty he had actually caused the Clyde to sweep the contents of the king's barns at Cathures up the Molendinar Burn to Deschu. Morken shortly after, using violence to the saint, was killed by being flung from his horse, and the saint, to escape the vengeance of the king's relatives, had to flee to Wales. Here, after remaining for a time with St David, he founded a monastery, and gathered about him a band of disciples at the place now known, from the most celebrated of his followers, as St Asaph's. The victory of Arthuret (573) placed Rydderch Hael on the throne of Strathclyde, and he at once despatched an embassy to Wales to St Mungo to urge him to return to his old abode on the banks of the Clyde, and, the effort succeeding, the saint's power became greater than before. His miraculous gift continued, and was exemplified in a very wonderful way in connection with the queen. This lady, named Langueth, had received from her husband at their marriage a peculiar ring, of which she was not so careful as she should have been, and which she had entrusted to the keeping of a soldier with whom she was in some way connected. The king one day found the soldier sleeping, and noticed the ring on his finger, and, his anger being roused at the small value the queen thus seemed to set upon the jewel, he took it from the man's finger, and casting it into the river, went straightway to the queen and told her he wished for the ring. She urged delay, and sent at once for it, but it was, of course, not to be found; and her majesty in great dismay applied to the saint, who forthwith came to her rescue. He told her to cause a fishing-line to be cast into the Clyde, when the first fish that was caught would be found to have the ring either in its mouth or in its stomach. This turned out exactly as he had said, and the ring being thus restored the jealous monarch was satisfied.



Seal of Glasgow.

This incident has given the city the main features of its armorial bearings, while other incidents in St Mungo's life have supplied the whole. The arms, as settled by the Lord Lyon, King of Arms, and described in his

patent granted at Edinburgh on 25 Oct. 1866, are:—'Argent, on a mount in base vert au oak tree proper, the stem at the base thereof surmounted by a salmon on its back, also proper, with a signet ring in its mouth, or; on the top of the tree a redbreast, and on the sinister fess point an ancient hand-bell, both also proper. Above the shield is to be placed a suitable helmet, with a mantling gules, doubled argent, and issuing out of a wreath of the proper liveries is to be set for crest the half-length figure of S. Kentigern, affronté, vested and mitred, his right hand raised in the act of benediction, and having in his left hand a crozier, all proper: in a compartment below the shield are to be placed for supporters two salmon proper, each holding in its mouth a signet ring, or; and in the escrol entwined with the compartment this motto, "Let Glasgow flourish." The salmon and the ring are connected with the foregoing story; the tree is the branch with which the monastery fire was lighted; the bird is the robin that was miraculously restored to life; and the bell is the consecrated one that was brought from Rome by St Mungo when he visited the sacred city in his later years, and which was placed in the college buildings, and preserved in Glasgow till the Reformation, or perhaps to a later date. It was called St Mungo's Bell, and was tolled through the city to warn the inhabitants to pray for the repose of a departed soul. These tokens appear on the seals of the bishops of Glasgow in the 12th and 13th centuries, from which they were transferred to the common seal of the city in the beginning of the 14th. This at least seems a probable explanation, and as such it is now accepted in preference to the fanciful theory propounded by Cleland in his *Rise and Progress of Glasgow*, where he says, 'The tree is emblematical of the spreading of the Gospel: its leaves being represented as for the healing of the nations. The bird is also typical of that glorious event, so beautifully described under the similitude of the winter being passed, and the rain over and gone, the time of the singing of birds being come, and the voice of the turtle heard in our land. Bells for calling the faithful to prayers, and other holy ordinances of the Church, have been considered so important in Roman Catholic countries, that for several centuries past the right of consecration has been conferred on them by the dignitaries of the Church. That religion might not absorb the whole insignia of the town, the trade, which at that time was confined to fishing and curing salmon, came in for its share, and this circumstance gave rise to the idea of giving the salmon a place in the arms of the city.' The motto, which is said to have been in its original form 'Let Glasgow flourish by the preaching of the word,' traditionally takes its origin from a mound which the saint raised miraculously at the Dovehill E of the Cross, to enable him to get an elevation from which to preach to the crowd. Glasgow was to rise and flourish as this mound had done. The motto does not, however, seem to have been in use previous to 1699.

The rest of the saint's life is little more than a record of the miracles he performed, not only in Strathclyde, but all over the country, his travels being widely extended, and on more than one occasion reaching as far as Rome, where he was kindly received by the Pope and confirmed in his bishopric. The one historic event of his later years appears to be his visit from Columba on the banks of the Molendinar about the year 584, when the saints interchanged their pastoral staves. His death took place probably in 612, and he was buried, according to the monkish chronicler, at the right hand side of the high altar of the cathedral. See the two Lives of St Kentigern edited by Bishop Forbes in vol. v. of *The Historians of Scotland* (Edinb. 1874), and vol. ii., pp. 197-198, of Dr Skene's *Celtic Scotland* (Edinb. 1877).

The successors of St Mungo are involved in obscurity, though no doubt the sanctity pertaining to the resting-place of the bones of so holy a man would for a time keep his establishment together, and help to increase the size of the village close by. It must have suffered, however, in the struggle against the supremacy of

the Roman Church, and probably also in the commotions and strife produced by the incursions of the Danes, as well as in the contest in which the kingdom of Strathclyde disappeared and the country passed under the sway of the king of the Scots. Whatever the cause, so at least it was; and, just as in the case of Lichfield, the records of the see of Glasgow disappear for full 500 years. 'After St Mungo,' says M'Ure, a quaint early historian of Glasgow, 'for many ages the Episcopal see was overrun with heathenism and barbarity till the reign of Alexander I.' When Alexander succeeded to the throne in 1107, he bestowed on his younger brother David, Prince of Cumbria, all the territory S of the Forth except the Lothians; and as David inherited all his mother's zeal for religion, he set himself to look after the spiritual condition of his subjects as vigorously as after their temporal welfare. The saintly character of St Mungo, and his connection with Glasgow, very soon attracted David's attention, and in 1115 he restored the see, and appointed his tutor and chaplain John (commonly called Achaius) the first of the new line of bishops. John, who was a man of learning and ability, as well as with considerable knowledge of the world, for he had travelled extensively on the Continent, was at first somewhat unwilling to accept the proffered promotion, but at last yielded to the prince's wishes, and was consecrated by Pope Paschal II., to whom he was well known. An inquisition 'concerning the lands belonging to the church of Glasgow,' a copy of which exists in the chartulary of Glasgow, was made in 1120. In this it is set forth that 'various disturbances, everywhere arising,' had 'not only destroyed the church and her possessions, but, wasting the whole country, driven the inhabitants into exile;' and that the inhabitants, thus left to themselves, had followed the manners of the Gentiles and lived 'like brutes;' but that now 'God sent unto them David as their prince,' who was to set this scandalous state of matters right, and who for that purpose had appointed John as their bishop. John, it goes on to say, was frightened at their barbarity and their abominable sins, but had been constrained by the Pope to enter upon the burdensome charge; and so the Prince had caused all the lands formerly belonging to the church of Glasgow to be found out and made over to the new bishop, that he might have sinews for his struggle with the wrong. The bishop had more trouble, too, than what merely arose from the condition of his see, for he got involved in a quarrel about church supremacy with the Archbishop of York, who claimed to be metropolitan of Scotland, and adduced in support of that claim a record (strongly, and with good cause, suspected of being a forgery) of three bishops of Glasgow consecrated at York in the 11th century. John resisted the York claims, and was so sorely tried that he quitted his see for the purpose of proceeding to the Holy Land. The Pope, however, ordered him to return, and 1124 found the good bishop not only settled again, but beginning to replace the primitive church of St Mungo by a statelier erection, of which some parts were of stone. The new cathedral was consecrated in presence of his royal patron, who was now King of Scotland, on 7 July 1136. The Prince had, on his accession to the throne, made large donations to the establishment, and he now further conferred on it the lands of Perdeyc [Partick], which still form part of the episcopal belongings, though they have passed into the hands of the University. According to the *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, 'the king, David I., gave to the church the land of Perdeyc [Partick], which was soon afterwards erected, along with the church of Guvan [Govan], into a prebend of the cathedral. In addition to the long list of possessions*

restored to Glasgow upon the verdict of the assize of inquest, this saintly King granted to the bishop the church of Renfrew; Guvan, with its church; the church of Cadiliou [Cadzow]; the tithe of his cane or duties paid in cattle and swine throughout Strathgrif, Cuningham, Kyle, and Carrick; and the eighth penny of all pleas of court throughout Cumbria (which included the greater part of Scotland S of the Forth and Clyde, as well as the English county of Cumberland). The bishop also acquired the church of Lochorwort, near Borthwick in Lothian, from the Bishop of St Andrews, the King and Prince present and consenting.' David, the sainted son of St Margaret, was the greatest benefactor known in the annals of the see of Glasgow, and this is only one example of that liberality in gifting royal possessions to the Church which earned him from James VI. the character of 'ane sair sanct for the croon.' At the time of the consecration of the cathedral, 'the diocese was divided into two archdeaconries of Glasgow and Teviotdale, and for the first time there were appointed a dean, sub-dean, chancellor, treasurer, sacrist, chanter, and sub-chanter, all of whom had prebends settled upon them out of the gifts received from the King.' Bishop John died on 28 May 1147, after having held the see for the long period of thirty-two years. He was succeeded by Bishop Herbert, in whose time the strife with York was finally ended by Pope Alexander III., who decided that the only controlling power over the Church of Scotland was the see of Rome. He died in 1164, in which year also Malcolm IV. made proclamation that tithes were to be paid in the bishopric of Glasgow just as elsewhere. Herbert was succeeded by Ingram, who died in 1174; and was in turn succeeded by Joceline, abbot of the Cistercian monastery of Melrose, who was consecrated at Clairvaux, in France, on 1 June 1175, by Esceline, the Pope's legate. He is reputed on all hands to have been a worthy and liberal-minded prelate, and his actions prove him to have been one of the greatest, if not the greatest, of the occupants of the episcopal throne of Glasgow. Above all others ought he to be held in happy remembrance by the citizens of Glasgow, for, by a charter obtained from William the Lion about 1180, the first start was given to the growth of Deschu into something more than a village. By this charter Glasgow was constituted a burgh of barony, holding of the bishop; and the King granted and confirmed 'to God and St Kentigern, and Joceline, Bishop of Glasgow, and all his successors for ever, that they shall hold a burgh at Glasgow, with a weekly market on Thursday, fully and freely, with all freedoms, liberties, and customs which any of my burghs throughout the whole of my kingdom enjoy.' Subsequently, about 1190, the bishop obtained for his burgh the further privilege of 'a fair to be kept at Glasgow, and to be held every year for ever, from the octave of the Apostles Peter and Paul, for the space of eight days complete, with' the King's 'full protection, and with every freedom and all other liberties belonging and granted to fairs throughout the whole of' his 'dominions, as fully and freely as all fairs are or ought to be held in any of' his 'dominions.' The octave of St Peter and St Paul fell on 6 July, and on that date the fair is still kept up with unvarying regularity, the only difference from the olden time being, that, instead of being held for business purposes, it is now characterised by the total want of it, Glasgow Fair being in those days the annual holidays, when labour is suspended and the industrious thousands enjoy a few days' recreation. While thus mindful of the temporal benefit of those under his charge, he was no less diligent in matters relating to their spiritual care. In 1192 the church built by Bishop John was burned, and so complete was the destruction that it is evident the greater portion must have been constructed of wood, though, judging from the fragments of Norman architecture that have since been dug up, some part at least was of stone. Joceline at once set himself to the task of rearing a new and more substantial edifice. He obtained a royal edict from his ever-ready patron, King William, which expressed the King's sympathy with the ruined condition

* Viz.:—Carlevien, Cameaw, Cameahethyn, Lengartheyn, Pathel, Asserhe, Canclut, Chefernenuat, Carnetheyn, Carvil, Qnendal, Abercarf, Meeheyn, Plannichel, Stobo, Pentiacob, Alerumba, Keveonum, Lilleseliva, Hodelm, Edyngahum, Abermele, Drivesdale, Colchtam, Kevertrole, Aschib, Brumeseheyd, Keversgyrt; in Peehles, one caruate of land and a church; in Kincayrd, one caruate of land and a church; in Mereboda, one caruate of land and a church.

of the church, which 'consumed by fire,' required 'the most ample expenditure for its repairs,' and charged all his servants throughout the kingdom to give what help they could to the 'fraternity' (a committee for gathering subscriptions?) appointed by the bishop. Aid was invoked from the pious all over Europe; and Joceline's appeal was so generously answered, that the present beautiful crypt known by his name was consecrated in 1197, on the octave of St Peter and St Paul, other two bishops besides Joceline himself taking part in the ceremony. In the crypt a tomb was erected, with a votive altar, dedicated to St Mungo. The merit has also been assigned to Joceline of having built the superincumbent choir and lady chapel; but it seems now proved that these were only commenced by him, and were completed by his successors. Still the honour belongs to him of being the founder of the existing magnificent and venerable structure, for it is certain that no part of the church built by Bishop John now remains above ground. After having held office for twenty-four years, Joceline died on 17 March 1199, and was buried on the right side of the choir. The next three bishops seem to have done little or nothing for the rising burgh; but in the time of the next bishop, Walter, a contest took place with Dumbarton and Rutherglen, both by that time royal burghs, with regard to tolls and customs. A royal charter had granted exemption to the bishop and his people from the dues levied by these places, and this the royal burghs resented and opposed as an infringement of their privileges; but, notwithstanding all their efforts, the bishop was powerful enough to obtain an edict declaring that his burgesses 'were entitled to trade in Lennox and Argyll as freely as the men of Dumbarton,' and Rutherglen was prohibited from levying toll or custom nearer Glasgow than the cross of Shettleston. Bishop Walter died in 1232, and was succeeded by William de Bondington, who pushed on the building of the cathedral, and in whose time the choir was either altogether or almost finished. A special canon was passed at a provincial council of the clergy, commending the work to the benevolence of the faithful, and promising certain indulgences to all who should contribute. This Bishop William, who also held the office of chancellor to King Alexander II. during the latter half of his reign, was a munificent prelate, and, besides his exertions on behalf of the cathedral, he aided, in 1246, in establishing at Glasgow a monastery of friars of the order of St Dominic (Black Friars). Their church, which is said to have rivalled the cathedral itself, was dedicated to the blessed Virgin and St John the Evangelist; and when the building commenced, Pope Innocent IV. issued a bull of forty days' indulgence to all who should contribute to its completion. The church stood on the E side of High Street, and must have been a fine old building. McUre declares that it was 'the ancientest building of Gothic kind of work that could be seen in the whole kingdom, as was observed by Mr Miln, the architect to King Charles I., who, when he surveyed it in 1638, declared that it had not its parallel in all Scotland, except Whittairn in Galloway.' Even in 1638, however, it must have lost some of its old grandeur, for at the time of the Reformation it was deserted and probably injured; and on 24 April 1574 it was 'statute, thoct gude, and ordainit, be the provest, baillies, and counsaile that the vestir ruinous gavill of the Blackfreir kirk and the stanes thereof be tain down' and sold, and the proceeds applied to mending the windows and the minister's seat 'in the said kirk.' The latter building survived till 1670, when, having been struck by lightning, it was taken down and replaced by the old College or Blackfriars church, which is now also gone. The adjoining 'place' or monastery of the friars was largely and richly endowed. When King Edward I. of England remained in Glasgow for a fortnight in the autumn of 1301, he was lodged in the monastery of the Friars Preachers, from which it may be inferred that it was the only building in the town capable of accommodating the monarch and his train. Although his residence was with the friars,

however, Edward, as became one desirous of being reputed a pious king, was constant in his offerings at the high altar and the shrine of St Mungo. The accounts of Edward's wardrobe show that he requited the hospitality of the brethren with a payment of six shillings. No vestiges of the monastery now remain. It occupied the site of the old university, near the place now occupied by the Midland Railway Company's offices.

Bishop William died in 1258, and his two successors are of very little importance or influence, one of them being indeed so obnoxious to his flock that he resided at Rome. In 1273, however, Robert Wishart or Wischard, a man of eminence and a member of the council of Alexander III., became bishop. Unlike his predecessors his services were of a national rather than of a local nature. Being, after the death of the king, appointed one of the lords of regency, he took a vigorous part in the struggle for national independence; and in these perilous times no man exerted himself with more ardour or a purer patriotism towards the preservation of the independence of his country from the assaults of Edward I. It was in Glasgow during his episcopate that Wallace was captured on 5 Aug. 1305 by Sir Alexander Monteith, and carried off to Dumbarton, thence a week later to be taken to London for trial and execution; and Wishart himself, although imprisoned by the English, and so cruelly treated that he became blind, yet lived to see the cause for which he had struggled entirely successful, and Robert the Bruce firmly seated on the Scottish throne. 'The affectionate sympathy expressed by the King (Robert the Bruce) for the bishop would serve to give us some insight into his character, even if the history of Robert Wishart were not so well known. It was a time when strong oppression on the one side made the other almost forget the laws of good faith and humanity. Our bishop did homage to the Suzerain and transgressed it; he swore fidelity over and over again to the King of England, and as often broke his oath. He kept no faith with Edward. He preached against him; and when the occasion offered, he buckled on his armour like a Scotch baron and fought against him. But let it not be said that he changed sides as fortune changed. When the weak Baliol renounced his allegiance to his overlord, the bishop, who knew both, must have divined to which side victory would incline, and yet he opposed Edward. When Wallace, almost single-handed, set up the standard of revolt against the all-powerful Edward, the Bishop of Glasgow immediately joined him. When Robert Bruce, friendless and a fugitive, raised the old war-cry of Scotland, the bishop supported him. Bruce was proscribed by Edward and under the anathema of the Church. The bishop assuaged him for the sacrilegious slaughter of Comyn (in the Greyfriars' Church at Dumfries), and prepared the robes and royal banner for his coronation. Wishart was taken prisoner in the castle of Cupar, which he had held against the English in 1306, and was not liberated till after Bannockburn. . . . The bishop had grown blind in prison.' Notwithstanding his activity in national matters he took also an interest in his cathedral, for he seems to have made arrangements for a supply of timber for the erection of a steeple, and part of this, curiously, he had procured from Edward himself; indeed one of the charges preferred by the English king against the bishop was 'that he had used timber which he [Edward] had allowed him for building a steeple to his cathedral, in constructing engines of war against the King's castles, and especially the castle of Kirkintilloch.' So greatly was Edward's anger roused against the patriotic bishop that, had not fear of exciting the ire and resentment of the Pope restrained his hand, he would probably have put him to death. Wishart was, along with Bruce's queen and daughter, exchanged for the Earl of Hereford, who had been captured in Bothwell Castle by Edward Bruce immediately after the Battle of Bannockburn. The severity of his treatment, however, had proved too much for him, and he died in Nov. 1316, and was buried in the cathedral between the altars of St Peter and St Andrew. During the earlier

part of the national strife, an English garrison was quartered in the bishop's castle near the cathedral, and many of the older historians, following Blind Harry, make Glasgow the scene, in 1300, of a desperate conflict between the English and the Scots. However much the details may be open to question, there is probably some foundation of fact for the incident, though the blind bard has undoubtedly indulged his usual tendency to such exaggeration as would magnify the exploits of his hero. Edward, it is stated, had appointed one of his creatures named Anthony Beck or Beik Bishop of Glasgow during the captivity of Robert Wishart, and a large English force, under Earl Percy, was stationed in the neighbourhood of the cathedral, both for the purpose of supporting the bishop in his new dignity and of overawing the discontented inhabitants of the western shires. Wallace, who was in possession of Ayr, after the burning of the barns, gathered his men and addressed them,—

'Ye know that thar wes set
Sic law as this now into Glasgow toun
Be byschope Beik and Persye off renoun,
Tharfor I will in haist we thidder fair.'

He first summoned the men of Ayr,

'And gaiff commaund in generall to thaim aw.
In keepyng that suld tak the housis off Ayr,
And hald it haill quhill tyme that we her mayr.'

And that place being thus left safe, started with his company of 300 and made in hot haste for Glasgow. They pushed on so fast that they by

'Glasgow bryg that byggyt was off tree,
Weyll passit our or Sotheroun mycht thaim se.'

After crossing the bridge Wallace divided his followers into two bodies, one of which, led by himself, marched by the High Street; while the other, under the Laird of Auchinleck, 'for he the passage kend,' went by St Mungo's Lane and the Drygate. Percy had a force of 1000 men, and with these between Bell o' the Brae and the site of the old university he met the body under Wallace. While the battle was doubtful the other body came rushing on from the Drygate, Percy being cut down by Wallace himself. The English were seized with a panic, and fled in all directions, notwithstanding that they were 'gud men off wer' like 'all Northumyrland.'

The three bishops who held the see from 1317 to 1336 need merely a passing mention, but the next bishop, William Rae, who held office from 1337 to 1367, has the honour of having erected the first bridge of Glasgow. From Blind Harry's account of the Battle of Bell o' the Brae, it would seem that there was a wooden bridge across the river; but this Bishop Rae was able, notwithstanding the impoverished condition of the diocese, between 1345 and 1350, to replace by a stone bridge of eight arches, which, though only 12 feet wide, was long looked on as a marvel of architectural skill. A pious lady of the family of Lochoy, who had some property in the burgh, bore the expense of one arch, and besides erected a leper's hospital, afterwards known as St Ninian's Hospital, in the Gorbals district. The bridge, known as Stockwell Bridge, remained till 1777, when it was repaired and widened to 22 feet, and it was again repaired in 1821, but it had become so shaky and unsuitable that in 1845 it was condemned, and in 1847 was replaced by Victoria Bridge. The bishop who succeeded Rae was Walter Wardlaw, who died in 1387. He was followed by Matthew Glendinning, in whose time the wooden spire of the cathedral was struck by lightning and destroyed. He made preparations for the erection of a new stone spire, but died before anything was done. He died in 1408, and left the carrying out of the work to the new bishop, William Lauder. The spire, as then constructed up to the first battlement, still remains, and forms a magnificent and fitting monument of the taste and skill with which it was designed and carried out. Lauder also laid the foundation of the chapter-house. He died in 1425, and was succeeded by Bishop John Cameron (supposed to be of the family

of Lochiel), then Provost of Lincluden and secretary to the King. On his appointment to the bishopric he was promoted to the chancellorship, which he held till 1440. His generosity and large expenditure in connection with his see won for him the title of 'the Magnificent,' and he seems to have deserved it, though, according to Pitcottie, he was by no means an amiable man; for by this writer the bishop is described as 'the principal ruler of the prince and court to all mischief and innocent slaughter done in thir troublous times. . . . For he counselled them to exercise all such scathing and oppression upon the realm as he had done himself upon the poor tenants of Glasgow.' He resumed the building of the chapter-house, and either extended or completed various other portions of the cathedral (including the spire), as may be seen by the carvings of his arms still existing on several portions of the structure. Cameron also built the 'great tower' of the bishop's palace in Glasgow. During his incumbency the episcopal see was in the zenith of its temporal glory and power. The prebendaries, originally seven, now numbered thirty-two, and the revenues were very large. With a view of adding dignity to the episcopal court, he ordained that the prebendaries should reside in the neighbourhood of the cathedral church, and in consequence that portion of the city was extended and adorned by their comfortable mansions and orchards. A number of their houses remained in good condition till the close of the last century, and a few even later, though in a dingy and dilapidated condition. By contemporary writers the court of Bishop Cameron is spoken of as almost rivalling that of the monarch himself, from the great number of dignified ecclesiastics and noblemen of the first consideration whom he drew around him. 'He was,' says Pagan, 'fond of celebrating the great festivals of the Church, and on these occasions he entered the choir through the nave by the great western door (recently opened up), preceded by many high officials, one of whom bore his silver crozier or pastoral staff, and the others carried costly maces and other emblems. These were followed by the members of the chapter, and the procession moved on amidst the ringing of bells, the pealing of the great organ, and the vocal swell of the choristers, who were gorgeously arrayed in vestments of high price; the Te Deum was then sung and high mass celebrated. On certain highly solemn occasions it pleased the prelate to cause the holy relics belonging to the church to be exhibited for the edification of the faithful. These, according to the chartulary, principally consisted of the following objects of veneration :—(1st), The image of our Saviour in gold; (2d), the images of the twelve apostles in silver; (3d), a silver cross, adorned with precious stones and a small piece of wood of the cross of our Saviour; (4th), another cross of smaller dimensions, adorned with precious stones; (5th), one silver casket, gilt, containing some of the hairs of the blessed Virgin; (6th), in a square silver coffer, part of the scourges of St Kentigern and St Thomas of Canterbury, and part of the hair garment made use of by St Kentigern our patron; (7th), in another silver casket, gilded, part of St Bartholomew the Apostle; (8th), in a silver casket, gilded, a bone of St Ninian; (9th), in another silver casket, gilded, part of the girdle of the blessed Virgin Mary; (10th), in a crystal case a bone of some unknown saint, and of St Magdalene; (11th), in a small phial of crystal part of the milk of the blessed Virgin Mary, and part of the manger of our Lord; (12th), in a small phial a liquor of the colour of saffron, which flowed of old from the tomb of St Kentigern; (13th), one other silver phial with some bones of St Eugene and St Blaze; (14th), in another silver phial part of the tomb of St Catherine the Virgin; (15th), one small hide, with a part of St Martin's cloak; (16th), one precious hide with a part of the bones of St Kentigern and St Thomas of Canterbury; (17th), four other hides with bones of saints and other relics; (18th), a wooden chest with many small relics; (19th), two linen bags with the bones of St Kentigern and St Thewen and other deceased saints. Indeed the paraphernalia of the

see had about this time extended so greatly that a new officer was appointed as keeper of the church vestments and furniture treasured within the "Gemma doors" entering the choir.' Cameron died on Christmas Eve 1446 at Lochwood, a rural retreat belonging to the hishops in the parish of Old Monkland, about six miles eastward of Glasgow. A number of the older writers hint that his magnificence was carried out by money extorted in cruel fashion from his people. Pitscottie's opinion of him has been already referred to, and Buchanan and Spottiswoode both speak of his death as fearful. Pitscottie describes minutely, how, 'on Yule-even, when he was sleeping, there came a thunder and a voice out of heaven crying "and summoning him to the extreme judgment of God, where he should give an account and reckoning of all his cruel offences without further delay." Through this he wakened forth of his sleep, and took fear of the novelty of such things unknown to him before; but yet he believed this to be no other but a dream, and no true warning for amendment of his cursed life; yet he called for his chamber-chiels, and caused them to light candles and to remain a while beside him till he recovered the fear and dreadour that he had taken in his sleep and dreaming. But hy he had taken a book and read a little while the same voice and words were heard with no less fear and dreadour than was before, which made them that were present at that time about him to be in dread, so that none of them had a word to speak to another, thinking no less than sudden mischief hastily to befall them all; and, from hand, the third time, the same words were more usomely cried than before. This hishop rendered his spirit hastily at the pleasure of God, and shot out his tongue most wildly as he had been hanged upon a gallows. A terrible sight to all cruel oppressors and murderers of the poor.'

To Cameron succeeded William Turnhull, archdeacon of St Andrews and keeper of the privy seal, whose name will ever be held in honoured remembrance as the founder of the University of Glasgow. King James II. seems to have been the prime mover in the matter, and at his instigation a hull was obtained from Pope Nicholas V. in 1450, erecting a university at Glasgow after the model of the university at Bologna, 'Glasgow being a place well suited and adapted to that purpose on account of the healthiness of the climate, the abundance of victuals, and of every thing necessary for the use of man.' The university was opened for teaching in 1451, and on 20 April 1453 James himself granted a charter excepting all connected with the university save the bishop, 'from all tributes, services, exactions, taxations, collections, watchings, wardings, and all dues whatever.' Acting on this Bishop Turnbull granted to the members of the university the privilege of trading within the city without payment of customs, and also the power of jurisdiction in all but very important matters, a power which was claimed and exercised even in serious cases down to the beginning of the 18th century. Passing the episcopate of Muirhead, Laing, and Carmichael, important changes took place in the time of Bishop Robert Blackadder, who was consecrated in 1484. In 1488, by the exertions of the king, a bull was obtained from Pope Alexander VI., erecting the see of Glasgow into an archbishopric, and the erection was confirmed by Act of Parliament. Its suffragans were the Bishops of Dunkeld, Dunblane, Galloway, and Argyll. James IV., whose piety in early youth took an enthusiastic turn, had become a canon of the chapter of Glasgow, and loved to show favour to the cathedral of which he was a member. In the first year of his reign it was 'concludit and ordainit be our soverane lord and his three estatys that for the honour and publick gud of the realme the sege of Glasgow be erecit in ane Archbishoprick with sic privilegis as accordis of law and siclike as the Archbishoprick of York has in all dignities, emunities, and privilegis,' and besides, 'the king renewed and extended the privileges and exemptions and much valued civil jurisdiction of the bishop, with expressions that show both his attachment to Glasgow, and the commencement

of that high character of its chapter, which afterwards drew to the archbishop's court of Glasgow a great proportion of civil business.' Blackadder was the last of the prelates who lent a kindly hand to the extension and adornment of the cathedral, which had now been more than 370 years in existence since its foundation by Bishop John. 'He founded,' says M'Ure, 'several altarges in the choir, and caused place his arms above them in the roof of the lower area, illuminate in a small escutcheon, three cinquefoils on a bend without either a mytre or a crosier, and above it in large capital letters *Robertus Archiepiscopus*. He raised the ascents on each side of the church by steps from the nave to the floor of fine work, with effigies, as I take it, of the apostles, neatly engraved; and in the descent, on both sides, you will see the archbishop's arms, in several places at large, with his mytre and other *pontificalia* with the initials of his name. He likewise founded the great isle to the south of the church, of curious work, corresponding to the other parts of this most magnificent structure.' Though this southern aisle, known as Blackadder's crypt, remains unfinished, enough has been done to show the rudiments of a beautiful design. He is also believed to have erected the organ screen. According to Leslie the archbishop undertook a pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulchre in his old age, and died on 28 July 1508 when almost in sight of the Syrian shore.

Blackadder was succeeded by James Beaton, who in 1524 was translated to St Andrews, and was followed by Gavin Dunbar, tutor to King James V., who was consecrated in 1525. The spread of new doctrines had begun to show itself in Blackadder's time, for we find that, in 1503, thirty persons from the districts of Kyle and Cunningham were tried in the chapter-house of the cathedral on a charge of heresy, but were dismissed, 'with an admonition to take heed of new doctrines, and content themselves with the faith of the Church.' By the time of Dunbar, however, matters had gone farther, and the infallibility of the Church, the purity of the Romish faith, and the morals and precepts of the clergy began to be freely and boldly questioned. In the attempt to suppress these doctrines which caused the clergy to tremble, many pious persons suffered death at St Andrews and Edinburgh; and to such an extent had such heresies spread in the West—then, as ever after, a stronghold of the reformed doctrine—that it was at last deemed necessary to make an example in Glasgow, in order to intimidate the heretics, but the very means which were intended to crush the Reformation, namely, the martyrdom of Russel and Kennedy, greatly aided its progress in the West of Scotland. Dunbar, a man of kindly disposition and of sufficient good sense to know that the spirit of inquiry was not to be stilled, nor conscientious belief changed, by lacerating the flesh, recommended moderate measures; but the high powers of the Church thought otherwise, and accordingly, in 1538, a deputation, consisting of John Lawder, Andrew Oliphant, and Friar Maltman, was sent from Edinburgh to Glasgow to stimulate the archbishop, and assist in crushing the advancing Reformation by the help of stake and faggot. The victims were Jerom Russel, said to have been one of the Grey Friars in Glasgow, and noted for his learning and talent; and John Kennedy, a young man from Ayr, not more than 18 years of age. After a mock trial in which 'Mr Russel reasoned long, and learnedly confuted his accusers,' they were handed over—much against the will of Dunbar, who affirmed 'that these rigorous proceedings did hurt the cause of the Church more than in his opinion could be well thought of'—to the secular power for execution, and suffered martyrdom at a stake which had been erected near the E end of the cathedral. These were the only martyrs who suffered at Glasgow during the progress of the Reformation. Though gentle in spirit, Dunbar seems yet to have been tinctured with some of the bigotry of his order, for, when in March 1542 Lord Maxwell brought into the Scottish Parliament a bill for the purpose of authorising the reading of the Bible in the vulgar tongue, he led the opposition, and

when to the credit of the legislature the bill passed he protested 'for himself and in name and behalf of all ye prelatys of yis realme,' and 'dissassentit thereto simple; and opponit yame yairto unto ye tyme yat ane provincial counsell myt he had of all ye clerge of yis realme, to avyss and conclude yairupon.' He died in 1547, and was buried in the choir of the cathedral in a stately tomb which he had caused to be built for himself, but which was entirely swept away when the Reformers obtained the mastery, and when the cathedral itself so narrowly escaped the fate of the other beautiful ecclesiastical structures, which for ages had adorned the kingdom.

In the midst of the civil and ecclesiastical turmoil that then disturbed the kingdom, it was some time before the vacant office of archbishop was filled up, but at last James Beaton, nephew of the cardinal, was consecrated at Rome in 1541. With this prelate came the crisis and the close. He was the last of the long line of spiritual princes who had held sway in Glasgow for so many centuries. The Reformation had now acquired an irresistible momentum, of which the archbishop speedily became fully conscious. He accordingly removed into the castle or palace all the portable valuables which the church contained, and summoned around him the gentlemen of the neighbourhood still attached to the old doctrines, who, by means of their servants and adherents, guarded the church and palace from any sudden onslaught on the part of the Reformers. As the Lennox family, who had long been strong supporters of the diocese, had gone over to the Protestants, he entered into an agreement in 1558 with 'James duke of Chatelrault, erle of Arran, lord Hamiltoun' to defend him and all the cathedral possessions 'againis quhatsoever person or personis within yis realme, except ye queans grace, prince or Kingis grace,' which bond the Duke did not long keep, for in the following year he passed over to the side of the Reformers, and not only caused 'all the images, altars, and relics within the church to be destroyed, but he also attacked and took possession of the palace of the archbishop, from which he was with difficulty expelled by a body of the Queen-Regent's French troops. It is believed that at this time the leaden roofing was stripped from the cathedral.' The defection of the Duke of Chatelrault seems to have convinced Beaton that further struggle was hopeless, and he quietly retired from the contest, and passed into France in 1560 escorted by some troops of that nation, probably those who had assisted in the expulsion of the Duke. The archbishop carried with him all the treasures and costly ornaments, chalices, and images of gold and silver, including the relics and their cases formerly mentioned, and what is of much greater importance, from a modern point of view, he also carried away all the valuable records of the see from the earliest period to his own time. These he deposited partly in the archives of the Scots College, and partly in the Chartreuse at Paris, where, at the time of the French Revolution, they were, along with other valuable MSS., saved by the patriotic exertions of Abbé Macpherson, one of the members of the college, and transmitted to Scotland. In 1843 they were arranged and printed under the superintendence of Mr Cosmo Innes, for the Bannatyne Club, at the expense of the late Mr Ewing of Strathleven. Long previous, however, to that date authenticated and notarial transcripts of the chartulary and other documents had been procured by the University of Glasgow (in 1738 and subsequent years); and the Magistrates of Glasgow, in 1739, obtained authenticated copies of the writs that were considered of most importance to the city. When the archbishop settled in France he was constituted ambassador to that court from his sovereign the unfortunate Mary, whom he served with unshaken fidelity throughout her chequered career and till her death at Fotheringay. Her son, James VI., respecting his fidelity, employed him and obtained for him, by special act of parliament in 1600, the restoration of the temporalities of the see which he had abandoned, 'notwithstanding,' as the act says, 'that he hes never maid con-

fession of his faith, and hes never acknowledgeit the religion profest within this realme.' His closing days were, therefore, affluent and easy, and he died on 24 April 1603, at the advanced age of 86. By his will he ordained that the archives and relics of the cathedral, which he had carried away, should be restored to Glasgow so soon as the inhabitants should return to the communion of the Church of Rome—'Which,' says M'Ure, 'I hope in God shall never be, but that His Church is so established here that neither the gates of Rome or hell shall ever be able to prevail against it.' In its prime the see of Glasgow was endowed with magnificent temporal possessions which fully warranted its title of the 'Spiritual Dukedom,' and at its final overthrow it may be fairly assumed that the anticipated scramble for the fair domains of the ancient church quickened the conversion of many of the Scottish nobles to the doctrines of the Reformation. The archbishops held the lordships of the royalty and baronies of Glasgow, and, besides, of 18 baronies of lands within the sheriffdoms of Lanark, Dumbarton, Ayr, Renfrew, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh, Dumfries, and the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. 'It is impossible,' says Cosmo Innes, 'for a student of ecclesiastical antiquities not to look back with fond regret to the lordly and ruined church which we have traced from its cradle to its grave, not stopping to question its doctrines, and throwing into a friendly shade its errors of practice. And yet if we consider it more deeply we may be satisfied that the gorgeous fabric fell not till it had completed its work and was no longer useful. Institutions, like mortal bodies, die, and are reproduced. Nations pass away, and the worthy live again in their colonies. . . . In this view it was not unworthy of that splendid hierarchy, which arose out of the humble family of St Kentigen, to have given life and vigour to such a city as Glasgow, and a school of learning like her University.'

During the alternate rule of Episcopacy and Presbyterianism there were 15 Protestant archbishops, but, compared with their predecessors, they are by no means important. They and their doctrines were alien to the genius of the people among whom they were placed, and though some of them, like the amiable and virtuous Leighton (1670-74), were able and excellent men, others (numbered among the 'Tulchans') 'were the mere nominees of noble lay patrons, with whom, by a Simoniacal arrangement, they divided the temporalities of the see. None of them did anything to extend or beautify the cathedral which had so happily and miraculously survived the storms of the Reformation. Possibly little blame is attachable to the Protestant prelates for this seeming remissness. Their means were limited, and they might foresee that the decorations put up during an episcopalian reign would be shorn off when the Presbyterians came to rule the house. . . . Only two of the prelates put their hands to the fabric of the cathedral. Archbishop Spottiswood, the eminent church historian, commenced to renew the roof which had been stripped of its lead during the Reformation troubles, and had only been imperfectly repaired afterwards, and this work was completed after Spottiswood's translation to the Primacy of St Andrews in 1615.'

During the civil and religious troubles of the time of Queen Mary and the early years of King James VI., Glasgow was concerned in some of the numerous conflicts that were then so common all over the country. The most important were the 'Battle of the Butts' and the Battle of Langside. During the minority of Queen Mary, James Hamilton, Earl of Arran, then heir-presumptive to the throne, and the ancestor of the ducal house of Hamilton, was appointed regent of the kingdom, but his appointment was strongly repugnant to the Earl of Lennox and the Queen-Dowager, and the hostile feeling at last became so strong that both parties resorted to arms. In 1544 Lennox garrisoned the bishop's palace in Glasgow, and retired himself to the stronghold of Dumbarton, and the Regent, having gathered together a numerous army at Stirling, marched to Glasgow and be-

sieged the palace or castle with the aid of cannon. After the siege had lasted for ten days, the garrison agreed to surrender on condition of receiving quarter; but no sooner had they laid down their arms than all were massacred, with the exception of two only who escaped. Lennox determined to revenge this treachery and their loss by striking a desperate blow, and, having associated with himself the Earl of Glencairn, at first determined to march into Clydesdale, and there desolate the lands of the Hamiltons by fire and sword. The Regent, however, was timeously apprised of the scheme, and resolved to counteract it by taking possession of Glasgow. Glencairn was, however, beforehand with him, and when Arran approached, the other had his forces already drawn out, amounting to 800 men, partly composed of his own vassals, and partly of the citizens of Glasgow. The armies met at the 'Butts,' the place where the 'weaponshaw' exercises were held, and now the site of the old infantry barracks. The onset of Glencairn was so furious that he beat back the first rank upon the second and captured the Regent's cannon, but, in the heat of the battle, while victory yet wavered, Robert Boyd, of the Kilmarnock family, suddenly arrived with a small party of horse and turned the scale in Hamilton's favour, for Glencairn's men, thinking that a new army had come against them, fled with great precipitation. Considering the comparatively small numbers engaged on both sides, the conflict must have been unusually sanguinary, for it is recorded that 300 men were slain or wounded on both sides, one of Glencairn's sons being among the slain. 'The Regent immediately entered the city, and in revenge for the part the citizens had acted, gave the place up to plunder; and so completely was it harried that the very doors and windows of many dwelling-houses were carried away, in fact they only spared the city in so far as they did not commit it to the flames.'

Glasgow is also closely connected with the decisive event of the times—the Battle of Langside, 13 May 1568—which, though it 'lasted but for three-fourths of an hour,' and was, from 'the number engaged and the nature of the contest,' more of the character of a skirmish than anything else, was yet, from the conditions under which it was fought, of a most decisive character, settling the fate of Scotland, affecting the future of England, and exerting an influence all over Europe. The Regent Murray was holding a court of Glasgow in the city when the startling intelligence reached him of the Queen's escape from LOCHLEVEN and of the assembling of her friends at Hamilton. 'The news whereof being brought to Glasgow (which is only 8 miles distant), it was scarce at first believed; but within two hours or less, being assured, a strong alteration might have been observed in the minds of those who were attending. The reports of the Queen's forces made divers slide away; others sent quietly to beg pardon for what they had done, resolving not to enter in the cause farther, but to govern themselves as the event should lead and direct them; and there were not a few who made open desertion, and not of the meaner sort, amongst whom my Lord Boyd was specially noted, and in the mouths of all men; for that being very inward with the Regent, and admitted to his most secret counsels, when he saw matters like to turn he withdrew himself and went to the Queen.' Though Murray was surprised by the rapid and unexpected course of events, which had not only rescued Mary from a prison but placed her at the head of an army, he was not dismayed; and having gained a breathing time by listening to overtures of accommodation from the Queen's party, he in the meantime sent word to his own friends and those of the young King, and was joined by the Earls of Glencairn, Montrose, Mar, and Monteith, the Lords Semple, Home, and Lindsay, by Kirkaldy of Grange, a soldier of great ability and skill, and many other gentlemen, in addition to a large body of the citizens of Glasgow, which placed him at the head of an army of upwards of 4000 men. With this force he encamped on the Burgh Muir (which extended along

the E from the Green by Borrowfield towards the cathedral), and there awaited the approach of the Queen's forces, as it was believed that her followers intended to place her Majesty in safety in the strong fortress of Dumbarton, which was then held by Lord Fleming. This was her own desire, as, once there, she hoped 'to regain by degrees her influence over her nobility and her people.' Murray was thus in a favourable position for intercepting the Queen's troops had they proceeded towards Dumbarton by the N bank of the Clyde; but news came that the royalists were marching W by the S bank of the river, intending to cross at Renfrew, and so reach the castle. Both sides were keenly alive to the importance of occupying Langside Hill, an eminence $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Glasgow, and directly on the line of Mary's march from Rutherglen; but while Murray promptly moved forward, his cavalry being sent across the Clyde by a ford (each horseman with a foot soldier behind him), and his infantry following by the bridge, the Queen's forces were delayed by the illness of their chief commander, the Earl of Argyll; and when, therefore, they reached Langside, they found it already occupied by the Regent's cavalry and the hagbutters they had carried with them, who, disposed among the houses and along the hedges, poured a heavy fire into the Queen's troops as they advanced. The vanguard, however, confident in their numbers, pressed on, but were exhausted by the time they reached the top of the hill, and so but little fit to cope with Murray's first line which there awaited them, and which was composed of excellent pikemen. Notwithstanding this, the fighting was severe, 'and Sir James Melvil [of Halhill, who was present, and from whose account of the battle all subsequent accounts have been derived] describes the long pikes as so closely crossed and interlaced, that when the soldiers behind discharged their pistols, and threw them or the staves of their shattered weapons in the faces of their enemies, they never reached the ground, but remained lying on the spears.' The battle was wavering, and Murray's right wing beginning to give way, when Kirkaldy at the critical moment brought up the reserves, and such was the impetuosity of the new attack that the Queen's forces gave way, and the flight immediately became general. Three hundred of her followers perished, while the Regent's loss is set down as one man. On seeing the rout of her army, Mary, who had been watching the conflict from a hill near Cathcart House, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in the rear, fled in such a state of terror that she never stopped till she reached Sanquhar, 60 miles from the field of battle, thence going on to TERREGLES, and thence crossing over to England.

The Regent 'returned in great pomp to the city, where, after going to church and thanking Almighty God in a solemn manner for the victory, he was entertained by the magistrates and a great many of the town council very splendidly, suitable to his quality, at which time the Regent expressed himself very affectionately towards the city and citizens of Glasgow; and for their kind offices and assistance done to him and his army, he promised to grant to the magistrates or any incorporation in the city any favour they should reasonably demand.' Several requests were in consequence made and granted to the incorporations. The deacon of the incorporation of bakers was at the time Matthew Fauside, and he, being 'a very judicious and projecting man, who had an extraordinary concern for the good and advancement of the incorporations,' took occasion to say that, as the mills at Partick, which were formerly the property of the archbishop, now belonged to the crown, and the tacksman exacted such exorbitant multures that it raised the price of bread to the community, a grant of these mills to the corporation would be regarded as a public benefit; and, moreover, the bakers were not altogether undeserving of favour in another respect, as they had liberally supplied the army with bread while it remained in the neighbourhood of Glasgow. Fauside's well-timed address had the desired effect, and the five flour-mills at Partick, on the banks of the Kelvin, are possessed by the incorporation of

bakers till this day. The citizens have, however, never been able to discover that in virtue of this gift bread is to be had cheaper in Glasgow than elsewhere.

In May 1570 the Hamiltons, with others of the Queen's supporters, had again mustered sufficient force to attack the castle or bishop's palace at Glasgow, which was now held for the Earl of Lennox, who had become Regent after the murder of Murray at Linlithgow by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh. They first attempted a surprise, and when that failed they opened fire with cannon to make a breach, so that the position might be stormed. The garrison, though it numbered only twenty-four, and had no head, as the governor was absent, held out so bravely, however, that the besiegers failed, and, after losing a number of men, were forced to retire. Probably they had not much heart left, and they may besides have been alarmed by the approach of the troops sent to avenge the murder of Murray on the Hamiltons. These, under Lennox and Sir William Drury, reached Glasgow two or three days after the attack, and says Tytler, 'commenced a pitiless devastation of Clydesdale and Linlithgowshire, razing their [the Hamiltons'] castles, destroying their villages, and making a desert of the whole territory.' Hamilton Palace, Linlithgow and Kinneil Castles, and the estates and houses of the Duke's kindred, were completely wasted. 'In these days,' says Pagan, 'the citizens of Glasgow looked upon the castigation of the Hamiltons with no small satisfaction, for they had not forgotten the grievous ills which the town had suffered from their party at the Battle of the "Butts," and the remembrance of their slaughtered kinsmen and plundered homes nerved many a stout arm against the party of the Hamiltons and the Queen at the field of Langside.'

Up to the Reformation the progress and prosperity of Glasgow had been solely dependent on the progress and power of the see, and, no doubt, to some extent on the personal character of its ecclesiastical head for the time being, and as the overthrow of the Roman Catholic system thus forms a great break in the history of the city, it may be well here to depart from strict chronological order and go back and trace the development of the place in its proper municipal aspect. Mention has been already made of the privileges granted to Glasgow when it was constituted a burgh of barony by William the Lyon in or about 1150, and in 1242 another advance was made, and the burghesses and men of the bishop became as free to trade in Lennox and Argyll as the men of Dumbarton. In 1450, in the time of Bishop Turnbull, James II. granted a charter raising the burgh to one of regality, with all the increased privileges thereto belonging. In return for this grant, the bishop and his successors were to give 'a red rose upon the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed John the Baptist at Glasgow in name of Blanchfarm, if asked only, and the assistance of their prayers.' The bishop was permitted to appoint a sergeant for making arrestments and executing the edicts of his court, and this officer was to bear a silver staff having the royal arms blazoned on the upper end, and the arms of the bishop at the other. Previous to the regality privileges, and the foundation of the university, the village of 'Deschu' had grown so that it reached from the cathedral on the N to the Blackfriars' monastery on the S, and from Drygate on the E to near the site of the modern Balmano Street on the W, but the two changes just mentioned soon brought considerable increase in size to the place, as the accommodation was insufficient for the 200 students who soon gathered, and also for the growing numbers who flocked into it in order to engage in trade. One extension, therefore, took place southward from the Blackfriars' monastery to the cross along the line of High Street, and another eastward over the Gallow Muir in the line of the Gallowgate, while, to the W, streets were extended as far as the Tron. The town was not walled, but it had ports at the ends of the principal streets. These seem to have been shifted from time to time. The Stable Green Port was near the castle, and on the opposite side was the Castle Port, the site of which is now occupied by part

of the Barony Church. There was a port 'between the Gyrtheburn and the street called the Dregate,' a port known as the Subdean Port, and there was also one at the E end of the Drygate, one at the Gallowgate, one at the foot of the Saltmarket, and others elsewhere at later dates. Of the bishop's palace or castle which stood near the Stable Green Port, not far from the western entrance to the cathedral, no trace now remains. The original castle was very old, for it is mentioned in 1290, and it seems to have been extended and strengthened from time to time. Bishop Cameron is said to have added a tower to, and otherwise improved, it. Archbishop Beaton strengthened it with a stone wall, with a bastion at one angle, and a tower with battlements on the angle facing High Kirk Street. In 1515 it must have been a place of importance, for it seems to have been the depot for the King's cannon. When Arran and others broke out in rebellion against Albany's rule, it was stormed and plundered by Mure of Caldwell, but Albany compelled him to give it up. In 1554 Archbishop Dunbar added a stately and handsome gatehouse and an arched gateway with his arms on it. In 1570 the castle again underwent a siege as is told elsewhere, and after this under the poor Protestant archbishops it seems to have begun to fall into decay. It was partially restored in 1611 by Archbishop Spottiswoode, but Sir William Brereton, who was there in 1634, describes it as a 'poor and mean place,' while, on the other hand, Ray, whose notions were probably not so high-flown, says it was 'a goodly building.' It must, however, have been ruinous, for Morer, in his *Short Account of Scotland* (1689), speaks of it as 'formerly without doubt a very magnificent structure, but now in ruins.' In 1720, Robert Thomson, a merchant in Glasgow, represented to the Barons of the Exchequer that 'bad men' were carrying off stones, timber, etc., from the ruins, but no action seems to have been taken, and a drawing of it, made about 1750, shows part of it in a very ruinous condition. The magistrates themselves showed their barbarity, for when the Saracen's Head Inn was erected in the Gallowgate in 1755, they allowed the contractor to take stones from the archbishop's castle. In 1778 part of it was again removed to widen Castle Street, but, judging from a drawing made in 1783, the fine square tower was almost entire. The crowning act of Vandalism of the long series was committed in 1792, when the last of the remains of it were cleared away to make room for the foundations of the Royal Infirmary.

To the N, on the burgh muir at the modern St Rollox, was a little chapel dedicated to St Roche the Confessor. It was founded about 1508 by Thomas Muirhead, one of the canons of Glasgow. The burying-ground which surrounded it was, during a pestilence in 1647, used for the reception of the infected poor, who were placed there in wooden huts. The houses of the canons were about the cathedral from the Stable Green Port round by the Molendinar, High Kirk Street, the Drygate, Rotten Row, and Balmano Street. The Drygate contained the mint, which seems to have dated at least from the time of Alexander II., for coins of his struck here exist, and M'Ure describes some coins of Robert III. struck here as having a representation of the King crowned, but without a sceptre, with the motto *Robertus Dei Gratia Rex Scottorum*, and, on the other, on an inner circle, *Villa de Glasgow*, and on an outer *Dominus Protector*. The site is now occupied by part of the North Prison buildings. Not far from Stable Green, on the W side of Castle Street, stood St Nicholas' Hospital, which was founded by Bishop Muirhead about 1460, and which was pulled down in 1808. Originally it was endowed for twelve indigent old men, and a priest to perform divine service at the canonical hours, and Archbishop Leighton subsequently, in 1677, bequeathed £150 for its further endowment. In Brown's *History of Glasgow*, in 1795, the chapel of the hospital is mentioned as existing, but in ruins, and converted into a cow-house! Farther N was the Back Almshouse, erected by Roland Blackadder, subdean of Glasgow, as a sort of casual ward, which seems to have been afterwards united to

St Nicholas' Hospital. In 1590 John Painter, master of the Sang school, left £3 to the twelve poor men in St Nicholas' Hospital, and 20s. to the four poor men in the Back Almshouse. Of the revenues of these, only £380 of capital, and £15 per annum from grain and ground rents, now remain to be administered by the magistrates and town council.

The Cross stood at the junction of Rotten Row, Drygate, and High Street. In the latter street were the buildings and church of Blackfriars' Monastery, the seminary of the canons regular, and a small building belonging to the Grey Friars. The new cross was at the junction of High Street and the Gallowgate beyond the Saltmarket Port. There was a road by the Saltmarket (the Fuller's Gate) and Bridgegate to Bishop Rae's bridge, near which, at the lower end of the present Stockwell Street, were a number of fishermen's huts. These were called the Fishergate. The modern name is taken from a well in the district called the Stok Well, which is mentioned in 1478. On the other side of the river was the leper hospital already mentioned. Part of Glasgow Green was covered with wood, and known as the Bishop's Forest. It is difficult to arrive at any idea of the population of the city at this time. The presence of the plague twice within the preceding century would tend probably somewhat to diminish it, but, allowing for this, an estimate has been made that it might number about 2000, of which from two to three hundred would be connected with the University. Fish seem to have been exported, and the name Fuller's Gate points at the manufacture of cloth, but the trade was still so small that, practically, by far the greater part of the inhabitants were dependent on church and churchmen for their means of making a living. In the time intervening between this and the Reformation the burgh of regality had gone on thriving notwithstanding temporary drawbacks. Mr Macgeorge estimates the population in the middle of the 16th century as about 4500, which shows that the place was still growing, but all on the lines already laid down, and, no doubt, in a great part along further extensions of those main streets. It still had no more than the one principal street and the five or six lesser ones. High Street, occupying in the main the same line as it did till recent years, stretched in an irregular line downwards to the Cross from whence it was continued by the Waulker or Fuller's Gate (now the Saltmarket) to the Bridgegate. From the Market Cross the Gallowgate, opened early in the 14th century, went E, and the Trongate (both now more closely built than in 1450) went W. On the N side of the Gallowgate stood the church or chapel of St Mungo's-in-the-Field or Little St Mungo's, built and endowed about 1500 by David Cunningham, provost of the collegiate church of Hamilton. It was surrounded by a cemetery—all traces of which have long vanished, although the site is still known—and close by it stood certain trees bearing the name of St Mungo. The Trongate was then better known by its original name of St Thenew's Gate. It got this title from its leading to the well and chapel of St Tanew or Thenew (the mother of St Mungo) which stood in the region outside the West Port, now occupied by St Enoch's Square, the name Enoch being merely a corruption of the older one, after a passage through the intermediate stage of St Tennenoch's. Both well and chapel were near the site of the present church.

The chapel marked the spot where Thenew was supposed to have been buried, and contained her tomb. In Oct. 1475 James III., by a charter, granted to the cathedral church of Glasgow half a stone of wax from the lands of 'Odinstoun' in the lordship of Bothwell for lights to be burned at the tomb of 'St Tenew' in the chapel where her bones are buried. The chapel was entire in 1597, and some traces of it remained in the beginning of last century. The name of Trongate was just beginning to come into use, the term being derived from the 'trone' or weighing-machine having been erected in it near the end of the 15th century. The first public mention of it is in a deed of seisin of 30 May

1545, where a tenement is described as being in 'le Troyne Gait.' On the S side of the Trongate stood the collegiate church of the blessed Virgin Mary and St Ann, founded prior to 1528 by James Houston, subdean of Glasgow. Round it there was a large burying-ground, which, after the Reformation, was used as a market for grass and straw. No memorial of the old building (upon the site of which the Tron Church now stands) has been preserved, and the burying-ground has long since been built over, the property which was held in trust by the Corporation having been parted with in 1588 in a time of need. To the W of the collegiate church was the Song School, which was taught by one of the prebendaries of the church, who was required to be a good organist, and capable of training the youth 'in plain song and descant.' The church lay empty and unused for a long time after the Reformation, but about 1592 it began to be resorted to as a place of Presbyterian worship, and continued to be used as such with the status of a parish church till 1793, when it was destroyed by fire. In the Trongate stood also two other chapels, one called our Lady Chapel, on the N side of the street, not far from the Cross, founded as early as the year 1293; the other dedicated to St Thomas-a-Becket, which seems to have been endowed in 1320 by Sir Walter Fitz Gilbert, the progenitor of the Hamiltons. Except, then, for its ecclesiastical connection, Glasgow was as yet a place of no very great importance; and indeed, in the taxation of royal burghs in the time of Queen Mary, it is rated only as the eleventh; but the successful outcome of the Reformation, by depriving the citizens of their former great mainstay, turned their industry into the new, permanent, and more profitable channels that were to lead to future greatness.

The first outlook, however, was far from promising, for the loss of the clergy and of the university students and the confusion of the times brought ruin and suffering to many in Glasgow, especially of the middle and lower classes, and caused much distress. The burgh records for 1563 state that 'there was a grit dearth approaching to a famine,' and that all the necessities of life were more than treble their ordinary value. The magistrates tried to regulate prices and weights, but probably they were not very successful. In 1576 a humble supplication was presented to the King and parliament by the freemen and other indwellers of the city of Glasgow above the Greyfriars' Wynd thereof, and makes mention that 'whereas that part of the said city that afore the Reformation of the religion was entertained and upholden by the resort of the bishops, pastors, and others of the clergy for the time, is now becoming ruinous, and for the maist part altogether decayit, and the heritors and possessors thereof greatly depauperit, wanting the means not only to uphold the same, but for the entertainment of themselves, their wyfies, bairnies, and families. . . . And seeing that part of the said city above the Greyfriars' Wynd is the only ornament and decoration thereof, by reason of the great and sumptuous buildings of great antiquity very proper and meet for the receipt of his highness and nobility at such times as they shall repair thereto,' and so on, and generally claiming some amelioration of their condition. Commissioners were accordingly appointed to take measures for the relief of their necessity, and as one of the complaints had been that there was 'ane great confusion and multitude of markets togidder in ane place about the croce,' they ordered the markets to be removed farther up the street for the benefit of the petitioners. There is no reason to believe that the shifting of the markets compensated for the banishment of the Roman Catholic clergy, and the desired amelioration took place only when the inhabitants, learning to rely on themselves, began to direct their industry into new channels. It is indeed somewhat remarkable to find that, even thus early, and while the place was still so poor and so limited, Glasgow began to possess the germs of commercial eminence in so far as it was not destitute of shipping, for there is an order of the Privy Council to the effect that vessels belonging to Glasgow should not

annoy those belonging to Henry VIII., the Queen's grand-uncle.

Subsequent to the Reformation the glimpses of the social and moral condition of the people, which previously were drawn mostly from the archives of the see, come to be taken from the records of the presbytery, kirk-session, and town council, and the picture they present is certainly very curious, though fresh and truthful. There is no doubt that, notwithstanding the amount of suffering caused by the change, the citizens adhered firmly to the doctrines they had embraced with such cordiality and sincerity, for in 1581 the negative Confession of Faith, with the National Covenant annexed, was signed at Glasgow by 2250 persons, men as well as women—a total which, considering the probable number of the population, must have included almost every one above the condition of childhood. As the old bishops and archbishops had never been legally divested of their temporalities, it became necessary to employ a legal fiction in order to get possession of the revenues; and for this purpose the bishops known as the 'Tulchans'—since they were employed merely as dummy calves, while the court favourites or the great officers of state *milked* the benefices—were appointed. In 1581 the king promoted Robert Montgomery, minister at Stirling, to be Protestant Archbishop of Glasgow, on the understanding that the larger portion of the temporalities were to be paid to the Lennox family, an appointment and arrangement in the highest degree distasteful to the people. It was resolved to oppose his induction by sending Mr Howie, one of the Presbyterian preachers, to take prior occupation of the pulpit of the cathedral. Howie went, but while he was, on the day set apart for the induction of the prelate, engaged in the ordinary service of the day, Sir Matthew Stewart of Minto, provost of the city, determined to enforce the royal warrant, pulled him out of the pulpit, and in the course of the struggle a handful of hair was torn from the minister's beard, some of his teeth were knocked out, and his blood was shed. This assault was regarded by the citizens of Glasgow as a most sacrilegious one; and as Mr Howie denounced the judgment of God upon Sir Matthew and his family, it was remarked that in seventy years this once potent race had been reduced to impoverished circumstances in the city in which for many generations they had been lords. How much of this was due to Mr Howie's curse it is unnecessary to inquire, but it may be remarked in passing that this was the first sign of that stubborn opposition to Episcopacy which the western shires afterwards so strongly exhibited. Montgomery was forced to resign, and he afterwards became minister of the parish of Stewarton, where he died, but his retirement did not prevent the appointment of other episcopal prelates in due season. The power of the Presbyterian clergy having been meantime fairly established, they proceeded to exercise a system of discipline which now-a-days would be considered of a very stringent and oppressive character, but, considering the superstition and looseness which marked the former papal rule, there is no doubt that it was necessary for the regeneration of the people, especially those of what were termed 'the meaner sort.' If the sacerdotal power were supreme before the Reformation the Church power, cleric and lay, now became equally so, and even if possible still more so. There are cases of Church interference and discipline which might hardly be credited had we not the records before us, and curiously enough we find the general kirk-session—a body appointed in 1572, and possessing a power as despotic and secret as that of the Venetian Council—so powerful as often to set presbytery and corporation alike at defiance. In perusing the ecclesiastical injunctions and sentences, the large number of cases in which jurisdiction usually belonging to the civil power was exercised by the Church courts is very remarkable. In 1582 it was ordered that 'the booth doors of merchants and traffickers were to be steaked [shut] on Wednesdays and Fridays in the hour of sermon, and the masters of booths were enjoined to keep the hour of preaching under the penalty of twenty

pounds Scots, without a lawful cause admitted by the session.' On 26 Dec. five persons were appointed to make repentance, because they kept the superstitious day called Yuil [Christmas]. 'The baxters [bakers] to be inquired at, to whom they baked Yuil bread.' In 1587 the session laid down the following tariff in Scots money to meet cases of immorality:—'Servant women, for a single breach of chastity, twenty pounds for her relief from cross and steeple; men servants, thirty pounds, or else to be put in prison eight days and fed on bread and water, thereafter to be put in the jugs [stocks].' As for the richer sort of servants, the fines were to be exacted at the arbitrement of the Kirk. 'This act not to extend to honest men's sons and daughters, but they to be punished as the kirk shall prescribe.' The Kirk could, however, afford to be tender when it had to deal with a transgressor whose rank was above the common sort; for in 1608 the laird of Minto, a late provost, was in trouble by reason of a breach of chastity, but it was resolved to pass him over with a reprimand. Harlots were to be carted through the town, ducked in the Clyde, and put in the jugs at the cross on a market-day. The punishment for adultery was to 'satisfy six Sabbaths on the cuckstool at the pillar, barefooted and barlegged, in sackcloth, then to be carted through the town and ducked in the Clyde from a pulley fixed in the bridge.' The presbytery enjoined the ministers to be serious in their deportment and modest in their apparel, 'not vain with long ruffles and gaudy toys in their clothes.' The session directed that the drum should go through the town to intimate that there must be no bickerings or plays on Sundays, either by young or old. Games—golf, alley-bowls, etc.—were forbidden on Sundays, and it was enjoined that no person should go to Rutherglen to see the plays on Sunday. Parents who had children to be baptized were to repeat the commandments distinctly, the articles of faith, and the Lord's Prayer, or to be declared ignorant, and some other godly person present their bairn, with further punishment as the Church shall see fit. In 1588 the session intimated to the presbytery that, the latter body could not hold 'exercise' in Blackfriars' church on Friday, as it interfered with the regular Friday sermon, and the presbytery had to yield. The time of assembling on the Sabbaths of the communion was four o'clock in the morning, and it must have been rather hard on the magistrates who had to 'attend the tables,' and keep order. The collectors assembled on these occasions in the High Kirk at three o'clock in the morning. On 3 March 1608 the session enacted that there should be no meetings of women on the Sabbath in time of sermon, and that no hostler should sell spirits, wine, or ale in time of sermon, under pain of twenty pounds, and that there should be no buying of timber on the Sabbath at the Water of Clyde from sunrise to sunset. In 1588 a number of ash trees in the High Kirk churchyard were ordered to be cut down to make forms for the folk to sit on in the church. Women were not permitted to sit on these, but were directed to bring stools with them. It was also intimated that 'no woman, married or unmarried, should come within the kirk door to preachings or prayers with their plaids about their heads, neither to lie down in the kirk on their faces in time of prayer, with certification that their plaids be drawn down, or they be raised by the beadle.' The beades were to have 'staves for keeping quietness in the kirk and comely order;' for each marriage they were to get 4d., and for each baptism 2d. On 9 March 1640 the session intimated that all masters of families should give an account of those in their families who have not the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, Creed, etc., and that every family should have prayers and psalms morning and evening; and some of the fittest men were appointed to assist the elders in promoting this work. On 13 July 1643 the kirk-session appointed some of their number to go through the town on the market-day to take order with banners, swearers, etc. (till the magistrates provide one for that office); swearers were to pay twelve pence, and, along with blasphemers and

mockers of piety, were to be, for the second offence, rebuked at the bench in front of the pulpit; and for the third at the pillar, over and above the fine. Swearing seems to have been hard to eradicate, for it had been attracting attention from the time of the Reformation onward; and the women were as bad as, or even worse than, the men. In 1589 there was a special meeting of the town council to consider blasphemies and evil words used by 'sindric wemen,' and the result was that 'ane pair joges' was set up. Morality, too, was still poor; for on 5 Aug. 1643 it was found necessary again to make enactments about offenders against the seventh commandment, and it was decreed that they should be imprisoned, and then drawn through the town in a cart with a paper on their face; thereafter to stand three hours in the jogs and be whipped; and the punishment seems to have been by no means rarely inflicted.

The magistrates and town councillors were no less zealous in the good work of encouraging piety and purity of morals (to which, indeed, they were often stirred up by requests, which had all the force of commands, from the kirk-session), in promoting order and cleanliness in the town (which from the records would seem to have been much in want of improvement), in practising charity and hospitality now and then, and in keeping up a martial spirit amongst the people by means of 'wappon-shaws' or periodical training in the use of arms. Some of their decisions are very curious, and, from a modern point of view, decidedly *ultra vires*. One of the most remarkable illustrations of the extent of their authority is a composition for the slaughter of one of the burgesses, which is entered on the books of the burgh as having the 'strength of ane decreit of the provost and baillies.' In this their authority is interposed to an agreement, by which the widow and representatives of a murdered man agree to pass from any criminal action against the murderer on condition of his making 'repentance' within the High church, and paying the 'sowme of three hundred merkis money in name of kynbute' or reparation. In 1547 the baillies and council ordained 'every buythholder to have in reddiness within the buyth ane halbert, jak, and steel bonnet, for eschewing of sick inconvenients as may happen.' And again, in 1577-78, we find the following:—'Quhilk day it is condescendit be the provost, baillies, counsall, and dekyynes, that the act maid anent the hagbuttis be renewit; that every ane substantiall and habil men sall have ane hagbutt with graitht, halder, and bullet effeing thairto; and that every utheris nocht beand habil thairfor sall have ane lang speir, by [besides] jakkis, steilbonetis, sword, and bukler.' On 23 Oct. 1588 it is 'statut and ordainit be the baillies and counsall, in consideration of the pest now in Paisley, that no person, indweller within the town, because of the markets of Paisley and Kilmacolm approaching, shall pass furth of the town thereto, under the pain of five pounds, to be taken of every person repairing thereto, and banished furth of the said town for a year and a day, without leif askit and gevin be the baillies.' On 1 June 1589 the council met to consider the King's letter, charging this burgh and all others to arm men to go to the North on his Majesty's service; and, considering that his Majesty was then at Hamilton, directed the three baillies, the treasurer, and a deputation of the citizens to proceed thither and speak to the King and the chancellor, with the view that they may 'get ane licent of his grace to abyrd fra this present raid'—i.e., to be allowed to abstain from sending men to form part of the King's army then mustering against the popish earls in the North. The appeal was, however, unsuccessful, for at a subsequent meeting of council it was resolved to send 'fyfthe hagbutteris to await on his Majesties service in the north.' In the same year, 1589, it is ordained that 'na middingis [dunghills] be laid upon the hiegate, nor in the meil or flesche mercattis. And that na flescheowris teme uschavis [empty offal] in the said places under the pane of xvj s.' It is also ordained that 'na breiding of flesche nor blawing of muttoun be under the pane of xvj s.' The magis-

trates of these times appear to have regulated the price of commodities, and enactments are made fixing the price of ale, candles, and viands, and vivers generally. Candlemakers are enjoined to sell either pounds or half-pounds and to sell penny or twopenny candles. On 26 July 1612, 'Matthew Thomesoun, hielandman fiddler,' is apprehended on suspicion of assaulting 'ane young damesell, named Jonet M'Quhirrie.' It appears that the charge was 'denyit be him and hard to be verefeit;' but the baillies did not give the fiddler the benefit of the insufficiency of evidence, for, 'finding him ane idill vagabound,' they ordered him to be put in the stocks until the evening, and thereafter to be put out of the town at the West Port and banished for ever, and should he afterwards be found in the town of his own consent, he was to be 'hangit but [without] ane assyze.' In the treasurer's accounts for 1609, various queer items are given under the heads of charity, entertainments, etc. Sums are paid to sundry persons in the town 'for vyne desart, sukar, and fruitis, and other expenses made and waitit upon the Duke of Wirtinbrig and James, Master of Blantyre, for his welcum furth of Ingland;' 'to two pair Inglismen at command of the baillies;' 'pulder and lead,' supplied to the men of war who were sent to the Isles; 'to scibbrokin Inglismen, puire Polians, Inlandmen;' 'to ane pure crippill man that come out of Paslay;' and also to 'ane pure man that geid on his kneis.' In 1643 a sum is given for James Bogle, a burgess's son, to help to pay his ransom, 'being taken with the Turks.' A gift is made to 'Johnne Lyoun's wyf in Greenock, to help to cut ane bairne of the stone.' On 21 March 1661, the council agrees to pay yearly to Evir M'Neil, 'that cuts the stone,' one hundred merkis Scots for cutting 'all the poor for that frielie.' Various presents of wine and berrings are given to the town's friends; and so late as 20 April 1695 the council 'appoints the treasurer to have allowance in his hands of two hundred merkis payed out be him as the price of ane hogsheid of wyne given to a friend of this toune, whom it is not fit to name.'

There are various entries regarding the meeting of the celebrated General Assembly of 1638; and, during the civil troubles in the reign of Charles I. and subsequently, 'wappon-shaws' are ordered for the training of the people in arms, and munitions are purchased, for the price of which the inhabitants are assessed, and 150 men are ordered to the border 'for the common defence.' George Porterfield was to be captain, and the Glasgow men were to march in Lord Montgomery's regiment. On 25 April 1646, the Treasurer is ordered to 'pay to Daniel Brown, surgeon, twelve pounds money, for helping and curing certain poor soldiers hurt at Kilsyth, at command of the late magistrates.' On 18 June 1660, 'ane congratulatioun' is kept on account of the happy return of 'our dread sovereign the King's majestie.' In 1663 the Dean of Guild and convener are ordered to appoint some of their number as they think convenient 'to taist the seek now cellered be Mr Campsie,' preparatory to the 'toun's denner' then about to take place. On 20 June 1674, it was represented to the council that Mrs Cumming, mistress of manners, was about to leave the town on account of the small employment which she had found within it, 'quhilk they fund to be prejudiciall to this place, and, in particular, to theis who hes young women to bried therin,' and, therefore, for the further encouragement of Mrs Cumming, if she will stay, she was to be paid 'one hundred merkis yearly' so long as she keeps a school and teaches children as formerly. On 1 Feb. 1690, the council ordains 'ane proclamation to be sent throw the toune prohibiting and discharging the hail inhabitants and others residing within this burgh, that they, nor nane of them, drink in any tavern after ten o'clock at night on the week days, under the paine of fourtie shillings Scots to be payed be the furnisher of the drink, and twentie shillings Scots be the drinker, for each failzie *totes quoties*, whereof the one-half to the informer, and the other to be applied to the use of the poor.' Sabbath was to be strictly observed. By a minute of the Session,

on 14 April 1642, the magistrates and ministers were directed to search the streets on Sabbath night for persons who absented themselves from church, and, by another, they were to disperse all jovial companies, even in private houses, late on Saturday night, and on Sunday they were to watch the streets during service time, and compel those who were out to go to church. At a later date the Sunday walkers had the choice of going home. The watchers had the power of arresting offenders, and 'this practice,' says Mr Macgeorge, 'was continued till so late as the middle of last century, when the searchers having taken into custody Mr Peter Blackburn, father of Mr Blackburn of Killlearn, for walking on the Green one Sunday, he prosecuted the magistrates, and succeeded in his suit. This caused the practice to be abandoned.'

The town appears, in early times, to have been sadly afflicted with a class of diseased unfortunates called lepers. Reference has been already made to the hospital erected for them by Lady Lochow, daughter of Robert, Duke of Albany, and mother of Colin, first Earl of Argyll, and it is further recorded that on 7 Oct. 1589 there were six lepers in her lepers' house at Gorbals. In 1610 the council ordained that the lepers of the hospital should go up the causewayside near the gutter, and should have 'clapperis' in their hands to warn the people to keep away, and a cloth upon their mouth and face, and should stand afar off while they received alms, under the penalty of being banished from the town and hospital. In 1635 the magistrates purchased from the Earl of Glencairn the manse of the prebendary of Cambuslang, which had been gifted to him after the Reformation, which they fitted up as a house of correction for dissolute women, and the Kirk Session was cruel enough to enjoin that the poor creatures there confined should be 'whipped every day during pleasure.'

Glasgow had its full share of those trials and calamities which began in the time of Charles I., and only terminated on the accession of William III. One of the leading events in connection with this period was the meeting of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland at Glasgow in 1638, an assembly of the very highest national interest and importance, and which throughout its meetings exhibited a degree of independence and determination not exceeded by the Long Parliament of England in the most vigorous period of its existence. Externally, the Church of Scotland was at this period regulated by the Episcopal form of Government, but the mass of the people, and a great majority of the nobility and gentry, were devoutly attached to the Presbyterian principles that had been introduced among them by Knox and the early Reformers. The country tolerated Episcopacy, but neither acquiesced in it nor loved it. When the King, Charles I., therefore, in 1637, ordered a new service book to be used in the Scottish churches, and a report spread abroad that this book was tinctured by the mass, the people exclaimed that this was neither more nor less than an attempt to insinuate Popery amongst them under the shallow disguise of a Protestant ritual; and the long smothered dislike to 'prelacy' burst forth into a storm of opposition which eventually became destructive to the whole system, and fatal to the King. The attempt to introduce Laud's liturgy was followed by a closer and more hearty bond of union among the Scottish Presbyterians, who exerted themselves towards the calling together of a General Assembly to consider the state of the Church, and, the King's reluctant assent having been obtained, the Assembly was finally summoned to meet at Glasgow on 21 Nov. 1638. The service book had already produced commotion in Glasgow, for, one day in 1637, 'at the outgoing of the church about thirty or forty of our honestest women in one voice before the bishop and magistrates fell a railing, cursing, scolding with clamours on Mr William Annan' (who had, before the synod of Glasgow, preached a sermon in defence of the liturgy), and the same night, while he was walking in the dark, 'some hundreds of enraged women of all qualities are about him, with neaves, staves, and peats, but [to their credit be it said]

no stones. They beat him sore; his cloak, ruff, and hat were rent,' and though he escaped all 'bloody wounds' he was in danger of being killed. 'Some two of the meanest' of those who had been engaged in the disturbance in the earlier part of the day were put in prison, but the other 'tumult was so great that it was not thought meet to search either the plotters or actors of it, for numbers of the best quality would have been found guilty.' Next day the poor man had the further misfortune to fall with his horse above him in 'very foul mire' in presence of an angry crowd of women, who, no doubt, showed their exultation at the accident, so that his sermon cost him a good deal of grief. With the citizens in a temper like this, and considering the weighty and vexed questions to be debated, it is not surprising that the magistrates looked forward to the convocation of the Assembly with some anxiety. They passed a number of wholesome regulations, ordaining, among other things, that 'no inhabitant expect more rent for their houses, chambers, beds, and stables, than shall be appointed by the provost, bailies, and council, and ordains the same to be intimated by sound of drum, that no person may plead ignorance.' They also purchased muskets with 'stafs and bandeliers,' pikes, powder, and match, with which to arm 'ane gaird of men keepit' to mount guard day and night while the town was filled with strangers. The council representative too was ordered not to give his vote on any important matter without first deliberating with his fellow councillors. The Assembly accordingly met on the day appointed, in the nave of the cathedral, which had been fitted up for the occasion, the 'vaults' or narrow galleries above being set apart for ladies and persons of humble degree, while one was reserved for young noblemen, not members of the house. The majority of the aristocracy of the country were present either in the capacity of officers of the crown, or as elders and assessors from the burghs—'Rothes, Wemyss, Balmerino, Lindsay, Yester, Eglington, Loudon, and many others, whose sole word was still law for large districts of Scotland.' From each of the four universities there were three representatives, and 'thair cam out of ilk presbitrie within the Kingdome to this assemble, ane, tua, or thrie of ablest covenanting ministeris, with ane, tua, or thrie reulling elderis, who sould voice as they voiced.' There were altogether present '140 ministers, 2 professors, not ministers, and 98 ruling elders from presbyteries and burghs. Of these ruling elders, 17 were noblemen, 9 were knights, 25 were landed proprietors, and 47 were burgesses—all men of some consideration.' The great crowd, however, that had gathered to Glasgow consisted of the trains or 'following' of the nobles, which were made very large on the pretext that as there might be an inroad of Highland robbers, a strong guard of armed men was absolutely necessary. This immense crowd of retainers caused great confusion, pressure, and unseemly scenes, which have been caustically described by Robert Baillie, afterwards Principal of the University of Glasgow, who was a member of the Assembly. 'Our rascals,' says he, in his *Letters and Journals*, 'without shame in great numbers make such din and clamour in the house of the true God, that if they "minted" to use the like behaviour in my chamber, I would not be contented till they were down the stairs.' Burnet in his *Memoirs of the Dukes of Hamilton* says it was the greatest gathering that had ever met in these parts, and that the Marquis of Hamilton, who was the royal commissioner, 'judged it was a sad sight to see such an assembly, for not a gown was among them all, but many had swords and daggers about them,' so that there was more of an armed conference than anything else. Mr John Bell of the Laigh Kirk, 'the most auncient preicher of the toune,' preached the opening sermon, and after some preliminary quarrelling about the conduct of business, Mr Alexander Henderson, minister of Leuchars, was appointed moderator, and thereafter several days were spent in keen discussion as to the constitution of and powers vested in the Assembly; and it soon became pretty evident that the court was determined to remodel the whole government

of the Church. The commissioner, a man of steady judgment and sharp and clear wit, did his best to stop what he deemed a high-handed and unauthorised proceeding; but he had arrayed against him all the best men of the time, for whom single-handed he was no match in argument, and at length, on Wednesday, 23 Nov., at the seventh sitting, when the members were about to vote on the question whether the Assembly was competent to judge the bishops, the marquis, declaring that he could not give his countenance to their proceedings, produced the King's instructions and warrant to dissolve the Assembly, which he accordingly did, and left the Assembly accompanied by his assessors and a few of the members, and 'immediatlie causes ane herald to go to the Cross of Glasgow in his cot armes, with ane proclamation maid vp be him and the lordis of secreit counsall and subscrivit with there handis and givin vnder his Majesteis signet, daitit the 29th of November, and he sound of trumpet dischargeit the said generall assemblee and in his Hines name commandit the said pretendit moderatour, commissioneris, reulling elderis, and all other memberis thairof, not to treat, consult, or conclude any farder in the said assemblee vnder the paue of tressouu, and that they should ryss vp and dissolue out of the toune of Glasgow within 24 houris.' The General Assembly held at Glasgow in 1610 had declared that all general meetings of the Church were unlawful without the licence of the King, but the men of 1638 were of different mind and in another temper. While the commissioner was leaving the meeting, instruments were being taken and a protest read declaring that the work of the Assembly would not be interrupted; and protest was again made at the Cross against the proclamation, claiming that the Assembly being once convened 'could not be dissolved without its own consent. The loss of the royal representative was considered to be compensated for by the adherence and encouragement of the Earl of Argyll, who now definitely cast in his lot with the Covenanters; and so the Presbyterians, left to themselves, proceeded with earnestness and devoted courage to do the work for which they had assembled. 'They passed an act declaring the Assemblies of 1606, 1608, 1616, 1617, and 1618 to have been so vitiated by kingly interference as to be null and void.' They condemned 'the service book, the book of canons, the book of ordination, and the Court of High Commission. They abjured Episcopacy and the five articles of Perth,' and then proceeded to the trial and deposition of the bishops and some other ministers besides for professing the doctrines of Arminianism, Popery, and Atheism; for urging the use of the liturgy, bowing to the altar, and wearing the cope and rochet; for declining the Assembly, and for being guilty of simony, avarice, profanity, adultery, drunkenness, and other crimes. The Bishop of St Andrews, for instance, was found guilty of riding through the country on the Lord's Day, of carding and dicing during the time of divine service, of tipping in taverns till midnight, of falsifying the acts of Assembly, of slandering the Covenant, and of adultery, incest, sacrilege, and simony! It is difficult to believe all this of a venerable man like Spottiswoode, and probably his real fault was that he was a bishop. Thomas Foster, minister of Melrose, was deposed on the charge 'that he used to sit at preaching and prayer, baptise in his own house; that he made a way through the church for his kine and sheep; that he made a waggon of the old communion table to lead his peats in; that he took in his corn, and said it was lawful to work, on the Sabbath; and that he affirmed the Reformers had brought more damage to the Church in one age than the Pope and his faction had done in a thousand years.' One of the counts against the Bishop of Orkney was 'that he was a curler on the ice on the Sabbath day;' while the Bishop of Moray was convicted of all 'the ordinary faults of a bishop,' and was besides charged by Mr Andrew Cant with having danced in his nightshirt at his daughter's wedding! And so the Archbishops of St Andrews and Glasgow, and the Bishops of Edinburgh,

Aberdeen, Galloway, Ross, Brechin, Dunblane, Dunkeld, Moray, Orkney, Lismore, and the isles, were deposed and excommunicated; the Covenant was ordered to be signed by all classes of the people; and thus 'the whole fabric which James and Charles in a long course of years had been rearing with so much care and policy fell at once to the ground.' The government of the Church by kirk sessions, presbyteries, and synods was restored; and the work of the Assembly being over, it adjourned on 20 Dec., having held eighteen meetings after the commissioner retired, and the last day is stated to have been a 'blithe day to all.' As to the part the Glasgow representative took there can be no doubt, for it is recorded that, after duly consulting the council as he had been ordered, he was instructed to vote for all the resolutions put and carried.

Soon after the meeting of the Assembly the great civil war broke out, and the Earl of Montrose, having abandoned the Covenanting party and attached himself to the cause of the King, raised an army in the North, and, after defeating the troops of the Covenanters at a number of battles, marched southwards to Kilsyth, a few miles from Glasgow, where, on 15 Aug. 1645, he inflicted a decisive defeat on General Baillie at the head of 7000 Covenanters. The authorities in Glasgow heard of the triumph of Montrose with no small uneasiness, but, though strong Covenanters, and opposed therefore to the cause for which the marquis had fought and conquered, they were men of policy; and so, making a virtue of necessity, they sent a deputation, consisting of Sir Robert Douglas of Blackerston and Archibald Fleming, Commissary of the City, to Kilsyth to invite Montrose, in the name of Provost Bell and the magistrates, to honour the city by his presence and to partake of their hospitality. The marquis accepted the invitation, and marched to Glasgow, where he and his army were welcomed with much solemnity and outward respect, his lordship and his officers being sumptuously entertained by the magistrates and higher classes of the inhabitants at a banquet, during which their apologies for their former want of loyalty were tendered and received in good part. A 'pest' then prevailed in the city, however, and Montrose left it on the second day and moved to Bothwell; not, however, without leaving a memorial of his visit in a forced loan to assist in carrying on the war on the King's behalf to the extent of £50,000 Scots, which was, of course, never repaid. Within a month after, Montrose was surprised and defeated at Philliphaugh by General Leslie, who, in his turn, visited Glasgow, where the town council had meanwhile got into difficulties over their conduct towards Montrose, the Earl of Lanark having, in virtue of a warrant from the committee of the estates, suspended the whole council, and the estates themselves having selected a new one, which was accepted, though not without protest against such an invasion of the privileges of the burgh. Leslie was very civil, and even moderate, but, with a very grim joke about money being necessary to pay the interest of the loan to Montrose he also borrowed from them £20,000 Scots, so that the city probably lost more than it would have done if it had left the matter alone. Montrose, as the King's lieutenant, had summoned a parliament to meet at Glasgow on 20 Oct., but now, instead of the bustle of a meeting of the estates, the citizens had the spectacle of an execution, for three of the prisoners taken at Philliphaugh—Sir William Rollock, Sir Philip Nisbet, and Alexander Ogilvie of Inverquharly—were put to death within the city. Rollock on 23, and his two companions on 29 Oct. That the spectacle of the execution of these unfortunate royalists was a pleasing one to a large number of the citizens there can be no reason to doubt, and some idea may be obtained of the bitter feeling of the contending parties, when we remember the remark of so presumably pious a man as the Glasgow Professor of Divinity for the time being, Mr David Dickson, who, when he heard of the executions, exclaimed, 'The work gangs bonnily on,' a saying which became proverbial, and was long significantly used in Glasgow.

Montrose, with a small force he had succeeded in collecting, made a demonstration on Glasgow at the time in the hope of averting the fate of his unhappy friends, but he had not sufficient strength to accomplish anything, and after a few days retreated to Athole.

After Charles had surrendered to the Scots and had been handed over to the English army, Scotland became, when too late, frightened at the triumph of the ambitious and uncompromising Independents of England, and the consequent danger to its beloved Presbyterianism. To meet the supposed danger, levies were ordered by the Scottish parliament; but Glasgow, influenced by the clergy, many of whom preferred the unknown danger of the ascendancy of the Independents to the known danger of the royal power, was found amongst the number of those contumacious burghs which declined to furnish their quota. Provost Stewart, with the other magistrates and members of council, were in consequence summoned before parliament, imprisoned for several days, and deprived of their offices. But a heavier infliction still awaited them, inasmuch as five regiments of horse and foot were sent to the town, with orders that they should be quartered exclusively on the magistrates, members of council, ministers, members of the kirk-session, and their friends. Some of these gentlemen were burdened with 10, 20, and 30 soldiers each, who not only lived on the best the place could afford in the way of meat, brandy, and wine, but exacted from their compulsory entertainers their daily pay into the bargain. During the short period these five regiments 'sorned' upon the inhabitants, the latter sustained a loss of £40,000 Scots; and Principal Baillie pathetically remarks that their 'loss and danger was not so great by James Graham.' The failure of the expedition and the defeat at DUNBAR are matters of history. Shortly after the latter battle the Protector took possession of Edinburgh, and thence marched to Glasgow by way of Kilsyth. On his arrival he took up his residence at Silvercraigs House, which stood till about twenty years ago (though Oliver's levee chamber had latterly degenerated into a furniture sale-room), on the S side of the Saltmarket at the N corner of Steel Street, and nearly opposite the Bridgegate. Finding the magistrates had all fled, he sent for Patrick Gillespie, the influential minister of the Outer High church, and subsequently principal of the university, whom he hospitably entertained, and then treated to such a long and fervent prayer, that the worthy minister, quite overcome, gave out among the townfolks that 'surely he must be one of the elect.' On the following Sunday Cromwell made a formal procession to the cathedral to hear sermon. Zachary Boyd, so well known in connection with his paraphrases, minister of the Barony parish (who was one of those courageous enough to remain), occupied the pulpit in the forenoon, and, in his preaching, boldly and severely inveighed against Cromwell and the Independents. The Protector himself bore it patiently, but his followers were angry. 'Shall I pistol the scoundrel?' whispered his secretary Thurloe. 'No, no,' replied Cromwell, 'we will manage him another way.' And so he invited the bold divine to sup with him, and concluded the entertainment with a prayer of some hours' duration, which is said by contemporary chroniclers to have lasted till three o'clock in the morning, and Boyd left rather pleased, no doubt, than otherwise. He remained in Glasgow for only a few days, but visited it again on 18 April 1651, when he had a more friendly reception, and, along with General Lambert, discussed matters with Mr James Guthrie and Mr Patrick Gillespie. This time he remained ten days. On both occasions his conduct was distinguished by a great degree of moderation, and testimony is borne to this by those not otherwise inclined to speak favourably of him. His visit to Glasgow was, indeed, beneficial in more ways than one, for some of his soldiers, tradesmen who had been called away from their peaceful callings by the frenzy and enthusiasm of the times, ultimately settled in Glasgow, and contri-

buted to foster the spirit of trade and to introduce improvements in some of the handicrafts.

In its previous history Glasgow had more than once suffered by fire, privation, and pestilence; but on Thursday, 17 June 1652, a conflagration broke out, which exceeded all former visitations of the kind in its extent and in its painful effects upon the citizens. It began about two o'clock in the afternoon on the E side of High Street. While everybody was busy there, some sparks, carried by the wind, set fire to houses on the W side of the Saltmarket, where the conflagration ran from house to house with great rapidity, spreading to both sides of the street and into the Tron-gate, Gallowgate, and Bridgegate. It burned for about eighteen hours, and on the following Sunday it again broke out in the Tron-gate, and burned for about five hours. It is said to have been caused by intense heat; and Law, in his *Memorials*, says that the great spread was caused by the frequent changes of wind that took place during its progress. About a third of the city was destroyed ('fourscore bye-lanes and alleys, with all the shops, besides eighty warehouses,' according to the council report); 1000 persons were burned out; and, from the destruction of property and the loss of furniture by fire or by theft, many previously in comfortable circumstances were cast destitute on the world. The wretched inhabitants—some through necessity, others through fear—were, for many days and nights, compelled to encamp in the open fields, and, altogether, the calamity was the worst that had ever befallen Glasgow. The loss was estimated at £100,000, a very large sum in those days, and contributions were made for the sufferers from all parts of the country. Like London, however, under a similar affliction, Glasgow rose from her ashes purified and beautified, and the ruined houses, which had been built or faced with wood, were replaced by substantial stone edifices, which were constructed in a more open and commodious manner than the buildings they replaced. It is recorded that after this fire the magistrates ordered the church doors to be opened, not to give the unfortunate people shelter, but for the convenience of those who had no chambers to retire to 'for making of their devotions.' In 1677 another great fire took place in Glasgow, which destroyed 136 houses, and rendered between 500 and 600 families homeless. It originated at the head of the Saltmarket, near the Cross, and was caused by a smith's apprentice, who had been beaten by his master, and who, in revenge, set fire to his smithy during the night. Law, in his *Memorials*, says, 'The heat was so great that it fyled the horologe of the tolbooth,' the present Cross steeple. There were some prisoners in it at the time—among others the laird of Kersland, who had been concerned in the Peutland rising; but they were rescued by the people, who broke open the tolbooth doors and set them free.

The restoration of Charles II., in 1660, was celebrated in Glasgow with a good deal of outward respect and enthusiasm; but it is pretty certain that most of the people rejoiced 'that the King had come to his own again' simply because it was fashionable to do so, and because the absence of health-drinking and bonfires might give a character of disaffection to the place. With a full remembrance of the troubles and desolations of the time of the first Charles, the citizens were well contented with the order and security which the Protector had established among them, and would by no means have been disinclined to a continuance of the government upon similar principles. The Presbyterians had therefore no high expectations from the new order of things, and they were ere long confirmed in their misgivings. It soon became apparent that the policy of Charles II. would be similar to that of his father in his efforts to force Episcopacy upon an unwilling people; and, as Glasgow was the headquarters of the Presbyterians in the West, the city shared in all the pains and persecutions of that iron time. The King having appointed Mr Andrew Fairfoul, minister of Duns, to be archbishop of Glasgow, he arrived in Edinburgh in April 1662, having been previously consecrated in West-

minster Abbey. Despite his efforts, and notwithstanding the civil power with which he was armed, the existing clergy and laity in Glasgow, with trifling exceptions, refused to conform to the new order of things, and the Earl of Middleton came to Glasgow, on 26 Sept. 1662, with a committee of the Scottish Privy Council to enforce Episcopacy. They were well received, and proceeded to investigate the complaint of the archbishop—that none of the ministers who had entered the Church since 1649 had acknowledged his authority as bishop, and his prayer that the council should issue and enforce an act and proclamation banishing all those clergymen from their houses, parishes, and presbyteries, unless they should, before a certain date, appear and receive collation from him as their bishop. The matter was considered at a meeting of the Privy Council, held in the fore-hall of the college on 1 Oct., and it was resolved—Sir James Lockhart of Lee dissenting, and declaring that the act would desolate the land and excite to fever heat the dislike and indignation with which the prelates had already begun to be regarded—that all such ministers were to remove from their parishes within a month, and the people were not to acknowledge them as their ministers, nor to repair to hear their sermons. The meeting was, according to Wodrow, known as ‘the drunken meeting at Glasgow,’ and it was affirmed that all present were flustered with drink save Sir James Lockhart of Lee. In their subsequent visits to the other towns of the West, they were not much better, for it is recorded that in one of their debauches they drank the devil’s health at midnight at the Cross of Ayr; yet to such debauches was entrusted a task that resulted in more than 400 Presbyterian ministers being ejected from their parishes, and led to all the wild work of persecution that followed.

Early in 1678 the committee of council returned to Glasgow, and had a sederunt of ten days. They were accompanied by a band of Highlanders, about 5000 in number, who came to be known as the Highland Host, and whose presence was intended to enforce the wishes of the committee. They arrived in Glasgow on 13 Jan. 1678 in the time of public worship, and were quartered on the inhabitants. Their presence was only to be got rid of by the subscription of a bond by which the heritors, and the better classes of the community, bound themselves that they, their wives, families, and servants, with their tenants, cottars, etc., would not be present at any of the field preachings, or hold any communication with the ‘outed’ ministers. Though this made men in prominent stations responsible for the doings of hundreds of people over whom they had no control, yet such was the desire to get rid of the plundering and extortionate Highland Host, that the bond was subscribed by the provost, bailies, members of council, and the leading men of the city to the number of 153. After their ten days’ stay in Glasgow they passed on to Ayrshire, where damage to the amount of £137,499 Scots was done, and then as the Covenanters would not rise to give colour to a charge of rebellion, nor yet sign the bond, except in very insignificant numbers, the plunderers were sent to their homes. ‘When the Highlanders,’ says Sir Walter Scott in his *Tales of a Grandfather*, ‘went back to their hills, which was in Feb. 1678, they appeared as if returning from the sack of some besieged town. They carried with them plate, merchant-goods, webs of linen and of cloth, quantities of wearing apparel and household furniture, and a good number of horses to bear their plunder.’ As they were returning, the Glasgow people had, however, an opportunity of revenge, for about 2000 of the Highlanders had to return by way of Glasgow, and when they arrived on the S, or Gorbals side, the Clyde was so swollen that it was unfordable. Thus favoured by chance, the students of the college, and many of the inhabitants, who, either by themselves or friends, had suffered from the former ravages of the host, blocked the bridge, and opposed their passage. Only 40 of the Celts were allowed to pass at a time, and these were led along and dismissed by the West Port, after they had been deprived of their plunder.

A building near the bridge is said to have been nearly filled with the ‘pots, pans, bed-cloths, wearing clothes,’ coats, cloaks, etc., that were taken.

After the victory of the Covenanters at DRUMCLOG a party of them marched to Glasgow, and attempted to take it from Graham of Claverhouse, who, with the Royal forces, had retired thither. In anticipation of an attack the streets had been barricaded, and though the Covenanters, attacking by the Gallowgate and Vennel, fought bravely, they were repulsed. Their dead were most inhumanly left lying in the streets, it is said, by Claverhouse’s express orders. After the battle of Bothwell Brig, the Duke of Monmouth was eagerly pressed by some of his officers to burn Glasgow, or at least to give it up to three hours’ plunder, but he would sanction neither, and thus Glasgow escaped what meant utter ruin. In March 1684 a number of Covenanting martyrs suffered death at the Cross, their heads being afterwards cut off and placed on the tolbooth. They were buried on the N side of the cathedral. Some others suffered at the foot of the Howgate, where the martyrs’ fountain stands. The tolbooth was so crowded with prisoners at the time, that they had to sleep by turns, and a great many of the poor people, convicted without evidence, were banished to the plantations. When James II. succeeded to the throne, the Council sent to the King their expressions of ‘sincere joy,’ and, when late in the end of Oct. 1688 he was in difficulties, a body of 1200 men was raised for his assistance; but these, refusing to obey the magistrates, never left the city, and had to be disbanded in January 1689. On the 24th of the same month, a loyal address was prepared to Prince William of Orange, and, still later, a body of 500 men (the foundation of the regiment now known as the Cameronians) embodied according to tradition in one day, was placed under the command of the Earl of Argyll, and sent to Edinburgh to assist in guarding the Estates then engaged in deliberating upon the settlement of the Crown in favour of William and Mary.

After William’s accession, when the Darien scheme was projected, Glasgow, which had already experienced to some extent the advantages of commerce, entered into the speculation with great alacrity. The Council, on behalf of the burgh, took stock to the value of £3000 sterling; the citizens subscribed largely of their means—many of them their all; and not a few embarked personally in the expedition. The last of these sailed from Rothesay Bay on 14 Sept. 1699, the four frigates that went carrying 1200 emigrants, among whom was the last of the old family of Stewart of Minto, once the municipal chiefs of Glasgow, and whose decay has already been referred to. The unhappy sacrifice of the scheme to English jealousy, and William’s faithlessness are well known. Of all the emigrants, but a score or two of broken-down and beggared men ever reached their native land again, and hundreds of families at home, who had been in affluent circumstances, were ruined. The news reached Glasgow about the middle of 1700, and so severely did the city suffer from the shock, that it was not till 18 years after that her merchants again possessed ships of their own.

Here, on the eve of the Union of the two kingdoms, which, disastrous as it was in its first results, has since tended to promote so greatly the prosperity of the country, we may again pause and consider the progress that Glasgow had made since the time of the Reformation, and that notwithstanding the famine, fires, plagues, and disasters that we have recounted. The city seems not to have extended its limits very far beyond the earlier bounds, though, from the great increase in population, the old parts must have been much more closely built, and spaces formerly open covered with houses. *The Dictionnaire Geographique*, published at Paris in 1705, says it ‘was large enough, but thinly peopled,’ and Clelland asserts that at the Union, Glasgow had not extended beyond its old ports, viz.:—on the E, the Gallowgate Port, near St Mungo’s Lane; on the W, the West Port, at the head of Stockwell Street; on the S, the Water Port, near the old bridge; on the N, the Stable Green

Port, at the Bishops' Palace; on the NW, Rottenrow Port; while all the adjoining ground now occupied by Bell Street, Candleriggs, King Street, and Princes Street was occupied by corn-fields; but yet, notwithstanding this, there had been a very marked change in its position and condition. As we have seen, it was, at the time of the Reformation, eleventh on the roll of Scottish burghs, and was stented for £13, 10s. Scots; in 1695 it stood second (Edinburgh being its only superior), and was stented for £1800 Scots. The population, which at the Reformation was about 4500, had, by 1600, become about 7000. In 1660 this had grown to 14,678, but the troubles of the next 28 years had such an injurious effect that, in 1688, this had decreased to 11,948. In 1701 there were 9994 'examinable persons' recorded in the city, and this name must have applied apparently to younger people than would now be termed adults, for a little later (1708) the total population is returned at 12,766. A new tolbooth had been erected near the Cross in 1626, superseding the old one at the foot of the High Street. It was a fine picturesque building, is described by a contemporary writer as 'a very sumptuous, regulated, uniform fabric, large and lofty, most industriously and artificially carved from the very foundation to the superstructure, to the great admiration of strangers,' and as, 'without exception, the paragon of beauty in the west.' All that now remains of both structures is the Cross steeple, which has been happily preserved from the destruction that has overtaken so many of the old buildings of Glasgow, though, in 1814, it had a narrow escape, and such a fate was only averted by a majority of votes in the council of the day. The Cross itself, which had replaced the older one at the end of Rotten Row, was removed in 1659 as 'altogether defaced,' and all trace of it is lost. The houses along the streets leading from the Cross had piazzas. Defoe, writing of Glasgow, in 1723, says 'The City consists of Four principal Streets in the Form of a Cross, with the Town-House and Market Place in the Middle, where as you walk you see the whole Town at once. The Houses are of Free Stone, of an Equal height, and supported with Pillars, and the Streets being spacious and well paved, add to the Beauty of the Place.' He also adds that 'this City is strictly *Presbyterian*, and is the best affected to the Government of any in Scotland.'

It is a somewhat curious contrast to the present state of affairs that in the 17th and the beginning of the 18th centuries Glasgow was noted for its beauty. One of Cromwell's soldiers describes it, in 1650, as 'not so big or rich yet,' to all 'a much sweeter and more delightful place than Edinburgh.' Another English traveller named Franck, whose opinion of the tolbooth has been already given, and who visited the city a little later, speaks in high terms of 'the splendour and dignity of this city of Glasgow, which surpasseth most, if not all, the corporations in Scotland,' and also mentions with approval 'the exact decorum in every society.' This praise may be accepted with the less besitation when we consider that the writer was not on the whole favourably impressed with Scotland, and did not hesitate to say so. 'A satirist,' says Sir Walter Scott, 'with regard to every other place Franck describes Glasgow as the "nonsuch of Scotland," where an "English florist may pick up a posie."' Morer, who wrote in 1689, says, in the work already quoted, that 'Glasgow has the reputation of the finest town in Scotland, not excepting Edinburgh;' and Defoe, in his *Journey Through Scotland*, published in 1723, says almost enthusiastically, 'Glasgow is the beautifullest little City I have seen in Britain; it stands deliciously on the banks of the river Clyde, over which there is a fair Stone Bridge of Eight Arches.' And in a subsequent edition he says still more in its praise, 'the four principal streets are the fairest for breadth and the finest built that I have ever seen in one city together. The houses are all of stone, and generally uniform in height as well as in front. The lower stories for the most part stand on vast square Doric columns with arches which open into the shops, adding to the strength as well as beauty

of the building. In a word, 'tis one of the cleanliest, most beautiful, and best built cities in Great Britain.' Defoe's description is later than the Union, and about the time when it was beginning to bear fruit, but the others are earlier, and yet alike they give us a picture of Glasgow still rural, but beginning to have the germs of its future greatness in its increasing trade, which was, in Defoe's time, quickly outgrowing the little commencement that had, in the beginning of the 18th century, been made in the manufacture of tobacco, the refining of sugar, and the making of soap.

The growing importance of the city is evident from the fact that in 1702 the provost, Hugh Montgomerie of Busby, was one of the commissioners appointed to go to London to carry on negotiations for a treaty of Union, and the council agreed that the city should bear the expense of his journey. Notwithstanding this little mark of attention, the Union proposal was received by the inhabitants of Glasgow, particularly by the lower orders, with as much bitterness as elsewhere throughout the country. The populace of Glasgow, with a pet grievance of their own because, instead of returning a member of parliament for themselves, they were in future only to share one with Dumharton, Renfrew, and Rutherglen, became so much excited that the magistrates deemed it necessary to issue a proclamation that not more than three persons should assemble together after sunset. A most injudicious and inflammatory sermon, preached by the Rev. James Clark, minister of the Tron Church, on 7 Nov. 1706, a sacramental Fast-day, was regarded as a direct encouragement and injunction to insurrection, and caused the murmurs of discontent, to which the opposition had been hitherto confined, to rise into open violence. Within two hours after the sermon drums were beat through the streets, and the people, gathering in immense numbers, fairly overturned the authority of the magistrates. Finding that the magistrates and council refused their request to present a remonstrance to parliament on the subject of the Union, they attacked the council-house and the residence of the provost, Mr Aird. After a short lull there was a fresh outbreak, when the mob disarmed the town-guard, stormed the tolbooth, and seized the town's arms, which consisted of 250 halberds. With these they marched about the streets, forcing their way into the houses of those supposed to be favourable to the Union, searching for arms, and plundering at the same time. The house of the provost was rifled, and he himself, attacked on the street, only escaped with his life by timely concealment and subsequent flight to Edinburgh. The rioters, who had adopted a sort of rude military system, then formed the bold resolution of marching to the capital and dispersing the parliament, and they actually set out for this purpose under the leadership of a Jacobite publican named Finlay. Starting with a body of men by no means numerous, Finlay was met at Kilsyth by the intelligence that cavalry and infantry were already on their way from Edinburgh to put down the riot. At first, nothing dismayed, he determined to fight, and sent to Glasgow for 400 men who had been left behind; but as they did not come, the disappointed leader and his companions returned to Glasgow, and, laying down their arms, separated. This was the end of disturbances that had lasted for four weeks, and the publican and some of the other leaders were arrested immediately after and carried to Edinburgh. Technically they had forfeited their lives, as being guilty of high treason; and it says much for the strength and moderation of Queen Anne's government that shortly after the Union Act passed into law, they were all liberated without further punishment than their temporary imprisonment. Had there been competent leaders the insurrection might have proved formidable, but no man of mark and influence in the W of Scotland had any connection with it, and but a very short time elapsed before the Glasgow citizens became fully alive to the advantages the Union had brought them in the opening of the American trade, etc.; in fact we may almost say that it was at this time that Glasgow entered

upon that successful career of industry and enterprise which, in due course, rendered it the chief seat of the commerce and manufactures of Scotland.

The rebellion of 1715 did not much affect Glasgow, excepting in so far as it gave the city an opportunity of displaying its liberality and loyalty and its sincere attachment to the principles of the revolution of 1688. The citizens raised a regiment of 600 men, which they drilled and maintained at their own expense, paying the common men at the rate of 8d. per day. This regiment was placed at the disposal of the government, and it rendered good service by performing the important duty of guarding Stirling Castle, town, and bridge, while the Duke of Argyll marched northward to meet the Highlanders under the Earl of Mar at Sleriffmuir. In the meantime the inhabitants had zealously provided for the safety of the city by constructing rude fortifications, protected by a ditch 12 feet wide and 6 deep. The town's accounts at the time contain numerous entries of payment to artificers and labourers, who were employed in the operations of forming the trenches and barricades, of planting the guns which they already possessed, of the freight of eight great guns from Port Glasgow, etc. On 5 Dec. the Duke of Argyll came to Glasgow and took up his lodgings with Mr Campbell of Shawfield, and on the following day, accompanied by the magistrates and several of the nobility and gentry, he reviewed the troops then lying in the town and inspected the defensive preparations made by the inhabitants. Although the war did not come to their own doors, the rebellion was nevertheless a costly affair to the citizens; and amongst other grievances we find the magistrates complaining to the Duke of Argyll that they had to maintain and guard 353 rebel prisoners, 'who are lying in the town's hand and in custody in the castle prison' (the old bishop's palace, which could not have been a very secure prison, for they required a guard of about 100 men). Notwithstanding, however, all the heavy charges to which it was subjected, the city could afford to be grateful to those who had assisted it in time of trial. In 1716, on the suppression of the rebellion, an order was made that 'a silver tankard, weighting forty-eight unce, thirteen drop, at 7s. sterling per unce; and a sett of sugar boxes, weighting nineteen unce, fourteen drop, at 8s. per unce; and a server wing, weighting thirty-one unce and twelve drop, at 6s. 4d. per unce,' be presented to Colonel William Maxwell of Cardonald 'as a mark of the town's favour and respect towards him for his good service in taking upon him the regulation and management of all the guards that were kept in the city during the rebellion and confusions in the neighbourhood.'

Within a few years after the rebellion, viz., in 1725, a riot broke out in the city, which was so painful and fatal in its consequences, that for half a century after its occurrence it called up to every son of St Mungo reminiscences of the most bitter and exciting kind. This disturbance was caused by the imposition of the first malt tax. As most of the people then drank beer, the new duty was by no means very popular; and in Glasgow, on 23 June, the day on which the operation of the tax began, the mob arose, obstructed the excisemen, and assumed such a threatening attitude, that on the evening of the next day Captain Bushell entered the town with two companies of Lord Deloraine's regiment of foot. This did not, however, prevent the mob from assailing the house of Daniel Campbell of Shawfield, who was then M.P. for the Glasgow district of burghs, and who had rendered himself particularly obnoxious in connection with the matter by his support of the tax. The house stood in the Trongate on the site of Glassford Street, and was by far the finest in the city, but the rioters completely dismantled it and destroyed the furniture. The magistrates, not dreading such acts of violence, had retired to a tavern to spend the evening, when about eleven o'clock p.m. tidings were brought them of the work of havoc and demolition then in progress, while at the same time a sergeant came from Bushell to inquire if he should beat to arms; but the

provost, who appears to have been either a timid man or one averse to proceed to extremities, declined the proffered military aid. Next day the mob was still in a very excited state, and so annoyed Bushell's sentinels by throwing stones at them, that the captain ordered out all his men and formed a hollow square in the vicinity of the guardhouse, at the SW corner of Candleriggs. This movement was followed by another shower of stones directed against the soldiers, and Captain Bushell, without any authority from the civil power, ordered his men to fire, when two persons in the crowd were killed on the spot and others wounded. This so roused the inhabitants that, thirsting for vengeance, they assailed the town-house magazine, carried forth the arms, and rang the fire-bell to arouse the city. The provost—Miller—being alarmed at the probable results of a further collision between the military and the people, requested Bushell to remove his soldiers, which he accordingly did in the direction of Dumbarton Castle. This did not, however, avert further catastrophe, for the mob, still excited and inflamed, followed on the line of retreat in great force, and by-and-by began to act upon the offensive, when the captain again ordered his men to fire, and several persons fell. In all there were nine persons killed and seventeen wounded in this unfortunate affair, and as usually happens in such cases it was not merely the assailants or rabble who suffered, but many respectable persons were shot down who happened to be in the crowd or its neighbourhood either accidentally or from motives of curiosity. The military reached the castle of Dumbarton in safety, with the exception of two of the soldiers who were captured by the mob, and only one of whom suffered any ill-treatment. Previous to the attack on his house Mr Campbell had removed with his family to his country-house at Woodhall, about 8 miles distant from the city, whither he had gone on 22 June. It has been asserted that private threats or hints had reached him of the coming attack, and that, had he given this information in sufficient time to the magistrates, all the unhappy mischief might have been prevented. As soon as word of the serious nature of the disturbances reached headquarters, General Wade set out with a considerable force of horse, foot, and artillery, and took possession of the city. He was accompanied by Duncan Forbes of Culloden, the Lord Advocate, who proceeded to make an investigation into the case, the result of which was that nineteen persons were apprehended and delivered over to Captain Bushell, and by him and the two companies under his command they were taken to Edinburgh and lodged in the castle. On the same day, the 16th of July, the whole of the magistrates, from the provost down to the deacon-convener—including even some who had been absent from Glasgow during the time of the riots—were apprehended at the instance of the Lord Advocate, and imprisoned first in their own tolbooth and then in Edinburgh Castle, whither they were escorted by a considerable body of horse and foot. The charge against them was that they had favoured the riots and winked at the destruction of Campbell's house, but it is plain that the utmost that can be laid to their charge was want of due preparation and energy in repressing the disturbance. After one day's detention the Lords of Justiciary granted their application for bail, and they were liberated and set out on their return to Glasgow. Six miles from the city they were met by about 200 of the inhabitants, who escorted them home with every demonstration of respect, amid the joyous ringing of bells. The magistrates were afterwards freed from blame, but of the nineteen persons of inferior rank who had been arrested, two were banished for ever, while nine were whipped through the streets of Glasgow, and eight were liberated after considerable terms of detention. An attempt was made by the magistrates to bring Bushell to trial for the murder of nine of the citizens, but he was screened by 'the powers that be,' for he not only got out of the difficulty, but was promoted in the service. To aggravate the already sufficiently distressing case, Campbell was, on application to

parliament, granted indemnity for his loss of £6080, which the city had to pay, besides other expenses amounting to over £3000. The inhabitants long regarded this Shawfield affair with a burning sense of injustice suffered by them, and the compensation granted was universally considered as excessive. With his compensation money Mr Campbell purchased the fine estate and island of Islay, which passed from the family about thirty years ago.

The rankling recollection of the Shawfield slaughter and its heavy fines did not prevent the citizens of Glasgow from coming forward with alacrity in defence of the reigning family during the rebellion of 1745. On this occasion they raised two battalions of 600 men each for the service of the government. In Sept. 1745 Charles Edward wrote to the magistrates demanding that the sum of £15,000 sterling, all the arms in the city, and the arrears of taxes due to the government should be forwarded to him for the use of his army. The magistrates did not comply at the time, as they had hopes of relief from the army of Sir John Cope, but the demand of the Prince was soon enforced by John Hay—formerly a Writer to the Signet, and then quarter-master in the Highland army—and the Clan MacGregor under Glengyle. The magistrates with much difficulty induced Mr Hay to accept a composition of £5000 in money and £500 in goods, with which he departed on 30 Sept., after his followers had been quartered on the city for four days. After the unfortunate march to Derby the Prince in his retreat entered Glasgow on 26 Dec., his advanced guard having arrived the day before. The necessities of the mountaineers were at this time extreme. The great majority of them were bareheaded and barefooted and their garments in rags, and these with their matted hair, long beards, and keen and famished aspect, imparted to them an appearance peculiarly savage and ferocious. At this time the volunteers equipped at the expense of the city were posted at Edinburgh for the defence of the capital. Alike to punish the city for appearing in arms against him and to clothe his naked host, the Chevalier ordered the magistrates forthwith to provide 6000 short-cloth coats, 12,000 linen shirts, 6000 pairs of shoes, 6000 pairs of hose, 6000 waistcoats, and 6000 blue bonnets, the greater portion of which articles were by great exertions supplied in a few days. He also exacted large contributions in bestial, corn, hay, and straw. The Pretender evacuated the city on 3 Jan. 1746 after a sojourn of ten days, and took with him hostages for the supply of the remaining portion of the clothing still unfurnished, and which was afterwards duly forwarded to the rebel camp at Bannockburn.

While in Glasgow the Chevalier lodged in the house formerly belonging to Campbell of Shawfield, which, notwithstanding the treatment it had suffered during the malt-tax riots, was still the most elegant in the city, and which now belonged to Mr Glassford of Dugaldston. The Prince was conciliatory. He sat down to table twice a day accompanied by some of his officers and a few devoted Jacobite ladies, whose sympathies he was much more successful in enlisting than those of their male relatives. After his men had been got into better condition by being fed and clothed, Charles treated the inhabitants to a grand review on the Green, but they looked coldly on, and indeed so odious was his cause that almost all the principal inhabitants suspended business by closing their shops and counting-houses during his stay. He remarked with bitterness that nowhere had he made so few friends as in Glasgow, for he only procured sixty adherents during his sojourn, and these were the very scum of the place. Indeed the provost of the time—Cochrane—allows him even less, for he says the Prince's only recruit was 'ane drunken shoemaker, who must soon have fled his country for debt, if not for treason.' So keenly did Charles feel the Whiggism of the city that it is matter of tradition in Glasgow that but for the manly and generous resistance of Cameron of Lochiel the place would have been sacked and burned. The Glasgow volunteers were engaged in

the Battle of Falkirk, where they suffered severely, and seem to have behaved with some courage, for a contemporary song says, that the cavalry ran away,

'But the Glasgow militia they gave a platoon,
Which made the bold rebels come tumbling down.'

Thrown into confusion by the precipitate retreat of Gardiner's dragoons, they were severely handled by the Highlanders, who always regarded those who *voluntarily* took up arms against them with much stronger feelings of hostility than they evinced towards the regular troops whose proper trade was fighting. Dugald Graham, a pedlar, and afterwards bellman of Glasgow, who accompanied the Pretender's forces and published a rhyming *History of the Rebellion*, after narrating the defeat of Hawley's Horse, proceeds,—

'The south side being fairly won,
They faced north as had been done,
Where next stood to bide the brush
The Volunteers, who zealous
Kept firing close till near surrounded,
And by the flying horse confounded,
They suffered sair into this place;
No Highlander pity'd their case;
"Ye curs'd militia," they did swear,
"What a devil did bring you here?"'

On receipt of the news of the victory of Culloden there were great rejoicings throughout the city. Apart from their Whiggism, some satisfaction was no doubt felt by the inhabitants in the ruin of a cause that had cost them over £14,000, and no doubt still more was felt when Parliament, in 1749, granted £10,000 to the city as part indemnification for the losses sustained from the rebels.

There are some interesting accounts of Glasgow towards the middle of the 18th century, which we may refer to in passing; Defoe's account of it has been already mentioned, and his sketches of its commercial condition will be further referred to in the section regarding *Trade*. In 1736 M'Ure's *History of Glasgow* appeared. In his time the city was $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length and about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in width. There were 20 stone bridges, only one of which, however, was across the Clyde, 8 gates, 10 principal streets, and 17 wynds. There were 3 parks—the Fir park on the banks of the Molendinar Burn (now the Necropolis), the New Green (the present Greu), and the Old Green to the W of it. All three had trees, the first firs, the others elms. All around were cornfields, gardens, and orchards. There were 144 shopkeepers, 5 sugar-works, a rope-work, 3 tanyards, a brewery, an iron-work, a linen manufactory, and a tobacco spinning factory. While M'Ure thus describes the outward condition of the city, the late Rev. Dr Alexander Carlyle of Inveresk furnishes some interesting glimpses of its social condition in his *Autobiography* published in 1860. Carlyle attended the University in 1743 and 1744. In point of knowledge, he says Glasgow had the advantage over Edinburgh, as 'learning seemed to be an object of more importance, and the habit of application much more general,' but he considered Edinburgh superior in 'manner of living, and in those accomplishments, and that taste that belong to people of opulence and persons of education.' There were few gentry, and the manner of living was 'coarse and vulgar;' not half-a-dozen families in town had men servants, and 'some of these were kept by the professors who had boarders. The principal merchants took an early dinner with their families at home, and then resorted to the coffee-house or tavern [which explains how the magistrates came to be in a tavern at the time of the malt-tax riot] to read the newspapers which they generally did in companies of four or five in separate rooms, over a bottle of claret or a bowl of punch.' Female society he does not seem to have found very enchanting, for he says that there was no teacher of French or music in the city, and that the young ladies had very ungainly manners, and nothing to recommend them but good looks and fine clothes. The aristocracy had not yet come to the conclusion that intellectual culture was only to be had in a more southern elime,

for among Carlyle's fellow-students were Lord Blantyre, Lord Cassillis, and Andrew Hamilton, afterwards Earl of Selkirk, of whom the latter was so studious that Carlyle describes him as more fit for a professor than an Earl. In the *New Statistical Account* Mr Dugald Bannatyne has furnished some further particulars of the same nature, and applying to the same period, with one a little later. He says the first main-door houses as apart from flats were built about 1735. Living was cheap—a fact noticed also by Dr Carlyle, who says it was possible to dine on roast beef, potatoes, and small beer for 4d.—and simple dinners with two courses were introduced about 1786. The people were in general religious—at least in the observance of Sunday, on which day some 'did not sweep or dust the house, nor make the beds, nor allow any food to be cooked or dressed,' while others 'opened only as much of the shutters of their windows as would serve to enable the inmates to move up and down, or an individual to sit at the opening to read.' Smollett, who was born at Bonhill in Dumbar-tonshire in 1721, and educated and apprenticed to a surgeon in Glasgow, has also left on record his opinions of the city in the middle of the 18th century in *Roderick Random* (1748), and still more in *Humphry Clinker* (1771). In the former it figures merely as the place of Roderick's education and apprenticeship, but from the descriptions given of it in the chapters of the books relating thereto, Smollett seems to have entertained a very poor opinion of the social and moral condition of Glasgow, and he is rather hard on the town council, for in the last chapter he makes Roderick say, 'We got notice that the magistrates intended next day to compliment us with the freedom of their town, upon which my father, considering their complaisance in the right point of view, ordered the horses to the coach early in the morning.' In *Humphry Clinker* the opinions are much more favourable, and Bramble describes the city as 'one of the prettiest towns in Europe,' and 'one of the most flourishing in Great Britain.' In short, it is a perfect beehive in point of industry. It stands partly on a gentle declivity, but the greatest part of it is in a plain watered by the river Clyde. The streets are straight, open, airy, and well paved, and the houses lofty and well built of hewn stone. At the upper end of the town there is a venerable cathedral that may be compared with York Minster or Westminster, and about the middle of the descent from this to the Cross is the College, a respectable pile of building, with all manner of accommodation for the professors and students, including an elegant library and an observatory well provided with astronomical instruments.' The number of the inhabitants is set down as 30,000, and notice is taken of certain defects in Glasgow matters. 'The water of their public pumps is generally hard and brackish—an imperfection the less excusable as the river Clyde runs by their doors. . . . And there are rivulets and springs above the Cathedral sufficient to fill a large reservoir with excellent water, which might be thence distributed to all the different parts of the city. It is of more consequence to consult the health of the inhabitants in this article than to employ so much attention in beautifying their town with new streets, squares, and churches. Another defect not so easily remedied is the shallowness of the river. . . . The people of Glasgow have a noble spirit of enterprise. . . . I became acquainted with Mr Cochran, who may be styled one of the sages of this kingdom. He was first magistrate at the time of the last rebellion. I sat as member when he was examined in the House of Commons, on which occasion Mr P[itt] observed he had never heard such a sensible evidence given at that bar. I was also introduced to Dr John Gordon, . . . who is the father of the linen manufacture in this place, and was the great promoter of the city workhouse, infirmary, and other works of public utility. . . . I moreover conversed with Mr G[lassford], whom I take to be one of the greatest merchants in Europe. In the last war he is said to have had at one time five-and-twenty ships with their cargoes his own property, and to have

traded for above half a million sterling a year. The last war was a fortunate period for the commerce of Glasgow. The merchants, considering that their ships bound for America, launching out at once into the Atlantic by the north of Ireland, pursued a trade very little frequented by privateers, resolved to insure one another, and saved a very considerable sum by this resolution, as few or none of their ships were taken.' He again has a fling at the council, for Melford says that the party was at once 'complimented with the freedom of the town.' The comparative map given in Mr Macgeorge's *Old Glasgow* shows that about the same time, in 1773, the city extended along both sides of High Street and Saltmarket, and was closely built from Saltmarket to Stockwell Street, while buildings extended westward along Argyle Street as far as Jamaica Street; northward as far as Castle Street, about the site of the Royal Infirmary, and along Drygate, and as far as Ark Lane opening off Duke Street; eastward along Gallowgate as far as Barrack Street, and along New Street and Kirk Street; and southward along both sides of Main Street, Gorbals, and along a part of Rutherglen Loan, Norfolk Street, and Clyde Terrace.

After the '45 the next important affair in which we find the citizens of Glasgow engaged is the cordial effort which they made to assist government at the outbreak of the American war of independence. Now-a-days, however, these exertions are attributed not so much to patriotism, as to a feeling of self-interest, for Glasgow had long enjoyed a lucrative and lion's share in the tobacco trade, the very existence of which was threatened by the war that had broken out. Upon the news of the first determined stand made by the Americans at Lexington and Bunker's Hill in 1775 reaching Glasgow, the magistrates convened a meeting of the inhabitants, when it was resolved to give all support to government in its efforts to break the spirit of the colonists. A body of 1000 men was accordingly raised at an expense of more than £10,000, and placed at the disposal of the Crown. The determination to subdue the Americans took so strong a hold on the minds of the Glasgow people, that many of the principal citizens formed themselves into a recruiting corps for the purpose of completing the numbers of the Glasgow regiment. Mr James Finlay, father of Mr K. Finlay, afterwards of Castle-Toward, played the bagpipes in the recruiting band; Mr John Wardrop, a Virginia merchant, beat a drum; and other 'citizens of credit and renown' officiated as fifers, standard bearers, etc.; Mr Spiers of Elderslie, Mr Cunningham of Lainshaw, and other merchants hired their ships as transports, but Mr Glassford of Dugaldston, who was then the most extensive foreign merchant in Glasgow, and had twenty-five ships of his own, disapproving of the coercive measures then in progress, laid up most of his vessels in the harbour of Port Glasgow.

After being at peace internally for a long time there was a fresh outburst of the mob spirit in 1779. There were two 'No-Popery' riots in January and February, in the first of which the rioters attacked the congregation of a Roman Catholic chapel in High Street and destroyed the altar piece. On the second occasion their violence was directed against Robert Bagnal, a potter, who was a Roman Catholic. His house near the Gallowgate was set on fire and burned down along with several adjoining houses, and his warehouse in King Street was wrecked. Much damage was done during the two days the city was in possession of the mob, and the community had afterwards a heavy bill to pay for the havoc which these thoughtless men committed. In the same year a demonstration of weavers against the proposal to remit the duties on French cambric was peacefully dispersed, but the same good fortune did not attend the magistrates in 1787, when the weavers, after agitating in vain for an increase of wages, tried to gain their point by force. After many acts of violence had been committed against the persons and property of the men who continued working at the old rate—webs being cut, and the contents of warehouses flung into the street to be burned—and the magistrates them-

selves stoned, the intervention of the military became necessary, and a detachment of the 39th regiment under Lieutenant-Colonel Kellet was summoned. Near Park-house, in Duke Street, the soldiers were assailed with brickbats by the mob, and the Riot Act having been read they fired, killing three persons and wounding several others. The riotous spirit was fairly subdued by this painful measure, and it is a curious fact that afterwards many of the weavers enlisted into the very regiment that had inflicted punishment on their brethren.

In the first quarter of the present century, and particularly during the 'Radical Times' from 1816 to 1820, Glasgow was from time to time in a somewhat threatening condition, more especially in 1819 and 1820, when the citizens were kept in a state of the most painful excitement and suspense. The working classes were in great distress and strongly imbued with a revolutionary spirit, incited, it is now well known, to a great extent by spies and informers, who of course carried their dupes to a certain point and then left them in the lurch. Nearly all who were taken prisoners at Bonnymuir were men from Glasgow, and two of them were executed at Stirling for high treason, while on 30 Aug. 1820 James Wilson, a weaver from Strathaven, was hanged and beheaded on Glasgow Green, for his share in some disturbances that took place at the same time in connection with the same movement.

From this time till 1848 the history of the city is a record of progress and gradual growth in size and trade, almost the only exciting episode being the furore attending the Disruption and the subsequent second meeting of the Free Church General Assembly in Glasgow in October 1843. The year 1848 was, however, marked by the outbreak of what was probably the most serious burst of violence that ever occurred in Glasgow, not so much on account of the events which actually took place as from the disaster and catastrophe which were threatened and prevented, and from the circumstance also that they excited for a day or two a feeling of the greatest insecurity and alarm over the whole kingdom, and were spoken of in some of the continental journals as the commencement of a political revolution in Great Britain. The public mind was at this time greatly excited over the revolutionary outbreak in France, and at the same time trade was dull, and vast numbers of work-people were unemployed and suffering, while not a few were discontented in a political sense. In the first days of the month of March so much distress existed amongst the lower orders in Glasgow, from lack of employment, that the authorities set many of the unemployed to the work of stone-breaking, and, until labour on a more extensive scale could be provided, meal was given by way of immediate relief at the City Hall to almost all who chose to apply for it, on the afternoon and evening of Saturday, 4 March. Meanwhile large meetings (ostensibly of the unemployed) were daily held on the Green, and on Sunday, 5 March, at one of these great gatherings, political harangues of a very inflammatory description were delivered by designing demagogues, who urged the people to demand food or money as a right, irrespective of any equivalent for them in the shape of labour. On Monday, the 6th, another great meeting was held on the Green, swelled by this time by all the thieves and desperadoes in the city, who, from their usual dens in the wynds, vennels, and closes, had scented the mischief that was brewing, and sallied out to originate or augment confusion and disorder that they might profit by the consequences. After some hours had been spent in making and listening to wild speeches, in which the mob were counselled to 'do a deed worthy of the name of France,' the whole multitude moved off to the City Hall to ascertain what measures the magistrates and relief committee were taking on behalf of the unemployed. The treasurer of the relief fund with his assistants had been employed all day in distributing schedules and tickets, and in making arrangements for a general supply of meal and soup to the necessitous till work could be provided. No parley could be held with such a body of clamorous

people, and it was soon evident that it was neither food nor labour that was wanted. After they had overturned some of the Green Market stalls, their leaders drew them off towards the Green, where, having armed themselves with bars torn from iron railings and with bludgeons, they about four o'clock in the afternoon once more entered the city; sacked the bakers' and provision shops in London Street as they passed along; and, reaching Trongate, attacked a gunmaker's shop and took from it all the guns, pistols, and ammunition. Hardware shops shared the same fate, and the mob, now partially armed, dispersed themselves in various directions, but the main body, rifling the shops as they went along, found their way by various avenues into Ingram Street, and marched along as if with the intention of taking possession of the Exchange, where, however, timely warning having been given, the doors were closed. The banks had also got sufficient notice to take similar precautions. In Exchange Square more arms were got, and firing now began in the streets, the peaceful inhabitants fleeing in terror before them. From this the mob spread all over the city, constantly receiving accessions to their numbers from all the thieves' haunts they passed, and devoting their attentions to every shop they came to where any plunder was likely to be obtained. It was emphatically a thieving raid on a most daring and majestic scale, perpetrated in the light of open day. The more experienced thieves confined themselves to gold watches, jewellery, and other valuables, and sneaked off when their pockets were full; but the scum of whatever neighbourhood the rioters approached took advantage of the general license, and men, women, and children were seen running through the streets to their own houses with cheques, chests of tea, firkins of butter, new hoots and shoes, and in short anything which came most ready to hand. Had a body of 50 or 100 policemen been led against the mob at the outset, the rioters would have been scattered, but the whole matter was so sudden that everybody was panic struck, the police officials and all. At length as the afternoon wore on dragoons, brought from the old cavalry barracks in Eglinton Street, Gorbals, made their appearance on the scene headed by the acting chief magistrate, Bailie Stewart, and Sheriff Bell, and immediately on their appearance the miscreants who had been engaged in plundering fled in all directions, throwing the guns and other articles they had stolen over the bridges, or leaving them lying on the streets. Bailie Orr had brought up the 1st Royal Regiment, and, although the plundering was at an end, the aspect of the city was extremely alarming, for thousands of that loose class which every great town contains assembled in the Salt-market, High Street, Gallowgate, and Trongate, in the neighbourhood of the Cross, and seemed determined to persist in their career of disorder and mischief. The Riot Act was read, and the cavalry cleared the street by making repeated charges, in the course of which they destroyed three barricades (formed by overturned carts) in King Street, Gallowgate, and High Street, these being the first erections of the kind which had been seen in Glasgow. The citizens hurried in hundreds to the Exchange, where they were sworn in as special constables, after which they patrolled the streets in strong parties, dispersing the rioters in all directions. The mob had broken all the lamps in that quarter of the city, and it was in total darkness, but the vigilance of the patrols prevented any further gathering, and by-and-by the infantry were withdrawn from the streets, bivouacked during the night in the Royal Exchange and the Tontine Reading Room, and were reinforced before morning by two companies of the 71st Regiment sent from Edinburgh by special train. Next morning great hordes of ragamuffins made their appearance, desiring nothing better than that the game should be played over again, and having their numbers swelled by thoughtless lads and many of that silly class who always join in a crowd to see what is going on. The military were distributed throughout the city, and strong bodies of special constables patrolled the streets, but about mid-

day word was brought that, notwithstanding these preparations, the mob had resolved to stop the public mills and dismantle the gas-works with the intention of utterly destroying the industrial and social order of the city. A small body of veterans, aided by some special constables and some police officers, attacked a party of the mob who were assailing the silk mill of Messrs Campbell in John Street, but were unable to cope with the force against them. In their retreat along John Street they were so pressed that they at last fired, killing one man and wounding several others, of whom five subsequently died; and this volley, though fired somewhat illegally, without the presence or order of a magistrate, ended the disturbances. An exaggerated and mistaken account of the matter transmitted to London gave the rising a political and revolutionary complexion, which affected the public funds, created for a moment a panic over the whole kingdom, and gave rise to attempts at similar disturbances in London, Edinburgh, Manchester, and elsewhere. The value of property destroyed and carried away and the expenses connected with the riots amounted to £7111, 9s. 5d., which was raised by assessment on the inhabitants. Besides those sentenced for minor offences in connection with the riots thirty-five were convicted at the spring circuit, and received sentences varying from eighteen years' transportation to one year's imprisonment.

In 1857 Glasgow was overwhelmed with a serious commercial disaster, by the failure of the Great Western Bank, brought about by a commercial panic in America. It suspended payment on 9 Nov., and such was the anxiety and the disturbed condition of things, that the magistrates sent to Edinburgh for additional troops which, however, were not required. The call per share was £125, and this, small as it is compared with more famous calls of recent years, was yet sufficiently heavy to ruin most of the shareholders.

In 1875, at the O'Connell celebration on 5 Aug., serious riots occurred in Partick, a procession having been attacked while passing through some of the streets. The burgh was in a disturbed state for two days, during which it was found necessary to read the Riot Act. Though in the suppression of the disturbance there were no lives lost many persons were severely injured. In 1876 the British Association met at Glasgow under the presidency of Dr Thomas Andrews of Belfast, the meeting being a very successful one. In 1878 the greatest of Glasgow's modern misfortunes befel in the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank. The city seems always to have been stimulated to fresh exertions by any great misfortune, for in the section on *Trade* we shall see that as one industry declined and ruin impended another always arose to fill its place. Here there has been no exception to the rule, for, notwithstanding the unprecedented magnitude and serious consequences of the disaster, now only four years after the occurrence the evil results have, so far as the prosperity of the city is concerned, been almost entirely effaced. The ruined and desolated homes can never be repaired. The bank was established in 1839, and was—with the exception of a few days in 1857, at the time of the panic caused by the failure of the Western Bank—up almost till the very day of its failure considered to be sound and successful. Even in the month of June the report issued to the shareholders showed a reserve fund of £450,000 and a balance of £13,222 to be carried forward after paying a dividend of 12 per cent.; and, therefore, the announcement in the morning newspapers of 2 Oct. that the directors had decided to close their doors fell on the community with the suddenness of a thunderclap. It had, at the time, 133 branches throughout the country, and was, as the Bank of Mona, in possession of the whole business in the Isle of Man. The stoppage of the bank was followed by heavy failures. Smith, Fleming, & Co., of London, suspended payment with liabilities of £1,931,178 and assets of only £285,382, £1,752,178 being due to the City of Glasgow Bank. Potter, Wilson, & Co., Glasgow; Hough, Balfour & Co., Manchester; and T. D. Finlay & Co. also suspended payment, with delinquencies

amounting to nearly another million, most of which was also due to the bank; while, shortly after, the firms of James Morton & Co., Glasgow and London; Matthew, Buchanan, & Co., Glasgow; and Matthew & Thielman suspended with total liabilities mostly also to the bank of over £5,000,000. An investigation of the affairs showed that the balance-sheets had been fraudulent, as they should have shown, instead of a profit, a loss of over £6,000,000; the reserve gold was less than the proper amount by over £200,000; the credits were stated at £1,126,764 less than was actually the case, and the good securities held against advances were less by £926,764 than had been represented. An investigation of affairs brought out the fact that the bad debts which would have to be paid up by calls on the shareholders amounted to £7,345,359, and the first call by the liquidators of £500 per £100 of stock ruined most of the shareholders, who were in a great part widows, orphans, country clergymen, or persons of small means; and subsequent calls, bringing the whole amount to £2750 per £100 of stock, left but few solvent contributories. The directors and manager were tried at the High Court of Justiciary in Edinburgh on 20 Jan. 1879 and the eleven following days on a charge of fabricating false balance-sheets, and having been found guilty were sentenced to various periods of imprisonment, and the liquidation of the bank is now almost at an end, an Assets Company having been formed by the still solvent shareholders, for the purpose of purchasing the remaining assets of the bank for a sum which will cover all outstanding liabilities, the assets being more valuable if realised slowly. A fund of about £400,000 was raised throughout the country for the relief of ruined shareholders, and its distribution brought some comfort in many cases, but even this magnificent sum cannot repair the misery caused by the reckless financing operations in which the bank engaged.

Such a disaster in a commercial city like Glasgow caused for some time great distress among the working classes, and charitable funds to the amount of over £27,000 were expended in their relief. The suffering has now passed away, and—if we may take the building trade as a guide, and it is a pretty safe one—even the commercial depression has passed its worst.

The following table shows the details of work sanctioned by the Dean of Guild Court for the last two years 1880-81 and 1881-82 compared with 1875-76 when prosperity and the building mania was at its height. From 1876 there was a steady decrease in the number of buildings and the value of the work sanctioned. The comparison extends to Sept. 1882:—

Year.	Number of Dwelling-Houses Authorised.	Total Value of Work Authorised.	Percentage of Unoccupied Houses.
1875-76	5741	£2,125,249	3
1876-77	—	—	4·9
1877-78	—	—	1·5
1878-79	—	—	7·9
1879-80	—	—	10·2
1880-81	418	307,640	11·22
1881-82	512	378,690	9·86

Besides the dwelling-houses sanctioned in 1881-82 there were warehouses, stores, and workshops authorised, of the gross value of £154,755, and alterations and additions of the value of £71,670, and halls of the value of £10,065, and about a quarter of a mile has been added to the length of streets. Church building kept pace with the building mania, for in 1876 and 1877 sanction was given to 21 churches worth £101,500, which is almost exactly the same as the number sanctioned from 1877 to 1882. This year (1882) 4 new churches have been sanctioned worth £11,700.

Glasgow seems once more to have started on its onward career. Long may it flourish.

Commerce.—According to M'Ure the first 'promoter and propagator' of trade in Glasgow was William Elphinstone, a cadet of the noble family of Elphinstone, who

settled in the city in the reign of King James I. of Scotland about 1420, and became a merchant. He is mentioned as a curer of salmon and herrings for the French market, for which brandy and salt were brought back in return, and fish-curing remained an important branch of trade so late as the middle of the 18th century, when Defoe tells us that they cured herrings so well, that a Glasgow herring was esteemed as good as a Dutch one. The name of Fuller's Gate, applied at an early period to the Saltmarket, seems also to imply that there was some manufacture of cloth; and a small trade in dyeing is indicated by an early prohibition of any but a burghess from dyeing cloth. The person mentioned as the second 'promoter' of trade is Archibald Lyon, son of Lord Glamis, who, coming to Glasgow with Archibald Dunbar, 'undertook great adventures and voyages in trading to Poland, France, and Holland.' At this time, however, the foreign trade must have been of an extremely limited character; but from the occasional mention in the council records of merchants proceeding to the English markets and bringing home 'merchand waires,' it is evident that in the early part of the 17th century the inhabitants conducted a fair amount of inland traffic. In 1597 the shipping of Glasgow seems to have been 6 ships, the largest of 92 tons, and the smallest of 38 tons, the total tonnage being 296. In 1650 Franck says that the commercial transactions of the Glasgow merchants were extensive. He mentions particularly the free trade with France, and adds that 'the staple of the country consists of linens, friezes, furs, tartans, pelts, hides, tallow, skins, and various other small manufactures and commodities.' Commissioner Thomas Tucker, in reporting to Cromwell in 1656 'on the settlement of the Revenues of Excise and Customs in Scotland,' says, that Glasgow was a considerable burgh both for structure and trade. With the exception of the students of the college all the inhabitants were 'traders and dealers—some for Ireland with small smiddy coals in open boats from four to ten tons, from whence they bring hoops, rungs, barrel staves, meal, oats, and butter; some for France with pladdiug, coals, and herring, of which there is a great fishing yearly in the western sea, for which they return salt, pepper, rosin, and prunes; some to Norway for timber; and every one, with their neighbours the Highlanders, who come hither from the Isles and Western parts in summer . . . into the Clyde with pladding, dry hides, goats, kid, and deer skins which they sell, and purchase with their price such commodities and provisions as they stand in need of from time to time. There have been likewise some who have ventured as far as the Barbadoes, but the losse which they sustained by being obliged to come home late in the year has made them discontinue going thither any more.' The mercantile genius of the people is strong, if they were not checked and kept under by the shallowness of their river, every day more and more diminishing and filling up, 'soe that noe vessel of any burden can come up nearer than within 14 miles, where they must unlade and send up their timber and Norway trade in rafts or floats, and all other commodities by three or foure tons of goods at a time in small cobbles or boats of three, four, or five, and none above six tonnes a boat. There is in this place a collector, a cheque, and four wayters. There are twelve vessels belonging to the merchants of the port, viz.: three of 150 tons each, one of 140, two of 100, one of 50, three of 30, one of 15, and one of 12, none of which come up to the town—total, 957 tons,' so that in little more than half a century the shipping had increased more than three times. In 1665, during the war with the Dutch, the *George* of Glasgow sailed under letters of marque, and, though of little more than 60 tons, was dignified by the name of a 'frigate.' She carried 60 men, and was provided with 5 pieces of ordnance, 32 muskets, 12 half pikes, 18 pole axes, 30 swords, 3 barrels of powder, and provisions for six months. There seem to have been also other privateers belonging to the city, for in the *London Gazette* of Nov. 8, 1666, it is noticed that a 'privateer of Glasgow,

one Chambers, has lately brought in a Dutch caper of 8 guns, with a prize ship laden with salt.' In 1674 a company for carrying on the whale fishery and soap-making was formed in Glasgow. The company employed five ships, and had extensive premises at Greenock for boiling blubber and curing fish, known by the name of the Royal Close. An advertisement from the company appeared in the *Glasgow Courant* on 11 Nov. 1715, being the first advertisement in the first newspaper published in the W of Scotland, intimating that 'any one who wants good black or speckled soap may be served by Robert Luke, Manager of the Soaperie at Glasgow, at reasonable rates.' The soaperie then stood at the head of Candleriggs. In relating the progress of trade in Glasgow subsequent to 1668, M'Ure instances the case of Walter Gibson, who, in one year, packed and cured 300 lasts of herrings at £6 sterling per last of 12 barrels, and having freighted a Dutch ship, called the *St Agatha*, of 450 tons, he despatched ship and cargo to St Martin's in France, where he got for each barrel of herring a barrel of brandy and a crown, and the ship at her return was loaded with salt and brandy. The produce came to a very large sum, with which he bought this vessel and other two large ships and traded to France, Spain, Norway, Sweden, and Virginia. This enterprising merchant was the first who brought iron to Glasgow, the shopkeepers having previously been supplied from the ports on the E coast.

After the Restoration Scotland was treated by the English Parliament as an alien country, and the English ports were practically closed against Scotch traders, and it was the Union to which it had offered such violent opposition that first brought a fresh great stimulus to the commerce of Glasgow. In 1692 there were fifteen ships belonging to Glasgow, the burden varying from 30 to 160 tons, and the total tonnage being 1182, or an increase in 40 years of about one-fourth. The Union, however, opened up the trade with the colonies, and soon thereafter we find the Glasgow merchants sending out their 'adventures' to Virginia and Maryland, and bringing back tobacco leaf in return. They did not at this time possess any suitable ships of their own, and were accordingly obliged to charter them, which they did principally from the port of Whitehaven. In these early enterprises a supercargo, sent out with each vessel, disposed of the goods and purchased the tobacco, all the transactions being for ready money. This mode of managing business prospered, and the Glasgow merchants, instead of hiring from their neighbours, began to build ships of their own, and in 1718 the first vessel that belonged to Glasgow owners crossed the Atlantic. She was built at Greenock, and registered only 60 tons. From the economy of this ready-money system, and probably also from the merchants being contented with moderate profits, the Glasgow tobacco-houses are long not only secured the lion's share of the foreign export trade, but even undersold the English merchants in their own home markets, and this led to a combination against them by the dealers of London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Whitehaven, and a complaint to the Government that the Glasgow traders conducted their business upon, and reaped their advantages from, a system of fraud on the public revenue. A searching investigation, held in 1721, resulted in the Lords of the Treasury finding 'that the complaints of the merchants of London, Bristol, Liverpool, Whitehaven, etc., are groundless, and proceed from a spirit of envy, and not from a regard to the interests of trade or of the King's revenue.' The English merchants not satisfied with this finding and rebuke, made in the following year formal complaint to Parliament, and the commissioners who were sent down to the Clyde imposed so many vexatious restrictions on the trade that it languished and struggled for its very life. Expensive and harassing lawsuits followed, and it was not till 1735 that the Glasgow traders were able fairly to beat off the annoyance of the English ports. Defoe, in his tour through Scotland in 1723, says that there twenty or thirty ships came every year from the plantations with tobacco and

sugar, and later, in the edition of 1727, he says, 'they now send near fifty sail of ships every year to Virginia, New England, and other English colonies in America;' and he points out the great advantage Glasgow had over London, by the ships not having to go down the Channel, so that they were often 'at the Capes of Virginia before the London ships got clear of the Channel,' and thus saved a month or six weeks on the whole voyage.

From the time of the final victory of the Glasgow houses over their English rivals, the trade was conducted on more liberal principles, partners or resident agents being established throughout the tobacco-producing colonies; the trade increased prodigiously, and princely fortunes were realised. Soon after this time the number of ships, brigantines, and sloops belonging to Glasgow amounted to sixty-seven; and besides an important coasting trade, voyages were made to Virginia, Jamaica, Antigua, St Kitts, Barbadoes, Gibraltar, Holland, Stockholm, and Ireland. The baleyon era of the tobacco trade is reckoned from 1740 till the declaration of American Independence, and during this period by far the greater portion of the whole disposable capital of the city was embarked in it. In 1771, of the 90,000 hogsheads of tobacco imported into Great Britain, over 49,000 came to Glasgow alone, while about the same time the shipping belonging to Glasgow and the Clyde was about 60,000 tons. This seems to have been the culminating year of the tobacco trade, for in 1774 the number of hogsheads imported was 40,543, and in the following year the outbreak of the American War ruined the trade and most of those engaged in it. The importance of this traffic explains the alacrity and seeming patriotism displayed in raising troops to assist the government in their efforts to suppress the rising.

Although the ruin of the great tobacco trade had thus come, the Glasgow merchants, so far from sitting down and weeping, immediately proceeded with characteristic energy to seek fresh fields for their enterprise and capital, and the West India trade, which had for some time back been engaging their attention, was extended and developed so greatly that it soon took the place of the lost tobacco trade, and the West India magnates took the place of the fallen tobacco lords. The application of steam to navigation, which was by-and-by to work such wonders for the Clyde, took place at Glasgow about 1801, when Symington constructed for Lord Dundas a steamboat called the *Charlotte Dundas*, which plied for a short time on the Forth and Clyde Canal, but was stopped, as the directors were afraid the banks might be damaged. In 1811 Henry Bell, a millwright, a native of Torphichen, made a still further advance in a boat 40 feet long and 12 feet of beam, called the *Comet*, which was built from designs by himself, with an engine made by John Robertson of Glasgow, and a boiler by David Napier. It plied between Glasgow, Greenock, and Helensburgh, and was the pioneer of the busy fleet that now throng the waters of the river. Within the next two years other three steamers, with much more powerful engines, also began to ply. The number of vessels owned in Glasgow at this time was thirty-five, with a tonnage of 2620.

In 1816 still another trade was opened up, when James Findlay & Co. despatched a ship of 600 tons—the *Earl of Buckingham*—to Calcutta—the first vessel that cleared direct from a Scottish port to the East Indies. Other merchants followed the example of this enterprising firm, of which the well-known and able Kirkman Findlay was then the head, and the trade soon became a valuable and extensive one, and now employs some of the largest and finest of both the sailing vessels and sea-going steamers of the Clyde, from Glasgow, Greenock, and Port Glasgow. Of late years it has increased very rapidly. The trade to China and a new trade to France have since been added, and the intercourse with Canada, South America, Australia, New Zealand, and other parts has become vastly extended. The trade with the United States has latterly grown to such magnitude as to be exceeded only by that of Lon-

don and Liverpool. In 1840 Messrs Burns founded the great Cunard Line of steamers, with the *Sirius*, a fine vessel of 2000 tons, and the first steamer that crossed the Atlantic. So well did they succeed that by-and-by another was built for the same trade, and in 1856 Messrs Handyside & Henderson founded the Anchor Line, also plying to New York, while the Allan Line had been founded to carry on trade by steam with Canada. Since then other lines have been formed, and now there is regular steam communication with almost every part of the world at frequent intervals—with Aberdeen, Belfast, Girvan, the West Highlands, Liverpool, Londonderry, Portugal, Spain, all the Mediterranean ports, the Black Sea, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Halifax, St John, New Brunswick, and various ports in South America, the West and East Indies, China, and Japan. Glasgow has likewise been, since 1842, very prominent as an emigration port for British North America, the United States, and Australia. The number of emigrants in different years is:—1868, 12,447; 1870, 23,774; 1872, 23,193; 1874, 19,766; 1876, 12,767; 1878, 13,976; 1880, 29,109. Of those who left in 1880, 16,961 were Scotch, 148 English, 258 Irish, and 11,742 foreigners. Taking that year as an average the places selected were:—United States, 23,988; Canada, 3658; Australia, 397; New Zealand, 805; elsewhere, 261. This shows a marked increase in the number of foreigners, the average for the preceding five years being 3952; while the Irish have fallen off sadly, the average for the preceding five years being 1079. With regard to the destination, there is a marked increase in the United States, the average for the preceding five years being 8216; and a marked decrease in the number for New Zealand, the average for which was formerly 2870. New Brunswick and Victoria, once favourite places, have disappeared from the list altogether.

The commerce of Glasgow with other countries and with the British Colonies is indeed about as comprehensive and widespread as any profitable commerce with them can well be made, while the coasting trade, both by steamers and by sailing vessels, is at once minute and enormous. As an illustration of how some branches increase, we may mention that an export trade to France, which hardly existed before 1860, rose in one year to the large value of £367,000; and while in 1877 only fourteen ships with 7197 tons of grain arrived in the harbour, in 1881 the quantity imported was 448,060 tons.

The following table shows the vessels registered as belonging to Glasgow, at intervals from the 16th century onwards:—

Year.	Sailing Vessels.	Tonnage.	Steam Vessels.	Tonnage.	Total Vessels.	Total Tonnage.
1597	6	296	..	..	6	296
1656	12	957	..	..	12	957
1692	15	1,182	..	..	15	1,182
1810	24	1,956	..	..	24	1,956
1820	..	..	..	..	77	6,131
1830	..	..	..	..	217	39,432
1841	..	..	..	..	431	95,062
1851	..	..	..	..	508	145,654
1861	508	178,146	171	45,658	679	218,804
1871	557	280,844	338	152,172	895	433,016
1882	575	373,767	683	453,668	1,258	827,435

The following table shows the arrivals in the harbour, at intervals of ten years, for the last forty years:—

Year.	ARRIVALS.					
	Sailing Vessels.	Tonnage.	Steam Vessels.	Tonnage.	Total Vessels.	Total Tonnage.
1841	5,785	314,262	9,421	828,111	15,206	1,142,373
1851	6,212	424,785	11,062	1,021,821	17,274	1,446,606
1861	4,804	474,740	11,281	1,029,480	16,085	1,504,220
1871	2,420	361,009	12,713	1,588,699	15,133	1,949,708
1881	1,635	305,063	5,990	2,007,138	7,625	2,312,201

The rapid rise since about 1820 and present condition of the whole foreign commerce of the port, will be best seen from these and the other tables, especially in that giving the customs' revenue. Some of the results are very striking, especially when it is kept in mind that about 1861 a large department of the commerce sustained a severe shock from the effects of the American war. It is also worthy of notice, and in contrast to the experience of most of the other parts of the United Kingdom, that Glasgow commerce possesses an elasticity which has almost always exhibited a progressive increase of customs' revenue, and seldom, leaving the abnormally high years of 1866 and 1867 out of account, a large falling off in spite of the frequent remissions of heavy duties which have taken place since the inauguration of the free trade era of 1844.

The value of British and foreign produce and manufacture exported from Glasgow, and the customs' revenue, are also given at intervals for the last forty years, and for 1861, 1871, and 1881—

Year.	Declared Value of British Produce and Manufacture.	Customs' Revenue at Glasgow.
1841, . .	£2,007,192	£526,100
1851, . .	..	675,044
1861, . .	5,259,887	924,445
1871, . .	9,853,057	999,572
1881, . .	12,148,500	1,036,611

The revenue in 1812 was only £3124; in 1820, £11,000; in 1830, £59,014. The highest customs' revenue obtained at Glasgow was in 1868, when it reached the sum of £1,352,246, 12s. 5d.; and in 1867, 1869, 1872, 1873, 1876, and 1877 it exceeded one million of pounds sterling. Since then it has been—(1878) £945,860, (1879) £954,621, (1880) £969,339, (1881) £1,036,616. The revenue for the first six months of the present year (1882) has been £531,385, an increase of £14,161 over the corresponding period last year.

Manufactures and Industries.—The manufactures and industries of Glasgow present a most wonderful combination. So singularly varied and extensive are they, that the city 'combines several of the special characteristics of other cities.' It has the docks and ports of Liverpool, the tall chimneys and manufactories of Manchester, with the shops of Regent Street, and the best squares of Belgravia.' 'Glasgow,' says Dr Strang, 'unites within itself a portion of the cotton-spinning and weaving manufactures of Manchester, the printed calicoes of Lancashire, the stuffs of Norwich, the shawls and mousselines of France, the silk-throwing of Macclesfield, the flax-spinning of Ireland, the carpets of Kidderminster, the iron and engineering works of Wolverhampton and Birmingham, the pottery and glass-making of Staffordshire and Newcastle, the shipbuilding of London, the coal trade of the Tyne and Wear, and all the handicrafts connected with, or dependent on, the full development of these. Glasgow has also its distilleries, breweries, chemical works, tan-works, dye-works, bleachfields, and paper manufactories, besides a vast number of staple and fancy handloom fabrics which may be strictly said to belong to that locality.' The textile factories lie to the E., while engineering shops and foundries lie to the N., N.E., and S., and the ship-building yards are to the W.

We have already seen that there are some traces of early manufacture of cloth in Glasgow, but in all probability it was very small. When the letter of Guildry was granted in 1605, we have evidence in it that silk, linen, and hardware, etc., from France, Flanders, and England, were dealt in, and that there were manufactures of wool and linen cloth. The first manufactory the city possessed was a weaving establishment started by Robert Fleyming in 1638, who obtained from the magistrates a lease of some premises in the Drygate. It was not till after the Union, however, that any of them attained prominence, when linen and cotton cloth and

plaidings were tried. The manufacture of plaiding indeed, as we have already seen from Mr Commissioner Tucker's report, seems to have made some progress in the middle of the 17th century, but it must have greatly advanced, for in the close of the century Glasgow plaids had attained some celebrity in Edinburgh, then the aristocratic centre of the kingdom. The inhabitants were proud of their handiwork, for we find that in 1715 the magistrates presented to the Princess of Wales, afterwards the Queen of George II., 'a swatch of plaids as the manufactory peculiar only to this place for keeping the place in Her Highness' remembrance, and which might contribute to the advantage thereof, and to the advancement of the credit of that manufactory'—a gift which her royal highness graciously received, and returned her 'heartly thanks to the magistrats of Glasgow for their fyne present.' The commerce with America seems to have first suggested and encouraged the introduction of manufactures into the city on a more extended plan than the home trade which had previously existed. Defoe, in the first edition of his *Journey*, in 1723, makes no mention of any industry, excepting tobacco and sugar; but in a subsequent edition, 1727, he mentions, besides two sugar-baking houses and a distillery, that 'Here there is a manufacture of plaiding, a stuff crossed-striped with yellow, red, and other mixtures, for the plaids or veils worn by the women in Scotland,' and also 'a manufacture of muslins, which they make so good and fine that great quantities of them are sent into England and to the British plantations, where they sell at a good price. They are generally striped, and are very much used for aprons by the ladies, and sometimes in head-cloths by the meaner sort of English women.' He says there also was 'a linen manufacture, but as that is in common with all parts of Scotland which improve in it daily, I will not insist upon it as a peculiar here, though they make a very great quantity of it and send it to the plantations as their principal merchandise.' The importance of the linen weaving in Glasgow is said to date from 1700, and to be somewhat peculiar. Ure, in his *History of Rutherglen and East Kilbride*, tells of a William Wilson, a native of East Kilbride, who took the name of William Flakefield from the place at which he had lived. Along with his father and brother he went to Glasgow near the close of the 17th century, but ere he had been there long he joined the Scottish Guards and went to the Continent, where his attention was attracted by a German handkerchief woven in blue and white chequers. So much was he struck by it that, having been brought up as a weaver, he determined to weave one like it whenever he had an opportunity. When he at length returned to Glasgow in 1700 he brought his handkerchief with him, and after many patient trials and failures he succeeded in making a number like it—the first of the kind ever woven in Great Britain. They were at once successful and met with a ready sale, looms multiplied, and in a few years Glasgow had become famous for this new branch of the linen trade. Every one who engaged in it made money except the unfortunate who introduced it, and who, whether from want of capital or from some return to his early roving habits, died in poverty, with the appointment of town drummer.

The legislature granted great encouragement to the making of linen in Scotland, and by this the trade in Glasgow was so fostered that the city began to assume importance as a manufacturing town. An Act of Parliament passed in 1748—prohibiting the importing or wearing of French cambrics under severe penalties—and another passed in 1751—allowing weavers in flax or hemp to settle and exercise their trades in any part of Scotland, free from all corporation dues—conjoined with the bounty of 1½d. per yard on all linens exported at or under 1s. 6d. per yard, contributed largely at the outset to the success of the linen trade. Between 1730 and 1745 many new industries were introduced into the city. Glasgow was the first place in Great Britain in which inkle wares were manufactured. In 1732 a Glas-

gow citizen named Harvey brought away from Haarlem, at the risk of his life, two inkle looms and a workman, and by this means fairly succeeded in establishing the manufacture in Glasgow, and breaking the Dutch monopoly in the article. The Dutch workman he had brought with him afterwards took offence and went to Manchester, and introduced the inkle manufacture there. Gibson, in his *History of Glasgow*, gives an account of the manufactures and industries in 1771, and it is worth noticing, as he seems to have taken great pains to make it exact. He mentions different kinds of linen, checkered handkerchiefs, diaper, damask, cambric, lawn, muslin handkerchiefs, 'Glasgows' or lawn mixed with cotton, and carolines which are the chief things. Besides these there were industries in hrushes, combs, horn, and ivory; copper, tin, and white iron; delf and stonewares; gloves, handkerchiefs, silk, and linen; men's hats, jewellery, inkles, iron, tanned leather, printed linens, ropes, saddlery, shoes, stockings, and thread; and Spencer, in his *English Traveller* (1771), mentions as the industries the herring trade, the tobacco trade, the manufacture of woollen cloth, stockings, shalloons, and cottons; muslins, the sugar trade, distilling, the manufacture of boots and shoes, and other leather goods, including saddles; and the manufacture of house furniture.

The vast improvements which were effected in the production of cotton yarn by the inventions of Hargreaves and Sir Richard Arkwright gave still a fresh impulse to the manufactures affected, and capital, seeking new outlets after the failure of the tobacco trade, was invested largely in cotton manufacture. Through the subsequent improvements effected on the steam engine by James Watt, it became no longer necessary for mills to be erected only where a large water supply was available, and it was possible to raise them in the midst of a rich coal field, and alongside of a navigable river with a port. The first steam engine used in Glasgow for spinning cotton was erected in Jan. 1792. It was put up at Springfield, on the S side of the Clyde, opposite the lower steamboat quay. This work, which at that time belonged to Mr Todd, and later to Todd and Higginbotham, was removed at immense expense, in virtue of the Clyde Trustees Act of 1840 to afford space for the extension of the harbour. The works of Messrs S. Higginbotham, Sons, & Gray are now to the E, opposite Glasgow Green, and at them spinning, weaving, dyeing, and printing are carried on very extensively. A power-loom had, however, been introduced previously. According to Pagan 'the power-loom was introduced to Glasgow in 1773 by Mr James Louis Robertson of Dunblane, who set up two of them in Argyle Street, which were set in motion by a large Newfoundland dog performing the part of a gin horse.' This statement has since, however, in 1871, in letters to the *Glasgow Herald*, been disputed by Mr John Robertson, a Pollokshaws power-loom tenter, who asserts that a man named Adam Kinloch, whom he met in 1845, and who was then eighty-five years of age, 'made the first two power-loom that ever were made in the world, and drove them with the use of a crank by his own hand in a court off the Gallowgate' in 1793. About 1794 there were 40 looms fitted up at Milton, and in 1801 Mr John Monteith had 200 looms at work at Pollokshaws near Glasgow, and the extension of power-loom factories and of the cotton trade generally became so rapid as almost to exceed belief. In 1818 there were within the city 'eighteen steam weaving factories, containing 2800 looms, and producing 8400 pieces of cloth weekly.' There were altogether 52 cotton mills in the city, with 511,200 spindles, the total length being over 100,000,000 yards, and the value upwards of £5,000,000. Including the, at that time, outlying districts now in 'natural Glasgow,' and all the looms in the surrounding districts usually kept at work by Glasgow merchants, there were nearly 32,000 steam and hand looms at work. There were also in the city 18 calico printing works and 17 calendering houses. In 1854 the number of cotton spinning factories was 39, of cotton weaving factories 37, of cotton spinning and

weaving factories 16, the number of spindles was 1,014,972, the number of power-loom 22,335, and the number of persons employed 24,414. In 1875 the number of spindles was 1,500,000, the number of power-loom 27,500, and the number of persons employed 33,276. Besides the works of Messrs Higginbotham already mentioned, two of the largest cotton factories in Scotland are those of Messrs Galbraith at Oakbank and St Rollox. They employ about 1800 persons, and produce nearly 400,000 yards of cotton per week.

The woollen manufactures in most of their departments are much less prominent in Glasgow and its neighbourhood than in many other parts of Scotland. The manufacture of carpets, introduced first in 1757, is, however, carried on to a considerable extent, and employs a number of hands. In 1854 there were 7 worsted, spinning, and weaving factories, with 14,392 spindles, 120 power-loom, and 800 hauds. In 1861 there were 11,748 spindles, 14 power-loom, and 1422 hands; 'and though since then considerable fluctuations have been caused by the disturbed condition of trade arising from the state of the coal and iron industries in 1873-74, and subsequently from the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank in 1878, there has been on the whole a proportional increase.' One work alone at Greenhead now employs upwards of 500 hands, and the annual value of the trade is nearly £200,000. There are also a number of silk and rope, flax and jute factories, which, in 1854, had 74,705 spindles and 2050 hands. In 1861 they had 44,224 spindles, 231 power-loom, and 2206 hands; and here again a fitting increase has taken place.

Altogether about one-eighth of the population of Glasgow, between the ages of 10 and 40, are employed in connection with these factories with their accompanying processes of bleaching, dyeing, and printing. An establishment for the manufacture of bandanas was started at Barrowfield in 1802 by Messrs Monteith, Bogle, & Co., and the superior manufacture of the article itself and the successful application of the Turkey-red dye have given to Glasgow bandanas a fame and a preference in almost every commercial mart in the world, and rendered this one of the staple industries in the city, for the manufacture, now shared in by other companies, is carried on upon a scale of great magnitude. Independently of this the manufacturing operations of various other parts in Scotland are kept in motion by Glasgow capital, and even in the North of Ireland vast numbers of the muslin weavers are in the direct and constant employment of Glasgow houses. The manufacture of sewed muslin is carried on by over 50 firms in Glasgow, and employs more than 10,000 women. The Messrs Macdonald, who, in 1856, erected the large block of warehouses already mentioned, close to the post office, had, for some time prior to their retirement during the commercial crisis of 1857, 1500 men and 500 women on their establishment, and gave besides employment to between 20,000 and 30,000 needle-women in the W of Scotland and the N of Ireland. They sent into the market annually a quantity of sewed muslin valued at half a million.

The soft goods trade is, as might be expected, largely developed in Glasgow, and the retail and wholesale trades are often united, the merchants importing goods largely from England and abroad, and sending them out wholesale to smaller traders situated in almost every village and town in Scotland, and not a few in Ireland, and, notwithstanding the magnitude of such transactions, the poorest customer is supplied as readily and courteously with a yard of tape as the richest with an order of a very much more extensive nature. Of the two gentlemen, brothers, who originated this mixed wholesale and retail soft goods trade, one filled the office of chief magistrate of the city, and was knighted. For the purposes of their business they, in 1858, erected in Ingram Street a very large block of buildings in the fine picturesque old Scottish style. Another firm who started in the same line of business about 1850 at first occupied premises with a rental of £1300, and ultimately purchased them.

Chemical manufactures were commenced in Glasgow in 1786, when Mr Charles Macintosh, so well-known for some of his discoveries in applied chemistry, introduced into Glasgow from Holland the manufacture of sugar of lead. This article had been previously imported from the latter country, but in a very short time the tables were turned, and instead of importing it Glasgow sent considerable quantities to Rotterdam. About the same time the firm established the manufacture of cudbear, an article of great importance in the manufacture of dyeing. In 1799 Mr Macintosh also made the first preparation of chloride of lime in a dry state, which has since been so extensively prized and used as a bleaching powder, and still later he established the well-known manufacture of waterproof cloths, which has, however, latterly been transferred to Manchester. In 1800 the chemical manufactures of Glasgow received a fresh great impulse from the erection by Messrs Tennant, Knox, and Co., of a chemical work at St Rollox in the northern suburbs of Glasgow for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, chloride of lime, soda, soap, etc. This is now the most extensive chemical work in the world, covering upwards of 13 acres, containing between 100 and 200 furnaces, employing about 1200 hands, and annually transforming 80,000 tons of raw material into soda, bleaching powder, sulphuric acid, etc. The firm have connections and agencies in every considerable mart both at home and abroad. In 1843 the company erected a 'monster chimney' for the purpose of carrying off and preventing injury from any noxious gases that might arise in the process of their manufacture. It is still counted one of the sights of the city. It was erected at a cost of about £12,000, and measures 40 feet in diameter at the base, and 455 feet in height.

The manufacture of bottles and bottle glass was commenced at Glasgow in 1730, the first bottle-house being about where the S end of Jamaica Street now is, and probably near the site of the custom house. At first the trade does not seem to have been very brisk, for the workmen were only employed for four months in the year, but now the manufacture is carried on very extensively in Anderston and Port Dundas. The manufacture of flint glass was begun in 1777 by Messrs Cookson & Co. of Newcastle, and under other firms is still carried on with great vigour. The earthenware manufacture was commenced at Delffield, near the Broomielaw, in 1748. This was the first pottery in Scotland, but for a long period the quality was decidedly inferior to the English make, and the goods produced only of the lowest quality, and the consumption in consequence mostly local. Since, however, about 1829, and more especially since 1842, the manufacture has been greatly increased and improved. New establishments have been erected, and the productions have attained a beauty of design and a delicacy of finish which now enable them to compete successfully in all departments, and in both the home and foreign markets, with the well-known Staffordshire ware. There are now (1882) about twenty potteries within the city, the largest being at Garnagad Hill, where about 1000 hands are employed. The manufactures include every kind of product from the coarsest earthenware to the finest porcelain, and the exports, both coast-wise and foreign, amount to over 12,000 tons a year. The rope manufacture, which dates from 1696, is considerable, and so is the brush trade, which was first introduced in 1755. The tanning of leather on a considerable scale began soon after the Union, and a shoe trade that followed it had attained in 1773 such importance that there were two firms in that year each employing over 300 hands. The trade is now of large extent for both home and foreign supply. The brewing business is very old, and Glasgow was in the 17th century noted for the excellence of its ale. It has greatly increased in latter times, and Messrs Tennent, of the Wellpark Brewery in Duke Street, are among the largest exporters of porter and bitter ale in the kingdom, their produce bearing the highest character in the foreign markets. There are twelve breweries. The first distillery was established in Kirk Street, Gorbals, in 1786,

by William Menzies, his licence being the fourth granted in Scotland. At that period the duty little exceeded one penny per gallon, and the best malt spirits sold at about 8s. per gallon. The trade both by distilleries and agencies for houses situated elsewhere has now become a very extensive one, the premises of the distillery at Port Dundas being almost the largest in the world. There are many other industries, too numerous to be particularly noticed, and, in short, Glasgow may be set down as the workshop of Scotland, there being, with a very few exceptions, hardly an article useful to mankind that is not made in the city of St Mungo.

All the iron trade of Scotland, with small exception, belongs directly or indirectly to Glasgow, concentrating here its business, commercially and financially, and drawing hence almost all the articles of consumpt connected with its works and workers. The iron industry, now of such importance to the city, seems to have been introduced in 1732 by the Smithfield Company, for the manufacture for export of all sorts of hard ware. M'Ure describes their warehouse as 'built on an eminency near the north side of the great key or harbour at the Broomielaw,' and says that it contained 'all sorts of iron work, from a lock and key to an anchor of the greatest size.' The trade went on in a fair way, for in 1772 there were imported into the Clyde 836 tons of bar iron and 896 tons of pig iron, while the exports of manufactured iron were 671½ tons, of which a little over 489 tons went to Virginia. The trade had not increased to a very great extent, though it was growing, but about 1839, or perhaps a little earlier, it began to show signs of greater development, which rapidly took place in consequence of the introduction of the hot-air blast, devised by Mr James B. Neilson, manager of the Glasgow gas-works, and of the greater demand for iron of all sorts, following on the introduction of the railway system. A great deal of the iron reaches Glasgow in the form of pig iron, and at different works within the city it is rolled and manufactured. The six furnaces of the Govan Iron-Works—popularly known as 'Dixon's Blazes,' from Mr Dixon who erected them about 1837—in Gorbals, form a curious feature in the city, and throw against the sky a lurid reflection which is seen all over the city. Besides the Govan works, some of the other large premises are the Glasgow Iron-Works at Garnagad Road, the Bloch-airn Steel Works near the Alexandra Park, the Parkhead Forge at Parkhead, and the Govan Forge and Steel Company, who manufacture the heaviest class of forgings for ships, marine and ordinary engines, and mild steel castings and forgings of all description. For castings of various sanitary and architectural appliances, the very large Saracen (at Possil) and Sun Foundries (near St Rollox) have a wide and well-earned reputation. The increase of the iron trade in Glasgow corresponds with that for the whole of Scotland. In 1788 over the whole country there were only eight furnaces at work, and their produce was only one-sixth of what it would be now for the same number, such has been the improvement that has taken place in the methods of operation.

The following table shows the increase since—

Year.	No. of Furnaces.	Tons Produced.
1806, . .	18	22,840
1823, . .	22	30,500
1833, . .	31	44,000
1843, . .	62	248,000
1851, . .	114	740,000
1861, . .	122	1,040,000
1870, . .	..	1,206,000
1879, . .	97	932,000

The prosperity of the trade between 1833 and 1851 is well shown by the great increase in the number of the furnaces and the improvements in manufacture by the increased output that these furnaces could produce. From an average output of nearly 1400 tons per furnace in 1833, the quantity rose, in 1843, after the introduction

of the hot blast, to 4000, and this has since again more than doubled. In place of the 489 tons that had been sent to Virginia in 1772, there were sent in 1860, to America alone, no less than 78,000 tons, and though this in 1861 fell in consequence of the war to 35,000 tons, France increased its consumption by 14,000 tons, and Spain increased hers by the same amount. In 1880 the total shipments of iron from Glasgow amounted to 259,425 tons. In 1881 this was much exceeded, as the shipments amounted to 339,407 tons, and for the present year (1882), up to the end of September, the shipments are 44,709 tons over those for the corresponding period last year, while at the same date the stock stored in Glasgow amounts to 626,766 tons.

Another of the great sources of Glasgow's prosperity and success has been the abundance of coal in the surrounding district, which has not only provided fuel for the iron-works, the factories, and the steamships, but has also formed in itself an important article of export. When the coal in the neighbourhood began to be worked is not exactly known, but we know that in Scotland in the 14th century coal was a common article of merchandise, and was exported and sometimes taken as ballast for ships. The first notice we find of the Glasgow coalfield is in 1578, when the Archbishop let the 'coil-heuchtis and colis within the baronie of glasgow' for the space of three years at the yearly rent of £40 Scots (equal to about £5 sterling at the time), and 270 'laidis' of coal (the 'laid' being, according to Mr Macgeorge, about 320 pounds). These coal pits were probably in Gorbals. In 1655 the town council let these pits, or others probably in the same quarter in 'the muir heughe,' at a rent of £33, 4s., the tenants to employ eight hewers, and not to charge more than 4d. for nine gallons. In 1760 the price per cart of about half a ton was 1s. 3d., but they became after this rapidly dearer, for in 1778 they were 3s. for about the same quantity. In the latter year the whole quantity taken to Glasgow, including what was used for Glasgow, Greenock, and Port Glasgow, as well as what was exported elsewhere, was only 181,800 carts, or about 82,000 tons. In 1836 there were 37 pits in the neighbourhood, from which 561,049 tons of coal were brought to Glasgow, of which 124 were exported, and 437,047 tons were used in the city. In 1852 the exports were 200,560 tons, and the whole quantity brought into the city was probably about 1,074,558. In 1858 the quantity of coal, cinders, and culm exported coastwise was 76,744 tons, and abroad 56,696, or a total of 133,440 tons. The following table shows the later growth of the trade:—

Year.	Coastwise.	Foreign.	Total.
1860, . .	104,931	55,058	159,989
1871, . .	157,159	153,256	340,415
1875, . .	271,178	295,542	566,720
1881, . .	..	129,033	..

The coal and iron combined have made the Clyde also the great centre for the construction of iron ships, marine steam engines and boilers, and a vast amount of kindred work, as is highly fitting, seeing that it was the cradle of steam navigation. Henry Bell, as has been already mentioned, had the *Comet* built at Port Glasgow by Messrs John Wood & Co. in 1811. The *Comet* made her trial trip on 18 Jan. 1812, and on her first trip from Glasgow to Greenock she made 5 miles an hour against a head wind. She was only of 28 tons burden and with an engine of 4 horse-power, and cost but £192; yet from this small beginning dates the great and important shipbuilding industry on the Clyde. Bell's invention was not patented, and was promptly seized by able, enterprising, monied men to be copied and improved. By 1813 she was followed by the *Elizabeth* (10 horse-power), by the *Clyde* (14 horse-power), and the *Glasgow* (14 horse-power), all built by Wood at Port Glasgow, and engined respectively by Thomson of Tradeston, by Robertson, and by Bell. The new navigation was at first supposed to be

suitable only for smooth inland waters, and did not for a little pass beyond the waters of the Clyde; but a steam vessel of better build was put on trial by David Napier to carry goods and passengers in the coasting trade in the open Channel, and the trial proved so successful that its results are now apparent in every sea that has been navigated by civilised men. The building of sailing vessels on the Clyde went on increasing with the increase of commerce, and now the building of steam vessels became of rapid importance. During the eighteen years, however, after the *Comet's* first voyage, all the vessels were small and mostly of timber, and the whole aggregate did not exceed 5000 tons, but now many large ones came to be required, and both small and large were eventually constructed of iron. Many other improvements in construction were also made, a considerable number of them being due to David Napier, who had made the boiler of the *Comet*, and who ultimately combined shipbuilding with his former trade of marine engine-making, and started on a career that was highly successful from every point of view. Besides his many improvements in boilers and engines, Napier first suggested the improved clipper bow by making the stem taper instead of coming in with a sharp round bend. The shipbuilding, however, though connected with Glasgow, lies rather within the limits of the Clyde, and further details in connection with it will be found in the article CLYDE.

The Harbour.—The harbour and docks of Glasgow afford one of the most magnificent illustrations that can be found, of the assistance that may be given to nature by the artifice and skill of man. 'Nowhere,' says M. Simonin, in an article on Glasgow and the Clyde, published in the *Nouvelle Revue* of Nov. 1880, 'as at Glasgow is there revealed in such luminous traits all that can be done by the efforts of man, combined with patience, energy, courage, and perseverance, to assist nature, and if necessary to correct her. To widen and deepen a river previously rebellious against carrying boats, to turn it into a great maritime canal, to bring the waters where it was necessary to bring the largest ships, and, finally, to gather a population of 750,000 inhabitants, all devoted to commerce and industry upon a spot where only yesterday there was but a modest little town, almost destitute of every species of traffic—such is the miracle which in less than a century men have performed at Glasgow.' Within the last hundred years or so the Clyde navigation works have, says Mr Deas, the engineer to the Trust, converted the river Clyde 'between Glasgow and the sea, from a shallow stream, navigable only by fishing wherries of at most 4 or 5 feet draught, and fordable even 12 miles below Glasgow, to a great channel of the sea, bearing on its waters the ships of all nations, and of the deepest draught, bringing to this City of the West the fruits and ores of Spain, the wines of Portugal and France, the palm-oil and ivory of Africa, the teas, spices, cotton, and jute of India, the teas of China, the cotton, cattle, corn, flour, beef, timber—even doors and windows ready-made—and the numerous notions of America, the corns of Egypt and Russia, the flour and wines of Hungary, the sugar, teak, and mahogany of the West Indies, the wools, preserved meats, and gold of the great Australian colonies, the food supplies of the sister Isle, and the thousands of other things which go to make the imports of the two-mile-long harbour of Glasgow, which, until a few years ago, was simply the river Clyde itself lined on both sides with wharfs and quays, and carrying away to India, our colonies—even to Fiji, and to every foreign land—the varied products of this great city, and of the whole South and West of Scotland, from the coal and iron of our mines to the finest products of our looms, and the most improved types of our varied machinery.'

The details of the deepening of the river Clyde have been already given in the article CLYDE, and the details here given will be confined to the harbour proper. The harbour extends along the river for a distance of practically over two miles and a half. It is for this distance from 400 to 500 feet wide; and besides the natural

basin of the river includes two tidal docks, one of them the largest in Scotland. It is divided into two parts, known as the Upper Harbour and the Lower Harbour—the former extending from Albert Bridge to Glasgow Bridge, the latter from Glasgow Bridge down to the mouth of the river Kelvin. The quays on the N bank of the river are as follows, the length being given in yards: In the Upper Harbour the Custom House Quay extending from Victoria Bridge to Glasgow Bridge (504), Broomielaw or the Steamboat Quay (697), Anderston Quay (536), Lancefield Quay (185), Finnieston Quay (297), Stobcross Quay (383), Stobcross Slip Docks (180), Yorkbill Wharf and Govan and Partick Wharf (805), the total length of quays on the N side, exclusive of docks, being 3587 yards. On the S side, from Glasgow Bridge downwards, are Clyde Place Quay (405), Windmillcroft Quay (299), Springfield Quay and Terminus Quay (772), Mavisbank Quay (516), Plantation Quay (700), the total length of quays on the S side, exclusive of Kingston Dock, being 2692 yards.

The following table shows the total length of quaysage at different periods exclusive of docks:—

Year.	North Quay in Yards.	South Quay in Yards.	Total Quaysage in Yards.
1800, . .	382	..	382
1820, . .	697	..	697
1840, . .	1,233	740	1,973
1850, . .	1,879	1,512	3,391
1860, . .	2,348	2,028	4,376
1870, . .	2,782	2,494	5,276
1880, . .	3,587	2,692	6,279

During the same time the water-area of the harbour, exclusive of docks, increased from 4 to over 90 acres. Exclusive of docks the quaysage is thus at present 6279 yards, and the water space nearly 100 acres, while the quay space is about 48 acres, and the shed area about 14 acres. Inclusive of docks the length of quaysage is 10,451 yards, the water space close on 140 acres, and the quay and shed and railway terminus space is about 100 acres. The river steamers and coasting steam lines find accommodation mostly along the upper quays on the N side, while the large American and foreign steamers have their berths along the lower quays.

Though docks apart from the river basin had been recommended as early as 1806, and Acts of Parliament for their construction obtained in 1840 and 1846, it was not till 1867 that the first one was erected. This was Kingston Dock, on the S bank of the river behind Windmillcroft Quay. It is an oblong basin, with $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres of water space, surrounded by a timber wharf giving 830 lineal yards of quaysage. The entrance is between Windmillcroft and Springfield Quays, and is about 90 feet wide. The site cost £40,000, while £115,000 was expended on construction. The depth of water at full flow is 19 feet, and at full ebb 10 feet. In 1846 permission was obtained from Parliament to erect a tidal basin and a wet dock with 1458 lineal yards of quaysage, 17 acres of water space, and 16 acres of quay accommodation, and land was acquired at Stobcross for this purpose, but nothing was done, as it was deemed easier and cheaper to extend the quays along the river. When this became no longer easily possible the Stobcross plan was revived, but on a much larger scale, the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway (now part of the North British Railway system) having in the meantime received permission to erect a station at the proposed dock. Parliamentary sanction was in 1870 obtained for the new plan, which showed a total area used of 61 acres (of which $33\frac{1}{2}$ were water space), and a quaysage of 3334 lineal yards, the site being at Stobcross on the N side of the river below Finnieston Quay. The works were begun in 1872, and finished so far that the dock could be opened in 1877, when it was first entered by the Anchor Line steamer *Victoria*. The last stone of the entire work was laid in 1880, and the basin has, by express permission of the Queen, received the name of the Queen's Dock. It is the largest dock in Scotland, and

'comprises three Basins—the North Basin, 1866 feet long by 270 wide; the South Basin, 1647 feet long by 230 feet wide, with a quay between them 195 feet broad; and an Outer Basin, 695 feet wide at its widest part by 1000 feet long. The dock is tidal, and has a depth of 20 feet at low water. The entrance is at the SW corner, and is 100 feet wide. It is crossed by a swing-bridge 40 feet 6 inches wide, 181 feet 6 inches long, constructed to carry a rolling load of 60 tons on any part of its roadway, and worked by hydraulic power. It was made by Sir William Armstrong & Co. The foundations were found to be very bad, consisting almost entirely of water-bearing gravel and sand, with mud in some places, but the difficulty was got over by the use of groups of concrete cylinders, a plan here first adopted and carried out with great success. In Plantation Quay for instance, which was built on a similar substructure, part of the foundation is on a quicksand. The road in connection, extending from Stobcross Street to Sandyford Street, is 989 yards long and 55 feet wide. 'The average depth of cutting was $29\frac{1}{2}$ feet, the greatest depth being $43\frac{1}{2}$ feet; 300,000 cubic yards of material were removed, nearly 80,000 by the use of dynamite. The cost of the road alone, including land, was £45,000. The rise in the value of land near the docks has, since the first inception of the scheme, been very marked. The ground bought in 1843 cost 6s. 6d. per square yard, that bought in 1872 35s. for the same amount, and ground in the neighbourhood has since sold for 65s. The original estimated cost of the dock was, inclusive of land, £1,163,000, the total cost ultimately was about a million and a half, while it affords accommodation for about 1,000,000 tons of shipping. By far the greater portion of the whole of the harbour quays are built with solid stonework, and considerable pains have been taken, and sums of money expended, in repairing many of the older erections which had, owing to the constant dredging and deepening of the bed of the river, in many places shown signs of a tendency to slip into the river. The walls of the Queen's Dock, for example, are built of concrete rubble with Portland cement instead of ordinary mortar, and 'faced with freestone ashlar in courses ranging from 18 to 15 inches in thickness, the stones being not less than 4 feet long by 2 broad on the beds, and the headers not more than 10 feet apart centres. The Cope is of granite, 3 feet 6 inches broad by 17 inches thick, in lengths of not less than 4 feet, and the mooring posts or ballards, which are 32 feet apart centres, are built into the wall immediately behind the Cope.' The sheds round the quays are '60 feet wide by 15 feet high to under side of rui beams, and 27 feet to ridge of roof; the back walls are of brick, 19 inches thick, with freestone base, course cope, and door openings; the roofs are of iron, and the fronts are closed in their entire lengths with sliding gates of timber.'

To the W of the entrance to the Queen's Dock are the Kelvinhaugh slip docks, and there are also other two private slip docks—one at Pointhouse Shipbuilding Yard, and one at Meadowside Shipbuilding Yard. At the latter, at the mouth of the Kelvin, there is also a private graving dock, constructed in 1856 by Messrs Tod & Henderson, but now in possession of Messrs W. & D. Henderson & Co., to whom the adjoining Meadowside Shipbuilding Yard belongs. It is 500 feet long, 56 wide at the entrance, and has 18 feet of water on the sill at spring tides and 16 at neaps. There is a public graving dock on the S side of the river at Govan, opposite the entrance to the Queen's Dock. It was begun in 1869, and finished and opened in 1875. It is 565 feet in length within the caisson, 72 wide at the entrance, and has 22 feet of water on the sill at ordinary spring tides, 20 at ordinary neaps, and 12 feet 6 in. at low water. In 1873 authority was also obtained to construct another beside the first, but it has not yet been begun. The present dock is one of the largest in the kingdom. There are a number of cranes connected with the harbour, some of them of a powerful and elaborate description. Most of them are worked by steam. On the Custom House Quay are

two 6-ton cranes; on the Broomielaw one 6 tons and one 7 tons; on Finnieston Quay one of 30 and one of 60 tons; at the E end of Stobcross Quay one of 75 tons; and on the North Quay in Queen's Dock four coaling cranes of 20 tons, which are worked by the same horizontal engines which work the swing gate. On Clyde Place Quay is one of 10 tons; on Windmillcroft Quay one of 40 tons; on Terminus Quay four coaling cranes, three of 20 tons and one of 25; on Plantation Quay there are two cranes, one of 25 tons and one of 60 tons. The average revenue from the cranes is about £6000 per annum. The heavy cranes on Stobcross and Plantation Quays are similar in construction, and rest on a foundation such as no other cranes in the world have, viz., a cluster of concrete cylinders sunk into and resting on a quicksand. These cylinders reach to more than 50 feet below the level of the quay. The cylinders are finished at 3 feet below water-level, and above that the seat of the crane rises to a height of 38 feet, reaching a height of 16 feet above the level of the quay. The seat up to 9 feet above the quay level is 44 by 38 feet; at the top it is 32 feet square. The weight in the masonry above the seat is estimated at 3800 tons, and of the crane without a load at 150 tons. The cranes are of wrought iron, and are light and elegant in their construction. They lift a load of 60 tons at the rate of 3 feet 10 inches per minute, and turn it round at the rate of 129 feet 6 inches per minute, and by a hand-winch the load can be adjusted to a hairbreadth, a degree of accuracy which is of the utmost convenience to engineers in adjusting machinery in new steamers. The river is now crossed within the limits of the harbour by five ferries at York Street, Clyde Street, Hyde Park, Stobcross, and Kelvinhaugh. These have screw steam ferry boats, carrying from 46 to 108 passengers. Steam was first used in 1865, but now it would be impossible to overtake the traffic without it. At Govan, below the mouth of the Kelvin, are two ferries also worked by steam, and furnished with boats, in which carriages, carts, live stock, etc., may cross the river. Of the two steamers in use at Govan, one carries 3 horses and carts and 50 passengers, or 200 passengers alone; while the other carries 8 horses and carts and 140 passengers, or 500 passengers alone. In 1880 the number of carriages, carts, cabs, and barrows that crossed at Govan Ferry was 49,309; while the passengers at all the ferries, Govan included, was 8,270,632. Three of the ferry steamers are also floating fire-engines, and as such have done excellent service. The boats at Clyde Street, Stobcross, and Govan ply both day and night; the others work from five A.M. to eleven P.M. There are also a ferry at Oatlands, near the S end of Glasgow Green, outside the harbour limits, and a small ferry across the mouth of the Kelvin, both carried on by row-boat. The slaughter-house for foreign animals is at Pointhouse, at the W end of Yorkhill Wharf; while the landing wharf and quarantine station for them is at the W end of Plantation Quay, on the S side of the river. There is also a harbour on the Forth and Clyde Canal at Port Dundas; but it is noticed in the article on that canal.

In 1800 the harbour was confined to part of the Broomielaw; in 1840 it extended from the upper harbour at the old bridge to Lanefield Street, and on the S side along Clyde Place Quay. In 1880 it extended along the river on both sides from Victoria Bridge to the mouth of the Kelvin, a distance of over two miles on each side, exclusive of Kingston and Queen's Docks, and yet, notwithstanding this, the accommodation is still insufficient for the trade, for it has been resolved in November of the present year (1882), by the trustees of the Clyde Navigation, that permission is to be asked in the next session of parliament to construct on the lands of Cessnock at Plantation Quay tidal basins, which are to cover about 80 acres. These are to comprise, on the N side of Renfrew Road, two tidal docks with a connecting basin crossed by swing or draw bridges, and two graving docks on the E side of Cessnock Road. They are to have lines of tramway for the accommoda-

tion of their traffic, and the total cost will probably be over a million and a half.

The Clyde Trust.—All the improvements on the harbour and river have been carried out under the care of the Trustees of the Clyde Navigation, whose jurisdiction extends from the upper harbour for more than 18 miles down the river to a line drawn from Newark Castle to Cardross, beyond this the cares of deepening the channel rests on the Lighthouse Trust. Under an act of parliament, passed in 1759, power was given to the magistrates and town council of Glasgow 'to cleanse, scour, straighten, and improve' the river Clyde from Dumbuck Ford to the Bridge of Glasgow, and further empowering them to charge certain duties for defraying the expenses, these to be levied as soon as the locks recommended by Smeaton were finished. Fortunately for Glasgow no locks were ever built, and in 1770 the town council procured another act, which declared that the magistrates and council were 'now advised that by contracting the channel of the said river Clyde, and building and erecting jetties, banks, walls, works, and fences in and upon the same river, and dredging the same in proper places between the lower end of *Dumbuck Ford* and the Bridge of Glasgow, the said river Clyde may be further deepened and the navigation thereof more effectually improved than by any lock or dam,' and then went on to provide that the former duties, which were not to be payable till the locks were erected, should now be payable as soon as the Clyde should be 'navigable from the lower end of *Dumbuck Ford* to the Bridge of Glasgow aforesaid, so as there shall be at least 7 feet water at neap tides in every part of the said river within the bounds aforesaid.' By a third act, obtained in 1809, the depth was fixed at 9 feet, and the magistrates and council were appointed Trustees of the Clyde Navigation. In 1825 power was given by a fourth act to deepen the river to 13 feet, and the constitution of the Trust was widened by the addition as Trustees of 'five other persons interested in the trade and navigation of the river and firth of Clyde,' which persons were to be appointed by the magistrates and council. In 1840 a further act was obtained providing for the deepening of the river to 17 feet at neaps, and between 1846 and 1882 various acts were obtained arranging for the construction of docks, the borrowing of money, and the provision of harbour tramways, and for the construction of graving docks. One of these, obtained in 1858, and known as the Consolidation Act, materially affected the constitution of the Trust, which, however, remains as it has always been, one of the most public-spirited and business-like bodies in Scotland. By this act the number of Trustees was fixed at twenty-five, consisting of the Lord Provost and nine members of the town council, two members chosen by the Chamber of Commerce, two of the matriculated members of the Merchants' House, two chosen by the members of the Trades' House of Glasgow, and nine by the ship-owners and ratepayers, the qualification of the latter members of the Trust being ownership to the extent of at least 250 tons, or payment of rates to at least the extent of £25 per annum; and the qualification of those who elect them, ownership to the extent of at least 100 tons or payment of £10 of rates or upwards.

The details of the revenue and expenditure of the Clyde Trust will be found in the article CLYDE.

Bridges.—Within the limits of the city the river is crossed by nine bridges. The one farthest down the river, immediately below Glasgow Bridge, is a large and powerful iron lattice girder bridge, by which the Caledonian railway traffic is carried to the Central station. It was finished in 1879. Proceeding up the river the next bridge is Glasgow Bridge, one of the busiest places in Glasgow, as continuing the line of Jamaica Street to Bridge Street and Eglinton Street. It forms the principal communication with the S side. It used formerly to be called the Broomielaw Bridge; the original structure, which was founded in 1768, was 500 feet long and 30 wide within the parapets. It had seven arches. About 1830 it was, however, found inadequate for the traffic,

and in 1833 the foundation of the present bridge, now called Glasgow Bridge, was laid. The casing is of Aberdeen granite. There are seven arches; the length is 560 feet and the width 60 feet. Permission has again been obtained to widen it, but no operations have yet taken place. It cost, inclusive of extra ground, £38,000, and was, at the time of its erection, one of the widest and finest bridges in the kingdom. While the bridge was being rebuilt, a wooden accommodation bridge was erected a little farther E, opposite South Portland Street, but having become insecure in 1846, it was removed, and the Portland Street Suspension Bridge erected at the expense of the heritors of Gorbals. The present structure is the result of alteration and improvement in 1870-71. Still further E, and forming an important link between the N and S sides of the river, is Victoria Bridge. This erection occupies the site of the old and first bridge of Glasgow. We have already seen that a bridge, probably of wood, is mentioned as existing here in the time of Wallace. It was about 1350 replaced by Bishop Rae's Bridge, a great work for the time, consisting of eight stone arches, 12 feet wide between parapets. In course of time this naturally became somewhat decayed, and in 1658 an order was made that no cart was to cross on wheels, but was to have the wheels removed and to be 'harled' across—a method which hardly commends itself to us now-a-days as likely to be better for the bridge. In 1671, during the Fair, the arch at the S end fell. It seems to have been merely rebuilt, but in 1777 the bridge was widened by 10 feet added to its eastern side; and to narrow the river, and so assist in the prevention of floods, two of the arches on the N side were built up. In this condition it remained till 1821, when it was again repaired; but in 1845 an act of parliament was obtained for the erection of a new one on the same site, and it was finally pulled down in 1847, and replaced by the present bridge, which was opened in the beginning of 1854. It somewhat resembles Glasgow Bridge, and is of the same width, but is faced with Kingston granite. It was named Victoria Bridge in honour of the Queen. It cost £40,000. It is 445 feet long and 60 wide, with five arches of from 67 to 80 feet of span. The next bridge is a high lattice girder bridge, opened in 1870, by which the Union and the Glasgow and South-Western railways cross to St Enoch's station. Next is the Albert Bridge, which has replaced what was known as the Hutchesontown Bridge. The first bridge that was erected here was one built in 1792, when the Hutchesontown lands were feued. It had five arches, and was 406 feet long and 26 wide; but it was hardly finished when, in 1795, it was destroyed by a flood on the river. In 1803 there was a light wooden bridge for foot passengers, free during the week, but with a pontage of 1d. on Sunday. The third bridge, a very plain structure 406 feet long and 36 wide, with five arches, was not erected till 1829, and from the flow of water from the weir about 30 yards up the river—erected along with the adjoining lock in order that a hypothetical shipping trade might reach Rutherglen, but removed in 1879—the foundations became insecure, and the bridge was closed in 1868. It was replaced by the present bridge, founded then, and opened in 1871, having cost, inclusive of street alterations and retaining walls, £65,000. It was named in honour of the Prince Consort. It crosses the river in three magnificent spans, the centre one being 114 feet wide, and the others 108 feet. The foundations rest on cast-iron cylinders filled with cement, and sunk deep in the bed of the river. The abutments and piers are of white and red granite. The parapet is of open work, and has in the centre a close space with the city arms. On the abutments are panels, with medallions of the Queen and Prince Consort. It is 410 feet long, and the roadway is 60 feet wide. Opposite the middle of the Green is a foot suspension bridge, erected in 1855 for the accommodation of factory hands in the east end. It is known as Harvey's Suspension Bridge (from the promoter of its erection, Bailie Har-

vey), or as St Andrew's Suspension Bridge, the latter being the authorised name. Before its erection there was a ferry here. About a mile farther up, the river is crossed, opposite the line of Main Street, Bridgeton, by Rutherglen Bridge, an old and not very beautiful structure, dating from 1776, and built at an expense of about £2000, the burghesses of Rutherglen bearing half. Previous to this there was a ford. About 1½ mile above Rutherglen Bridge is Dalmarnock Bridge, only half of which is within the city, the rest lying partly in the county and partly in Rutherglen, the boundary lines meeting in the centre of the bridge. It continues the line of Dalmarnock Road towards Rutherglen. The Clyde bridges are managed by trustees, whose ordinary revenue amounted, for the year ending 31 May 1882, to £308, 1s. 6d.; the ordinary expenditure to £375, 17s.; the extraordinary revenue to £430, 14s. 3d.; the extraordinary expenditure to £146, 15s.; the Glasgow Bridge widening account to £28,444, 2s. 4d.; the total assets to £37,325, 10s. 6d.; and the total indebtedness to £28,444, 2s. 4d., being the amount above noticed.

Besides the bridges over the Clyde there is an elegant one-arch bridge, fancifully called the Bridge of Sighs, leading across the Molendinar ravine to the Necropolis. It has a span of 60 feet, and was erected in 1833 at a cost of £1240. The Kelvin is crossed by a number of bridges. Proceeding upwards from the mouth there is first a girder bridge, by which the Stobcross railway crosses; then a stone bridge, for a continuation of Bridge Street, Partick, to Old Dumbarton Road. New Dumbarton Road crosses the stream by a handsome iron bridge resting on stone abutments, while a stone arch carries the roadway over the adjoining mill-lade. The cost of the bridge, which was opened in 1877, and the adjoining roadway was £19,000. Within the limits of the West End Park the Kelvin is crossed by four foot bridges—one of stone; one a strong lattice girder bridge for carriage traffic, finished in 1881; and two wooden foot bridges, one of which was erected for the use of the Prince of Wales when he laid the foundation-stone of the University buildings. Two stone bridges with open parapets connect the city with Hillhead on the line of Woodlands Road and Great Western Road, and at the latter point, to suit low-level streets, a low-level bridge crosses diagonally beneath the upper one. Other two handsome stone bridges, which cross the stream further up, are both in Hillhead.

Cemeteries.—Some ancient cemeteries in the city have been converted into building ground or market places; while others at the Cathedral, St David's, St Mary's, Gorbals, Calton, and Bridgeton still remain, but are not now important for their original purpose, but as lungs for the city. The cathedral cemetery is the oldest, the first part of it that was used being very much crowded with gravestones and monuments; the newer parts are laid out in somewhat more modern taste. There are a number of interesting monuments, including one to some martyrs of the Covenanting times. The other old cemeteries show no peculiar features. Inside the city there were also intramural cemeteries at North Street and Main Street in Anderston, Cheapside Street in Anderston, Christchurch in Mile End, and Greendyke Street Episcopalian church, in a crypt under the United Presbyterian church in Wellington Street, and for Roman Catholics in Abercromby Street. In a report furnished in 1869 by the Master of Works and the medical officer for the city, under a remit from the Board of Police, it was recommended that, except in very special cases, the intramural cemeteries of St David's; College; North Street and Main Street, Anderston; Cheapside Street, Anderston; Calton; Bridgeton; Rutherglen Loan, Gorbals; St Mungo's, Cathedral; Abercromby Street, Roman Catholic; Christchurch, Mile End; Greendyke Street; and Wellington Street should no longer be used. The interments in these have fallen from 2279 in 1863 to 60 last year, there being a steady annual decrease; and now interments take place in the following extramural cemeteries:—

The Necropolis—which is now, however, owing to the growth of Dennistoun, by no means outside the city, Sighthill Cemetery, the Eastern Necropolis or Janefield, the Southern Necropolis, Craigton at Paisley Road, Sandymount at Shettleston, Dalbeath at London Road, Cathcart at New Cathcart, and the Western Necropolis at Maryhill. The Necropolis was laid out originally under a scheme promoted by the exertions of Dr Ewing of Levenside and Dr Strang, the then city chamberlain, and is the parent of all the garden cemeteries throughout Scotland. It lies E of the cathedral, from the grounds of which it is separated by the ravine of the Molendinar Burn. The entrance is by a Tudor gateway at the Bridge of Sighs, already referred to. The site lies along the slope and brow of a steep hillside—formerly known as Craig's or the Fir Park, at one time the property of the Merchants' House—rising to a height of 225 feet above the level of the Clyde, and commanding from its summit an interesting and beautiful view, with the city and its spires to the SW, and a long stretch of finely diversified and wooded country to the E. It was begun in 1828, the intention being to lay it out after the model of Père-la-Chaise at Paris, to which, in point of situation, it bears some resemblance, and was opened in 1833. It is beautifully laid out and kept, and has, with its trees, flowers, shrubs, and gravel walks, the appearance of a fine terraced garden. Many of the monuments show considerable architectural and artistic taste. One of the oldest and most conspicuous is a monument to John Knox. It consists of a Doric column of somewhat heavy proportions, rising from a square base, and with a broad capital on which is placed a statue of the Reformer, 12 feet high, by Forrest. The sides of the base are nearly covered with an inscription, giving information relative to Knox and the Reformation. Another conspicuous monument is a Tudor structure on a quadrangular base, with a colossal statue, also by Forrest, to the memory of William McGavin, author of the *Protestant*. Other interesting monuments are a beautiful Ionic structure to the memory of the Rev. Dr John Dick; a large circular Norman mausoleum for the late Major Monteith; a mausoleum for Mr Houldsworth, with fine figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity; a pretty façade at the sepulchre of the Jews at the NW corner of the grounds; and statues or other structures to perpetuate the memory of Charles Tennant of St Rollox, Colin Dunlop of Tollcross, Colonel Patterson, the Rev. Dr Hough, the Rev. Dr Wardlaw, the Very Rev. Principal Macfarlane, the Rev. Edward Irving, the Rev. Dr Black, the Rev. Dr W. Anderson, James Ewing of Strathleven, William Motherwell the poet, Dr Macnish, J. H. Alexander of the old Theatre Royal, and Michael Scott, the author of *Tom Cringle's Log*.

Sighthill Cemetery, on the outskirts of the city on the NE, about 600 yards N of St Rollox, was laid out in 1840 by a joint stock company. It occupies a sloping situation, rising to a height of nearly 400 feet above sea-level, and contains 46 acres of land available for burial purposes. The grounds are entered by a fine gateway—close to which is a tasteful chapel designed and used for burial services—and are well laid out with winding walks and shrubberies. There is a magnificent view extending from Tinto to the Grampians. There are a number of fine monuments, including an obelisk erected to the memory of Hardie and Baird, who were executed at Stirling in 1820 on a charge of high treason in connection with the early Chartist troubles. More interments take place at Sighthill than at any of the other cemeteries in Glasgow. The Eastern Necropolis is on the E at Parkhead, off the Great Eastern Road. It contains about 10 acres laid out with walks intersecting at right angles. The Southern Necropolis on the lands of Little Govan in the SE suburbs is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Albert Bridge. The ground, which extends over about 12 acres, is flat, and is laid out with flower-beds and walks intersecting at right angles. The Western Necropolis is on undulating ground at Lochburn Road, Maryhill. It belongs to a joint stock company, and covers 54 acres,

of which only a small portion is as yet taken up. It is tastefully laid out, and there are extensive views to the N and W along to the Campsie and Kilpatrick Hills, with Ben Lomond and the Gleniffer Braes. None of the other cemeteries calls for particular comment.

Public Parks.—Glasgow is well supplied with public parks which are well laid out and kept, and carefully tended. There are the Green, the West End or Kelvingrove Park, the Alexandra Park, and the Queen's Park. The oldest of these is the Green, which lies along the river in the eastern part of the city for a distance of more than a mile, and covers a space of about 140 acres. It is all that now remains of the extensive commonry belonging to the city, which at one time swept all round the E side from this point to Cowcaddens, but which has from time to time been appropriated for building purposes. In some of the earlier charters the Green is mentioned under the name of the Bishop's Forest, but probably at that time but little of it was available for the use of the citizens. The Old Green extended from the present Green to Stockwell Street, but was given up for buildings in the end of last century. The first part of the present Green, devoted to the amusement of the people, was the E portion, known as the King's Park, which was granted by James II. in 1450 for the use of the community. Parts of it seem, however, to have been alienated, for in 1574 the community protested against any further encroachments, and in 1576 the magistrates and council resolved that thereafter no part of the city, 'commoun muris,' were to be given to any one. Notwithstanding this, fresh efforts at alienation on the part of the council had again to be resisted by popular effort in 1600 and in 1745. In 1756 the town council gave off a portion of the ground for a saw-mill which, however, they had to send men to destroy, so strong was the popular outcry; and the tenacity of the citizens in resisting all encroachments has been shown many times since. In 1847 resistance was successfully made against a bill promoted by the Glasgow and Airdrie Railway Company to enable them to lay a line across the Green. In 1868 the citizens had to resort to interdict, in order to prevent their own town council from throwing more than 2000 yards of the Green into Greenhead Street, and though there are valuable seams of coal and iron known to exist beneath, yet nothing short of the bankruptcy of the city would allow of their being worked.

The Green was enlarged in 1773 by the purchase of about 30 acres from various persons, and the addition then made came to be known as the High Green; and in 1792 a still further addition was made of the land lying between the King's Park and the bend of the river, and known as the Provost's or Fleshers' Haugh. For generations the Green was allowed to remain almost in a state of nature, being cut up with springs, runnels, and marshy places; latterly it has, however,—especially for the purpose of providing employment for workmen in times of distress in 1820 and in 1875—been drained and improved as to level and laying out, and has now a fine sward, with numbers of excellent paths and drives crossing it in various directions. It serves as a daily recreation ground for cricket, football, and other athletic sports. At the W end of the King's Park is a gymnasium, the gift of a Glasgow gentleman who afterwards settled in Manchester. It is furnished with all the common gymnastic appliances, and in fine weather swarms with youthful gymnasts. A large space westward from the gymnasium and round the obelisk erected to the memory of Admiral Nelson, is used for great open air public meetings, where public preachers and orators of all descriptions hold forth to an admiring multitude, simple enough to accept as realities, matters the fact of which exists only in the speakers' imaginations. The Low Green and some of the parts to the W are generally pretty thickly sprinkled with loafers of decidedly unprepossessing appearance lounging on the railings and seats or slumbering on the turf. In summer the river opposite is studded with pleasure boats of all sorts. The Humane Society's House, on

the river bank close to the St Andrew's Suspension Bridge, is a neat though plain two-story building, whose purpose is sufficiently indicated by the name. Previous to those modern days when wealth and fashion moved westward, the Green used to be the summer rendezvous of the pride and beauty of the city, but now it is often far from being a pleasant place, for the forest of factory chimneys on both sides, in certain states of the wind, roll over on the Green volumes of smoke in black and bitter abundance. The number of springs that abound in it made it from an early date a public washing and bleaching green, and part of it is still set aside for this purpose. It was the field for all grand military exercises and displays. Here Regent Moray's army encamped before Langside; here Prince Charles Edward reviewed his army on the retreat from Derby; here, in the stirring times when George III. was King and almost every shopkeeper was a soldier, drill was carried on; and here the modern volunteers too parade from time to time, about 6000 of them having been reviewed on the Green by the Prince of Wales in 1876. At the W entrance, opposite the Justiciary Court-House, is a small granite drinking fountain erected by some temperance advocates to commemorate the services of Sir William Collins to the temperance cause. It has, on the W side, a bronze panel with a medallion portrait of Sir William.

The Kelvingrove or West End Park lies along the banks of the Kelvin, between Woodside and Sandyford. Originally the park was only on the E side, and was formed from lands on the old estates of Kelvingrove and Woodside, purchased by the town council in 1853 for this purpose at a cost of £99,569. A portion of the ground was, however, set aside for feus in so judicious a manner that it affords fair promise of ultimately reimbursing the total cost. The lands comprise a tabular hill on the E side, with rapid slopes on the N and S, and a longer but still sharp slope on the W down to the Kelvin, from which there is an undulating rise to Gilmohrhill with the University buildings. The portion of the ground on the W side of the Kelvin was acquired from the University authorities. The part set apart for feuing includes all the top of the hill to the E, which is now occupied by the magnificent houses that form Park Circus, Park Street, Park Terrace, and Park Quadrant. The part kept up as a public park contains 67 acres, and includes the old mansion-house of Kelvingrove and a number of fine old trees that grew on the old estates. Of the 67 acres, 7 may be either feued, sold, or devoted to the public, the remaining 60 are entirely for park purposes, and the total cost to the public has been, after deduction of feus, etc., £110,967, 1s. 4d. The ground was laid out, and the walks, drives, and shrubberies arranged according to designs by Sir Joseph Paxton. In front of the houses on the top, carriage drives sweep round the entire circuit of the park; another carriage drive winds through at a lower level, and another is now (1882) in course of formation from Sandyford across the Kelvin to the gate at Anderston Free Church, near the NE corner of the University. From Park Terrace a noble staircase, formed by three long flights of stairs, the steps being 60 feet wide, passes down to the lower level of the S part of the park. The stair is formed of Aberdeen granite, and has an open balustrade. On the crest opposite West Park Street is a lofty flagstaff, with—at its base—a mortar and two cannons captured at Sebastopol. From this point, as well as from the higher walks and terraces, there are good views along the river and across to Renfrewshire. The park contains an elegant fountain and the Kelvingrove Museum, both of which are noticed elsewhere.

The Queen's Park lies on the S side, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile straight S from Glasgow Bridge, along Bridge Street, Eglinton Street, and Victoria Road, and close to Crosshill. It was opened in 1862, and comprises 80 acres, chiefly on a rising-ground or low broad-based hill. The entrance is at the end of Victoria Road, and from a highly ornamental gateway a broad path, broken near

the centre by a massive granite staircase, leads to the flagstaff on the summit of the hill. The park was acquired at an expense of £30,000, and the plans for laying it out were prepared by Sir Joseph Paxton. A considerable portion of it is laid out in grass, on which visitors may wander as freely as on the Green, while the rest is covered with shrubberies and clumps of young trees resembling those in Kelvingrove Park. From the flagstaff on the summit there is a very fine view. On the N the city of Glasgow spreads out in all its length from Partick to Tollcross, while beyond are the Campsie Hills. Further to the left are the wooded heights above Kilpatrick, and if the atmosphere be clear the distant Ben Lomond may be seen above and beyond them. On the right is the Vale of Clyde, the valley of the Cart, and the Cathkin Braes. Close at hand on the W is the wooded knoll of Camphill, where Regent Murray encamped, and the ground on the SE was the scene of the battle of Langside. The ground at the SW corner of the park is laid out as a bowling-green, and is occupied by the Wellercoft Bowling Club. Once the trees are grown, this will be one of the finest public parks in Britain.

Alexandra Park lies at the E end of the city, adjacent to the NE side of Dennistoun, and about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile NE of the junction of High Street and Duke Street. Part of it was opened in 1870 and the remainder in 1872. The ground was purchased, and this park formed, by the City Improvement Trust under the 1866 Act, but the care of it has since devolved on the council under the 'Glasgow Public Parks Act, 1859.' It is on the lands of Kennyhill, and the site was formerly occupied by a distillery. The approach from the W from Castle Street, known as the Alexandra Parade, nearly a mile long and 80 feet wide, was constructed chiefly at the expense of the late Mr Dennistoun of Golfhill. The park covers a space of 74 acres, and has cost down to the present time £53,909, 5s. 7d., of which £40,000 was paid by the City Improvement Trust. A considerable portion of it is laid out in grass, part of it as a golf course, and it contains a swimming pond. It commands from its higher parts a varied and interesting prospect, ranging from the wooded landscape of lower Clydesdale to the mountains of Argyllshire.

The parks are managed by the town council, acting as trustees under the Glasgow Public Parks Acts of 1859 and 1878. The borrowing powers of £200,000 are exhausted. The maximum rate of assessment is 2d. per £, and a sinking fund of 'one pound per cent. per annum on amount of sums borrowed and owing at time' has to be set aside every year. The ordinary revenue for the year ending 31 May 1882 was £27,378, 18s. 7d., the ordinary expenditure £22,740, 8s., the extraordinary revenue £3520, 1s. 1d., and the extraordinary expenditure £4501, 6s. 4d.; the debts £211,642 18s. 5d., and the assets £244,819, 16s. 5d.

Monuments.—A large number of the public monuments in Glasgow are collected in George Square, but there are others in other parts of the city. In George Square there are no less than twelve statues. In the centre is a colossal statue of Sir Walter Scott, by Ritchie, placed on the top of a fluted Doric column 80 feet high, erected in 1837. This was the first of the many monuments erected to the 'Wizard of the North.' On the E in the centre line of the square is a bronze equestrian statue of Prince Albert, by Baron Marochetti, erected in 1866, and on the W side to correspond is a bronze equestrian statue of the Queen by the same artist. It originally stood at the W end of St Vincent Place, where it was erected in 1854, but it was removed to its present position in 1866, when that of the Prince Consort was erected. They both stand on granite pedestals. At the NW corner of the square is a bronze statue of Sir Robert Peel, by Mossman, erected in 1858. At the NE corner is a bronze statue of James Oswald, one of the members for Glasgow in the first parliament after the Reform Bill. It was erected in 1856, and long stood at Charing Cross, but was afterwards removed to George Square. At the SE corner of

the square is a bronze statue of Dr Thomas Graham, seated, by Brodie, erected in 1872. At the SW corner is a bronze statue of James Watt, seated, by Chantrey, erected in 1832. Between Watt and Graham on the S side are bronze statues of Sir John Moore and Lord Clyde, both standing. The former, which is by Flaxman, was erected in 1819; the latter, by Foley, was erected in 1868. It at first stood on the W side of the square. A little behind Sir John Moore is a bronze statue of Burns, standing, by Ewing, which was unveiled in 1877 by Lord Houghton, in presence of some 30,000 spectators. The pedestal has bas-reliefs. The companion statue—a little behind Lord Clyde—is a bronze standing figure of Campbell, the poet. The last of the statues in the square is one of Dr Livingstone, in the middle of the W side; all the pedestals are of granite. There is an equestrian statue of William III. on the pavement in front of the Tontine buildings in the Trongate. It was erected and presented to the city in 1735 by James Macrae, a native of Glasgow, who had been governor of Madras. On Glasgow Green is a sandstone obelisk 144 feet high, to the memory of Lord Nelson. It was erected in 1806 at a cost of £2075. On the four sides of the base are inscribed the names of his greatest battles. In the Royal Infirmary square is a bronze statue, by Mossman, of James Lumsden, Lord Provost of Glasgow in 1843, and long honorary treasurer of the Royal Infirmary. It is 8½ feet high, stands on a pedestal 10½ feet high, and was erected in the end of 1862. Near by, close to the Barony Church, is a bronze statue of Dr Norman Macleod, erected in 1881.

In front of the Royal Exchange in Queen Street is a bronze equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington by Marochetti, one of the finest monuments in Glasgow. It stands on a granite pedestal, and was erected in 1844 at a cost of £10,000. On the pedestal are four bronze bas-reliefs, those at the sides representing the battles of Assaye and Waterloo, while those at the end represent the peaceful life of a peasant before he is called away to war, and his happy return to his home and kindred at the conclusion of peace. In niches in the Ingram Street front of Hutcheson's Hospital are two ancient and somewhat primitive-looking statues of the brothers Hutcheson. Near the centre of the S part of Kelvingrove Park is a tasteful and beautiful—excepting the gilding of the surmounting bronze figure—fountain erected in commemoration of the introduction of a water supply from Loch Katrine into Glasgow, and in honour of Lord Provost Stewart, who took a prominent part in the carrying out of the scheme. It was inaugurated in 1872. The outer basin is 60 feet in diameter, and the fountain which rises to a height of 40 feet, and is richly sculptured, is surmounted by a bronze figure by John Mossman, representing the Lady of the Lake. There are also bronze panels, one with a medallion portrait of Lord Provost Stewart, the others with allegorical designs representing the introduction of the water supply. On a granite pedestal, a short distance off, is a bronze group, representing a tigress carrying a dead peacock to her lair, and her cubs greedily welcoming the prey. It was presented to the city by John S. Kennedy, a native of Glasgow, who removed to New York. Close by is a small bronze group of a girl playing with a dog, and intended to illustrate the lines from Coleridge:—

'He prayeth best who loveth best
All things both great and small,
For the dear God who loveth us,
He made and loveth all.'

A neat suite of dwelling-houses at the corner of Buchanan Street and Sauchiehall Street was built by subscription, at a cost of £4000, as a gift to Dr Cleland, author of the *Annals of Glasgow*, and bears the name of the Cleland Testimonial. There is a marble statue of Pitt, by Flaxman, in the Corporation Gallery, and one by Gibson of Kirkman Finlay, who did so much to develop Glasgow trade, in the Merchants' Hall. The Martyrs' Memorial Fountain in the E end has been already noticed, as well as some of the numerous monuments in the Necropolis and other cemeteries.

Public Buildings—Municipal and County Buildings.—The Council Chambers and Municipal Offices were long in the Tontine Buildings at the Cross, and were afterwards transferred to the South Prison Quadrangle at the foot of Saltmarket. About 1840 it was found that the premises at the jail were too small, and the foundation stone of the southern portion of the new erection, which now occupies the space bounded by Ingram Street, Hutcheson Street, Wilson Street, and Brunswick Street, was laid in 1842.* The sheriffs and their officers, and the council and their officers, all removed to the new building, which was finished and ready for occupation in 1844. Its cost £56,000, of which £29,000 was paid by the city and £27,000 by the County of Lanark, but this included alterations also at the South Prison Quadrangle. The western portion of the building was set apart for the council chamber, the offices of the town-clerk, the city chamberlain, the burgh fiscal, etc., while the eastern part was occupied by the sheriffs, the sheriff-clerk, the county fiscal, etc. At the same time the Merchants' House having a number of years before sold their property in Bridgegate, erected in connection with the County Buildings a new and handsome hall at a cost of £10,300. Of this they were subsequently dispossessed in 1869, when, by the compulsory powers given in their Act of 1868, the court-house commissioners acquired the building, and between that time and 1874 the new buildings were erected to the N at a cost of £90,000, including also the cost of the extensive alterations on the old buildings. The three portions of the structure form one great block. The northern part is occupied by the Municipal Buildings, and shows on the N front a fine porticoed façade with colossal statuary by Mossman over and at the sides of the entrance door. They contain the council chamber (in which is a fine portrait of the Queen by the late Sir Daniel Macnee), the town-clerk's office, the city chamberlain's office, and other apartments. The middle part of the buildings was originally the Merchants' Hall, and has now been converted into the county offices. The main front is to Hutcheson Street, and has a noble hexastyle Corinthian portico surmounted by a massive entablature with sculptured subjects on its frieze. The county court-houses form the southern part of the whole block with the main front towards Wilson Street, and present there a grand hexastyle Ionic portico with sculptured basement wall. At each side of the portico is a small abutment with an entrance to the interior. There are spacious and commodious apartments for the courts and public offices. The municipality are, however, not yet satisfied, and have, at a cost of £173,185, acquired a site for new buildings at the E side of George Square. Competitive designs for the new buildings were exhibited in the spring of the present year (1882), and ere long Glasgow should possess a new structure worthy of her increasing greatness. The buildings are under the care of the Court-house Commissioners, consisting of representatives of the Town Council and Commissioners of Supply. Their income for the year ending 31 Aug. was £1270, 15s. 2d., the expenditure £1540, 7s. 6d., the assets £10,772, 17s. 5d., the debts £11,013, 4s. 11d., all apart from the municipal buildings.

Courts are held in the County Buildings by the sheriff or one of his six substitutes, for criminal and summary business on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday every week, and also appeal courts on the same day.

* The Tontine Buildings, in which was the Old Town-Hall, extending westward from the site of the Old Tolbooth, were erected in the latter part of last century for the threefold purpose of Town-Hall, Exchange, and Hotel. They had a spacious arcaded basement, with a fine range of Ionic pilasters and an interior piazza, and on the keystones of the arches were the grotesque sculptured masks, now within the court of the elegant block of warehouses at the foot of Buchanan Street. The Exchange and the piazza were long the resort of the chief merchants in the city, but under the operations of the City Improvement Trust subsequent to 1870 they were stripped of their civic grandeur, and deprived of their piazza and ornaments, and converted into shops and warehouses. The Old Town-Hall was 55 feet long, 34 wide, and 25 high.

There is a small debt court on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and a court under the Debts Recovery (Scotland) Act on Monday. Justice of peace courts are held in the Justice's Hall, County Buildings, for cases of crime and cases under the Revenue, Roads, Weights and Measures, etc., Laws every Monday and Thursday, at 11 a.m., and for small debt cases every Tuesday and Friday.

Police Buildings.—The first police office was in the Laich or Tron Church session-house, and was thence removed to the NW corner of Bell Street and Candleriggs, where it was one stair up! In 1825, however, more suitable buildings were erected at the angle of Bell Street and South Albion Street, midway between High Street and Candleriggs, at a cost of £15,000, and an addition to this was made in 1851 at a cost of £8000, the whole now constituting the Central Police Office. The situation was originally very central for the police business, but, till sweepingly altered by the operations of the City Improvement Trust subsequent to 1875, was also eminently disagreeable and unsanitary. Bell Street was a narrow, squalid thoroughfare, with dingy houses. South Albion Street was a mere lane or narrow alley, and both were surrounded by a dense and repulsive part of the city. Though erected in such an unfavourable locality, the buildings themselves are very substantial, forming a high quadrangular block, enclosing a court of 50 feet by 34, and containing a hall for the sittings of the police court, a room where meetings of the police committee of the town council are held, accommodation for the superintendent of streets, the treasurer, and other officials, and ranges of cells and wardrooms for prisoners. An adjoining building consists of barracks and other accommodation for the unmarried members of the force. A low roofed solid structure at the W end of College Street a little to the NNE was erected in 1851, and accommodates the Central Fire Brigade. It contains a number of fine fire-engines and other necessary apparatus in connection with fire brigade work. The lighting department has also its headquarters close by. The cleaning department has its headquarters in extensive premises in Parliamentary Road. These were mostly erected in 1873, have a handsome front, and contain ample accommodation for water carts, sweeping machines, horses, and stores.

Besides the Central or Head Office, there are offices known as the Western, Eastern, Southern, Northern, St Rollox, and Marine Division, in respectively Anderson (Cranston Street), Calton (Tobago Street), Gorbals (South Portland Street), Cowcaddens (Maitland Street), St Rollox (Tennant Street), and Broomielaw (Robertson Street). The offices in South Portland Street were formerly used by the separate municipal government of the Gorbals district, and are handsome and commodious buildings. The St Rollox Office was erected in 1873, and is a two-story building, with an auxiliary fire station. None of the others call for particular notice. Besides these there are police stations at the South Prison, Dalmarnock Road, Camlachie, Paisley Road, South Wellington Street, Camperdown Street, and Springburn. Police courts are held every lawful day at the Central, Anderson, Calton, Gorbals, and Cowcaddens Offices at 10 a.m.; and about 350 cases are disposed of on an average every day, about one-third being due to drunkenness. The bailie of the river and Firth of Clyde holds a court in the hall in Robertson Street on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 9.30 a.m. The police force and fire brigade are separately noticed. A new office for the marine division is to be erected in M'Alpine Street.

Prisons.—The first prison of Glasgow is said to have been in a dungeon attached to the cathedral, but mention is made as early as 1454 of a tolbooth at the NW corner of the High Street and Trongate, on the site of the present Cross Steeple, but no account of it has been preserved. There was also a prison known as 'the heicht tolbuith' in the end of the 16th and the beginning of the 17th century. The Cross Tolbooth, having

become decayed and ruinous, was pulled down in 1626, and a new one erected. Franck's account of this latter building has been already noticed. M'Ure describes it as 'a magnificent structure, being of length from E to W sixty-six foot, and from the S to the N, twenty-four foot eight inches; it hath a stately staircase ascending to the justice court hall, within which is the entry of a large turnpike or staircase ascending to the town council hall, above which there was the dean of gild's hall. . . . The first story of this great building consists of six rooms, two whereof are for the magistrates' use, one for the dean of gild's court, and another for the collector of the town's excise. . . . In this great building are five large rooms appointed for common prisoners; the steeple on the E end thereof being one hundred and thirteen foot high, adorned with a curious clock, all of brass, with four dial plates; it has a large bell for the use of the clock, and a curious sett of chymes and timeable bells which plays every two hours, and has four large touretts on the corners thereof, with thanes finely gilded, and the whole roof is covered with lead. Upon the frontispiece of this building is his majesty's arms finely cut out with a fine dial, and below the same is this Latin inscription:—

"Hæc domus odit, amat, punit, conservat, honorat,
Nequitiam, pacem, crimina, jura, probos."

The steeple still stands as the Cross Steeple. It is 126 feet high, and the top has flying buttresses meeting and forming an open crown. The old chime contained twenty-eight bells, commencing at F sharp and ending at C natural; but a new chime of sixteen bells was inaugurated on 25 Dec. 1881. They vary in size from 21 to 40 inches, with notes G, A, B flat, B, C, D, E flat, E, F, F sharp, G, A, B flat, B, C, D. There is a chiming apparatus, and they are played every day from one to two, and from six to seven o'clock. The old steeple bell passed to Calton parish church, and has now been placed in the Kelvingrove Museum. The building erected in 1626 remained in use down to the beginning of the present century. After the Reformation the house of the prebendary of Cambuslang was fitted up as a house of correction, but became unsuitable about 1790; and in 1792 a building in High Street was used instead, but was discontinued when the North Prison was erected.

The North Prison is on the N side of Duke Street, a short distance to the E of High Street. The first erection passed into the hands of the authorities in 1798, and was greatly enlarged in 1823-24. The prison is now an assemblage of plain, strong buildings within an enclosure surrounded by lofty walls. Three of the blocks of building were erected prior to 1854. It contained, at that time, 26 rooms or cells for debtors, 386 cells for male criminals, 200 cells for female prisoners, a chapel, baths, store rooms, and all other requisite prison appliances. It underwent considerable enlargement in 1870-72, but was found in August 1874 to be still insufficient for the increasing number of prisoners, and between that date and 1880 it underwent great alteration and enlargement.

The South Prison is on the W side of the Saltmarket, near the river, to which it has its S flank, while the main front is towards Glasgow Green. It was erected in 1814 at a cost of £34,500, and is a quadrangular pile measuring 215 feet along the front, and 144 from E to W. It has in the centre of its main front a lofty Doric portico, with a double row of fluted columns—six in front and four behind—with corresponding pilasters. There is a plain frieze and a tympanum with the city arms. The imposing appearance of the portico is, however, much marred by the low ground on which it stands. At each end of the main front is a projecting wing, with a double pair of pilasters. It is enclosed by massive iron railings. It originally provided accommodation for the circuit judiciary court, for the county court, and for the municipal courts and offices; but in 1840 it was found too small for so many bodies, and was altered and adapted so as to leave it almost entirely

devoted to the purposes of the two divisions of the circuit court of judicary, which sit here in what are known as the Old Court and the New Court. It had originally 122 cells for prisoners, but has been found to fall so far short of modern ideas, that since 1862 it has been legalised for criminal prisoners only, on the condition that no one should be detained in it longer than forty-eight hours at one time. The prison accommodation being still too small, a large new prison has been erected at Barlinnie on the Cumbernauld Road to the E of the city; but as it is without the municipal boundary, it falls to be noticed under Lanarkshire.

Exchanges.—A public newsroom, for the perusal of newspapers and other periodicals, was opened in Glasgow about 1770, but conferred its benefits upon only a few. A coffee-room or exchange reading-room was founded in the Tontine buildings at the Cross in 1781, but was gradually superseded by the Royal Exchange, and became extinct about 1870. The Royal Exchange stands in an open area called Exchange Square, on the W side of Queen Street opposite Ingram Street. The site was formerly occupied by a house belonging to Cunningham of Lainshaw, which was bought by the New Exchange Company and converted into offices, to which the other buildings were added. The structure, which is one of the finest in Glasgow, was erected in 1829 at a cost of £60,000. The style is Corinthian, and in front is a magnificent octostyle portico, with a double row of columns. Behind this and extending half-way down each side are five pilasters with a rich cornice, and from this to the W end of the building is a colonnade with fluted Corinthian pillars. There is a cyclastyle lantern clock-tower, with a low-domed roof. The principal apartment is a great newsroom, 130 feet long, 60 wide, and 30 high, with an arched roof panelled and decorated, and supported on two rows of Corinthian columns. There are also a number of smaller apartments, used as magazine-room, newspaper file consulting-room, merchants' office, key-room, secretary's room, sale-rooms, telegraph office, and underwriters' office. The subscription is £2, 10s. from members who have residences or offices within six miles of it, and £1, 10s. from others, and it is free for four weeks to strangers introduced by a subscriber, and always to officers in garrison. The wide paved space on both sides communicates with Buchanan Street through openings spanned by Doric archways.

The Old Stock Exchange stands behind the National Bank, on the W side of Queen Street to the S of the Royal Exchange. It is a plain building, erected in 1846. The New Stock Exchange is situated between the Western Club and St George's Church, at the SE corner of St George's Place and Buchanan Street, and was erected between 1875 and 1877 at a cost of £45,000, including site. It has at the SE corner a highly ornamented tower, rising to a height of 112 feet. The frontage to George Street is 85 feet and to St George's Place 74 feet, the height embracing three stories. The façade is supported at the street by Gothic pillars, and above the arches, carried on these, runs a broad band of carved lattice work, somewhat after the Moorish fashion. The two upper flats also show traces of Gothic feeling, and the wall is surmounted by a stone balustrade with carved supports. The ground floor is occupied by shops; on the first floor is the great hall, 60 feet long, 50 wide, and 32 high. The Clearing House, which occupies the greater part of the top story, measures 80 by 50 feet, and is lighted from the top by a large glass dome. There are also a large reading-room and a telegraph office, besides a number of smaller apartments. The Corn Exchange stands at the corner of Hope Street and Waterloo Street. It is an Italian building, erected in 1842, and contains a hall 60 feet long and 57 wide. The Telephonic Exchange is at the corner of Douglas Street and Sauchiehall Street.

Post Office.—In 1736 the Post Office was in Princes Street, then called Gibson's Wynd or Lane. It was removed to St Andrews Street about 1800, and again

in 1803 to back premises in a court at 114 Trongate. In 1810 it was again moved to convenient premises in South Albion Street, which were rented by the government from the then postmaster. It was thereafter in small premises in Nelson Street, which were found inconvenient, and in 1840 it was removed first to Wilson Street and then to larger but very plain buildings in Glassford Street, where it remained till 1856, when it was removed to Manhattan Buildings, at the corner of South Hanover Street and George Square. The building it then occupied was a very plain Italian erection, very poor as compared with the amount of business done or the great importance of the city. It was in 1872 extended by a very plain wing to the E, but complaints nevertheless still continued as to the utter inadequacy of the old structure, and at length in 1876 the buildings and ground to the E of the old Post Office towards South Frederick Street were acquired by government, and designs prepared for the present buildings, and they have since been entirely reconstructed. They now embrace the whole space between South Hanover Street and South Frederick Street, down each of which they extend for half the distance of the whole street, while the main front is to George Square. The style of the new buildings is Italian, very plain and severe, but handsome and dignified. The front extends to a length of 190 feet and the length along the side streets is 120 feet; the height is 75 feet, divided into four stories. All along the top of the front and flanks is a massive cornice, with panelled balustrade and a series of carved vases. In the centre is a pediment crowned with the royal arms. In the centre of the front is the main entrance and letter boxes, in a lobby entered from the street by three arched openings, with polished granite pillars and entablature. There are also two side entrances, with arches and pilasters. At the sides entering from the George Square lobby are the various departments—the postmaster's office, the telegraph office, the postal and telegraph inquiry office, and the stamp, registered letter, private box, money order and savings' bank offices, and the *post restante*. Behind and entered by the side door from South Frederick Street is the letter carriers' and sorting department. The basement floor contains the engine-house and pneumatic apparatus together with telegraph batteries. The apartment forming the telegraph machine room is in one of the upper flats. Some of the departments are lit by the electric light. The whole building covers over half an acre, and has cost over £60,000. The foundation-stone was laid by the Prince of Wales in 1876, and the eastern half was built and finished, but the second or western half was finished and occupied only in 1881. There are branch post offices with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments at Anderston, Argyle Street, Bridgeton, Charing Cross, Eglinton Street, Fish Market, Hillhead, Hope Street, Kingston, Partick, St Enoch's Square, the Cross and Whitevale, and with telegraph departments only at the Royal Exchange and Stock Exchange. There are also in various parts of the city 25 receiving houses and 73 pillar and wall letter boxes, or 85 inclusive of those in Partick and Hillhead. A century ago the staff consisted of a postmaster, two assistants, and two letter carriers; there are at present (1882) a postmaster, 27 superintendents, assistant-superintendents, and clerks, and 124 sorting clerks, while the distribution of the letters, etc., through the city and suburbs is carried out by 240 carriers, and 17 auxiliary letter carriers, acting under an inspector and 5 assistant-inspectors. The telegraph department is conducted by a superintendent, 5 assistant-superintendents, 16 clerks, 280 telegraphists, 21 adult messengers, 38 house messengers, and 132 docket messengers. The first regular Edinburgh mail coach was started in 1758, letters before that being conveyed on foot or on horseback, and the first London mail coach about 1790; there are now 30 despatches and over 50 arrivals every day to and from various parts of the kingdom, while mails are made up for and arrive from all parts of the world at intervals varying from a week to a month. In 1838 the number of

letters and packets that passed through it was 22,834, and the money orders granted numbered 1469, of the value of over £1922, while the number of letters, newspapers, post cards, and book packets that pass through it now average about a million and a half every week, while the number of money orders averages now about 80,000, of the value of nearly £180,000 per annum. The number of telegraph messages that pass through average about two and a half millions per annum.

Revenue Offices.—The Inland Revenue Office is near the S end of Queen Street, on the W side. It is a plain but rather handsome building, erected by the Clydesdale Bank in 1854, and sold to Government in 1858. It has since become insufficient for the amount of business done, especially with regard to the collection of taxes, and will shortly be replaced by new buildings, on a site purchased in 1881 at the corner of George Street and Hanover Street, the plans of which have just (1882) been prepared, and which is expected to be ready for occupation in 1884. The new buildings are to be Italian in style, and will form a handsome addition to the district in which they are to be erected. They will have a frontage of 90 feet to each street. The height will be 60 feet, and at the corner is a tower terminating in a Mansard roof. The telling-room, to be used for the collection of taxes and excise duties, will be 86 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 22 feet 6 inches high. There is also a large room for the sale of stamps, and rooms for the collector, surveyors of taxes, supervisors, and other officers of the excise branch. They are to cost about £20,000.

The Custom House.—The first custom house was erected about the beginning of the 17th century, for in 1601 the council 'ordainit ane lytill custome hous to be biggit upoun the Brigend.' The present building is in Great Clyde Street, on the terrace between Glasgow Bridge and the Suspension Bridge. It dates from 1840, but has neither the size nor the appearance worthy of the importance of Glasgow and of the large revenue here collected.

Market Places.—The flesh and fish markets, which dated from the middle of the 18th century, were in King Street, and were long regarded as both spacious and handsome, but they were gradually forsaken, for as the wealthier classes moved westward the butchers and fishmongers followed them and occupied ordinary shops, and, the old markets being deserted, were used for different purposes, and were not replaced by other buildings destined for the same purposes. The wholesale fishmarket, originated in connection with clearances made by the City Improvement Trust, and, occupying the space between Guildry Court off Bridgegate and the property known as Park Place, at the corner formed by Bridgegate, Stockwell Street, and East Clyde Street, is most conveniently situated with reference to the river traffic and to the line of the Union railway. It was constructed between 1872 and 1875, and covers an area of about 160 by 90 feet. The walls, rising to a height of two stories, are surmounted by an iron roof, which at the ridge rises to a height of 90 feet. There are good frontages containing shops both to the N and to the S. In the interior are thirty stalls on the ground floor, and there is a gallery all round for the storage of boxes. The City Bazaar adjoins the S side of the City Hall, and has entrances from Candleriggs, Canon Street, and Stirling Square. It occupies the site of the old Glasgow Bowling Green, and covers an area of 2377 square yards. The buildings are low, and are partly open to the sky. All through the week, but more particularly on Saturday evenings, it is the scene of a very great amount of traffic, for it serves for the sale of butcher meat, poultry, ham, butter, eggs, vegetables, fruit, flowers, shoes, second-hand books, toys, and almost all ordinary commodities. The old clothes market occupies a space shaped like the letter L, between Greendyke Street and Lanark Street, near the W end of the Green. The principal front is that to Greendyke Street, which is plain Italian in style. One limb of the L is 78 feet long and 70 wide, while the other is 172 feet long by

63½ wide. The building is divided into stalls and fitted with galleries, is lighted mainly from the roof, and has ample lavatory and other conveniences promotive of the greatest possible cleanliness. It was erected in 1875, and superseded an unsightly structure at the foot of the Saltmarket. The dog and bird market is at the N side of the South Prison. It contains accommodation for dealers in dogs, fancy birds, poultry, pigeons, rabbits, etc.

The Cattle Market.—In 1740 the cattle market was outside the West Port, a little to the westward of the Trongate end of Stockwell Street, and at that time beef was 2d. a pound; but in 1818 it was transferred to the ground, nearly ¼ mile E of the Cross, intended for the formation of Graham's Square off the Gallowgate, where at that time 9281 square yards were enclosed by a stone wall, and cattle sheds, sheep pens, and other conveniences provided. It now occupies an area of over 36,000 square yards, has excellent arrangements of stalls and other appliances, and serves for the sale of about 500,000 head of live stock in the year. Great alteration took place between 1878 and 1882, when the dead meat market, the horse bazaar, bank premises, and the new gateway were all completed at a cost of £44,000. In addition to the area mentioned above, the dead meat market covers 3689 square yards. The total home carcasses exposed in it yearly for sale number about 90,000, besides about 27,000 American. The principal abattoir is in Moore Street at the W side, which immediately adjoins railway communication. Under the authority of an act obtained in 1865, it was greatly enlarged and improved in 1868-70, and is now one of the most extensive and efficient abattoirs in Great Britain, and there are others at Milton Street and Victoria Street on the S side. The first covers a space of 12,482 square yards, exclusive of the adjoining house property also belonging to the Markets' Trust; the second, a space of 2963 square yards; and the third, a space of 4260 square yards, exclusive of adjoining house property. The Milton Street and Victoria Street establishments were opened in 1868, and have since been added to. The total number of animals slaughtered at Moore Street is about 190,000 per annum, at Milton Street about 55,000, and at Victoria Street about 42,000. The market places and abattoirs are managed by the town council in the capacity of market commissioners, under consolidated powers granted by the 'Glasgow Markets and Slaughter-houses Acts, 1865, 1871, and 1877.' For the year ending 31 May 1882 the ordinary revenue was £19,366, 15s. 8d., the ordinary expenditure £12,887, 12s. 10d., the extraordinary revenue £543, 15s. 6d., the extraordinary expenditure £5034, 7s. 8d., the assets £226,350, 3s. 11d., and the debts £159,177, 0s. 3d. The borrowing powers of the Commissioners are £180,000, of which £20,822, 19s. 9d. remain still unexhausted. By the Act of Parliament 16s. 6d. per cent. has to be set aside every year as a sinking fund for the extinction of the whole debt in fifty years, but the surpluses already applied to this purpose since 1878 amount to £29,976, 0s. 3d., or at the rate of £3½ per cent. per annum.

Public Halls.—The Old Assembly Rooms were on the N side of Ingram Street, between Hanover Street and Frederick Street. They have now been long diverted from their original purpose, and give accommodation to a public library and newsroom called the Athenæum. The building was founded in 1796, and cost £4800, the cost being defrayed by £20 shares on the Tontine principle. It was probably considered a very handsome building at the time, but nowadays looks poor and dingy. There is a heavy Ionic centre, with lighter wings. The City Hall stands on the E side of Candleriggs, close to the Bazaar. It is externally of a poor and mean description, showing little but a large door and a very homely, not to say unsightly, porch over the pavement. The large hall, which is used for great public meetings of almost every description and for Saturday evening concerts for the working-classes, rests on a series of massive stone pillars and strong arches on

the N side of the Bazaar, and contains accommodation for about 3000 persons. It has a platform, galleries, an orchestra, and a very powerful organ. There are also a small hall, committee rooms, and a well-constructed kitchen. Proposals for the improvement of this hall and the Bazaar, as well as for the widening of the adjoining streets, are at present being considered. The St Andrew's Halls in the W end present frontages to Berkeley Street, Granville Street, and Kent Road, and belong to a limited liability company, with a capital of £80,000. The buildings, which are very handsome, were erected between 1874 and 1877, at a cost of about £62,500. There are two floors and an entresol. The chief entrance is by a triple door from Granville Street. On the ground floor is a vestibule 29 by 28 feet, an inner octagonal hall 36 feet in diameter, two side halls each 75 by 40 feet and 30 feet high. On the E side is the main or grand hall. On the N side of the same floor is a series of retiring rooms for ladies, and on an entresol above these a series of rooms for ordinary meetings. On the upper floor are two halls, each 70 by 54 feet, and a complete suite of arrival and retiring rooms. On the basement floor are artistes' rooms, servants' waiting-rooms, kitchen, keeper's residence, and store-rooms. The main hall contains a large organ, an orchestral platform for 100 performers, a chorus gallery for 500 singers, and accommodation for an audience of 3000 persons. The Queen's Rooms stand in La Belle Place, adjacent to the Claremont entrance of Kelvingrove Park, and off the N side of the W part of Sauchiehall Street. They were erected in 1850, and have a massive appearance. The style is modified classic. On the N and E fronts are a number of admirable sculptures by Mossman. On the E front on the frieze is a series of tableaux emblematic of the rise, progress, and culmination of civilisation, and over the windows are fine medallions of James Watt, David Hamilton, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Flaxman, Handel, Sir Robert Peel, and Burns, representing respectively Science, Architecture, Painting, Sculpture, Music, Politics, and Poetry. On the frieze of the N front Minerva is represented receiving the homage of figures representing the arts and sciences. In the interior are a large hall and several small ones all tastefully decorated. These are used for assemblies, concerts, and miscellaneous entertainments. What is now called the Assembly Rooms is a very plain building in Bath Street.

The Corporation Galleries are on the N side of Sauchiehall Street, between Rose Street and Dalhousie Street. They were erected in 1854 by Mr Archibald Maclellan for the reception of a rich collection of paintings which he proposed to bequeath to the public as the commencement of a Glasgow Gallery of Art. Mr Maclellan died before the buildings were finished, and they were purchased by the corporation along with the pictures in 1856. The buildings, which are plain Italian in style, are very extensive, and contain halls for concerts and assemblies, galleries for pictures and sculpture belonging to the city, and accommodation for the Government School of Art and Haldane Academy. The paintings and sculpture are contained in six rooms, and among the examples are many of the greatest interest and importance. There are also in floor cases many objects of art, including a number of very fine examples of Japanese work of different kinds, a number of the specimens having been presented by the Japanese government. The pictures number nearly 500, and consist mainly of pictures belonging to three collections—the original Maclellan one having been supplemented first by Mr William Ewing, who presented 36 pictures, and subsequently in 1877 by Mrs Graham-Gilbert of Yorkhill, who bequeathed to the city the valuable collection of pictures formed by her husband, John Graham-Gilbert, R.S.A.,—but there have been numerous other donations and bequests to a smaller extent. Mr J. C. Robinson, F.S.A., Her Majesty's Surveyor of Pictures, who reported on the collection to the town council in the spring of the present year (1882), characterises the collection of authentic pictures by the old masters as 'the most in-

teresting and valuable provincial public collection of such works in the kingdom,' and further says, that the Corporation Gallery will, when better known, 'take rank as a collection of European importance,' and that the pictures of the Venetian school 'would be held to be notable ornaments of any, even the most celebrated galleries.' Among the more important pictures may be mentioned the Woman taken in adultery, by Giorgione, the Virgin and Child enthroned, attributed but doubtfully to the same artist; the Virgin and Child with Saints, and Danae, by Titian; the Holy Family, two different pictures, by Palma Vecchio; the Holy Family, by Bordone; a very fine painting of the Adoration of the Magi, by Antonello da Messina; the Annunciation, by Botticelli; an Allegory of Abundance, by Rubens; a view, Katwyck, by Ruysdael; Tobit and the Angel, and the Painter's Study, by Rembrandt; a Landscape in Storm, by Hobbema; as well as other genuine works by Rembrandt, Ruysdael, Berghem, Teniers, Cuyp, Wouvermans, Wynants, Adriaen Van der Velde, Backhuysen, Van Huysum, Netscher, Vandyck, Willem Van der Velde, Jan Steen, Egdon Van der Neer, Hobbema, and Andrew Both. Among the more modern pictures may be mentioned several portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds; the Relief of Lucknow, by T. Jones Barker, with portrait figures of all the leading men engaged; the Death of John Brown of Priesthill, by Thomas Duncan; many pictures by Graham-Gilbert; a Coming Storm, by John Linnell, sen.,—a fine picture, where the rush of the wind through the trees can almost be heard; the First Feeling of Sorrow, by Sant; and pictures by Westall, Wilkie, and others. The sculpture embraces 27 pieces, besides casts of some famous pieces of statuary in the lobbies and staircases. The chief examples are the statue of Pitt, by Flaxman; busts by Chantrey, W. Brodie, Mossman, Ewing, and Nollekens; the Nubian Slave, by A. Rossetti; and the Oriental Slave, by Tadolini. The galleries are open to the public on Monday, Friday, and Saturday, free of charge, and on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, which are students' days, at a charge of 6d.

The galleries for the exhibitions of the Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts are on the S side of Sauchiehall Street, and contain rooms for the exhibition of pictures. The design is Greek, plain but dignified, and the walls have panels with sculptures. In the centre, over the entrance, the façade has six fluted Ionic columns, with a pediment surmounted by a statue of Minerva. The building was erected in 1880. The institute has now (1882) 419 members, and assets valued at £17,310, 16s. 11d.

The Trades' Hall and Merchants' House.—The Trades' Hall stands on the W side of Glassford Street confronting Garthland Street. It was begun in 1791, at which time the site cost only 20s. per square yard, and finished in 1794, the total cost being £8000. It has a pleasant façade with Doric columns, sculptures, and Venetian windows, and is surmounted by a fine dome, containing a bell cast by Mears of London in 1796. It contains a vestibule, a main hall, and a number of smaller apartments. The large hall is 70 by 35 feet and 23 feet high, with sitting accommodation for about 600 people; round the sides are the armorial bearings of the trades, and there are also several statues and civic portraits. The erection of a new building is at present under consideration. The trade incorporations of Glasgow date from a very early period, and on several occasions have taken notable action in civic affairs, particularly in connection with the preservation of the cathedral, which is alluded to hereafter. The incorporations take their rise from the regulations made by the magistrates for the conduct of trades within the burgh, and for the provision of funds 'for the support of the decayed brethren of the crafts and their widows and children.' Before the Reformation the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Glasgow, as the superior of the burgh and regality, had enacted or had confirmed regulations made by the magistrates and town council, associating several classes of the craftsmen of Glasgow with the right to elect deacons, collec-

tors, and masters; and after the Reformation charters were granted by the Crown, and seals of cause (*i.e.*, regulations) by the magistrates and councillors of Glasgow incorporating other classes of craftsmen. The present incorporations are hammermen, tailors, cordiners, maltmen, weavers, bakers, skimmers, wrights, coopers, fleshers, masons, gardeners, barbers, dyers. All these were represented in the beginning of the 17th century, except the gardeners; and at that time there was also an incorporation of bonnet-makers. The masons claim to be the oldest, relying on a royal charter from Malcolm III., dated 1057, and said to have been discovered among the archives of the Glasgow Masonic Lodge of St John's in the beginning of the present century; but the authenticity of the document is more than doubtful. This incorporation originally included the coopers and the wrights, but the coopers became a separate body in 1567, and the wrights (whose numbers include wrights, glazing-wrights, boat-wrights, painters, bowyers, and sawyers) in 1600. The cordiners (including tanners) were incorporated before 1460, the skimmers and furrers in 1518, the weavers in 1528, the hammermen (including goldsmiths, silversmiths, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, and saddlers) in 1536, the bakers previous to 1556, the fleshers in 1580, the dyers and bonnet-makers in 1597, and the barbers in 1656. The original charter of the gardeners is lost, as their deacon died of plague in 1649, and his papers were destroyed, but their present seal of cause bears date 1790. The total funds of the Trades' House, including those of the incorporations, amount to about £250,000, most of the revenue from which is expended in charitable allowances to decayed members and their families. The first Merchants' House was a handsome two-story erection in Bridgegate, built between 1661 and 1669. It had a steeple 164 feet high, which still remains, and is now known as the Bridgegate Steeple. The building was sold in 1817 for £7500, and was removed in 1818. The second hall was in Hutcheson Street, and has been already noticed under the County Buildings. From 1869 till 1877 temporary buildings in Virginia Street were used till the present Merchants' Hall, which was erected between 1874 and 1877 at the NW corner of George Square, was ready for occupation. It is in a mixed Italian style, and resembles the Bank of Scotland which it adjoins, but is somewhat more elaborate. The building has three stories, besides basement and attics, the principal external feature being a large tower at the corner of George Square and George Street, which rises to a height of 122 feet, and terminates in a dome surmounted by the insignia of the house—a globe surmounted by a ship. There is also a smaller tower at the western end of the block. The frontage to George Square is 96 feet, as also is that to George Street. Inside are a main hall, a dining hall 29 by 25 feet, a board room 21 feet square, and numerous business and private rooms besides. The main hall, which is adapted for assembly purposes, measures 61 by 33 feet 6 inches, and the height, which extends from the second floor to the roof, is 52 feet to the ridge. The roof is of open pitch pine, with corbels showing emblematic figures. It is lighted by oriel windows and an octagonal lantern. The orchestra occupies a recess about 12 feet from the floor. The basement contains strong rooms, and in the centre of the block is a well-hole for light and ventilation. The site cost £31,998, and the building itself has cost over £35,000. There were merchant burgesses in Glasgow at a very early date, and the office of dean of guild, like that of deacon convener of the trades, dates from 1605. The Merchants' House is entirely an open corporation, any gentleman paying £10 of entry-money being admissible to the membership and privileges. For 1881 the revenue was £7552, and the expenditure £5426, while the stock amounted to £220,403. The Merchants' and Trades' Houses, in their corporate capacity, take a prominent part in almost every measure affecting the city, and jointly they return the members of the dean of guild court.

In the present Merchants' House building are also the

offices of the Chamber of Commerce, which was incorporated by royal charter in 1793, and at present numbers over 900 members, representing the principal merchants, manufacturers, and shippers in the city and neighbourhood. It is recognised as the medium of communication with the government and legislature on all commercial questions.

Professional Halls.—The Procurators' Hall stands behind St George's Church, with fronts to St George's Place and West Nile Street. It is an elegant edifice in the Italian style, erected in 1856. The ornamentation is very florid but picturesque. On the keystones of the doors and windows are carved heads, by Handyside Ritchie, of the distinguished lawyers and law lords, Rutherford, Cockburn, Jeffrey, Moncrieff, Millar, Reddie, Duncan Forbes, Kames, Stair, Erskine, Blair, Brougham, and Mansfield. This is the place where public sales of heritable property take place. The business hall is on the lower floor, and measures 59 by 30 feet, and is 17 feet high. The library is on the upper floor, and has the same length and breadth as the business hall. It is divided into three portions by two rows of square Corinthian pillars which run lengthwise. The Faculty of Procurators was incorporated by charter in 1796, and the number of members is now (1882) 230. The Physicians' and Surgeons' old hall stood on the E side of St Enoch's Square, and was a two-story structure, with rusticated basement, pillars, and balustrade. The new hall is in St Vincent Street, and is a large Italian building. The Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow was incorporated by royal charter granted by James VI. in 1599. It was recognised by the Medical Practitioners' Act of 1858, and has now (1882) 97 resident fellows and 84 resident licentiates. The Accountants' Hall is in a plain Italian building in West Nile Street.

Libraries.—Stirling's and Glasgow Public Library is a plain but substantial building erected in 1864 in Miller Street. The Glasgow Public Library was long in George Street, and afterwards in Bath Street, but was amalgamated with Stirling's Library in 1871. The latter collection of books was founded in 1791 by the late Walter Stirling, merchant in Glasgow, and has since received many very valuable additions from various donors, the last addition of great importance being the valuable library of books and manuscripts belonging to the late Dr Scouler. It is estimated that the library contains about 50,000 volumes, including a full set of the publications of the Patent Office, for the consultation of which, as also of other books, free of charge, accommodation is provided in the library hall. The life subscription to the lending department is £5, 5s.; the annual subscription, 10s. 6d. The library is open from 10 A.M. till 10 P.M. The managing directors are chosen from the Town Council, from the Presbytery of Glasgow, from the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, from the Merchants' House, and from the subscribers. The Athenæum, instituted in 1847, occupies the Old Assembly Rooms in Ingram Street. Its aim is 'to furnish the fullest and most recent information on all subjects of general interest, whether commercial, literary, or scientific; to provide an agreeable place of resort in the intervals of business; to excite, especially among young men, a taste for intellectual and elevating pursuits; and to secure the means of gratifying that taste by affording the utmost facilities for systematic study in the various branches of knowledge.' It includes a library containing about 11,000 volumes, a reading-room amply supplied with telegraphic intelligence and with the leading newspapers and magazines, and amusement rooms for billiards, chess, and other games. The subscription for life members is £15, 15s., and for annual members £1. The winter classes are attended by over 700 students. The last annual report shows for 1881-82 membership of 1152, an income of £880, 12s., liabilities amounting to £226, 8s. 4d., and assets worth £1114, 2s. The Mitchell Library, which at present occupies premises in East Ingram Street, was founded in terms of a bequest by the late Mr

Stephen Mitchell, who died in 1874, and left the sum of £67,000 for the institution of a large library, to be accessible to the public free of charge. The trustees have wisely expended their funds hitherto in the formation of the library and not on elaborate buildings. The library was opened in the end of 1877, by which time the available funds were £70,000. It is open daily from 9.30 A.M. till 10 P.M., and contains about 41,000 volumes. The books may not be taken away, but are to be read in the library, which has been furnished with chairs and tables for the purpose. To the magazine-room are supplied more than 180 of the principal weekly, monthly, and quarterly periodicals, including a number from America, Germany, and France. The admission is free, and no introduction or guarantee is required. The scene presented by the library is somewhat striking; sitting reading side by side may be seen well-dressed gentlemen, plainly-attired working men, and squalid ragged-looking urchins from the East End, all on the same level and with equal rights and privileges in the stores of knowledge. The only request that is made is for clean hands—not a high price for the value of the commodity supplied. The library is managed by a committee of the Town Council. The number of readers is often largely in excess of the accommodation provided. In 1879 the average number of volumes consulted daily was 1237; in 1880, 1269; in 1881, 1315; for 1882, up to 21 Oct., 1336, exclusive of periodicals in the magazine-room. The expenditure for the year ending 31 May 1882 was £2852, 1s. 2d., and the amount of stock held £65,386, 7s. The Mitchell bequest has practically supplied a free public library, and great additional aid in the same direction will be given when the Baillie Fund becomes available in 1884. This consists of a sum of £18,000, given in 1863 by Mr George Baillie, but not to become available for twenty-one years after the date of the deed of gift. This fund was to be applied—first, to ‘aid the self-culture of the operative classes from youth to manhood and old age, by furnishing them with warm, well lighted, and every way comfortable accommodation at all seasons for reading useful and interesting books in apartments of proper size attached to one or more free libraries provided for them;’ and second, ‘for the instruction of children of the same class in unsectarian schools gratuitously or on payment of very small fees.’ The libraries are to be open on Sundays. The Dean, Council, and Clerk of the Faculty of Procurators in Glasgow are perpetual preceptor, patrons, and directors of the institution, which was incorporated by royal charter in 1867. The Glasgow Central Working Men’s Club and Institute in Trongate has for its object the promotion of the social, moral, and intellectual welfare and recreation of the industrial classes, and attempts to carry this out by the provision, first, of a large reading-room well supplied with the leading Scotch, English, and Irish newspapers, and with magazines and other periodicals; second, of recreation-rooms where billiards, chess, draughts, etc., may be played. The club is open from 9 A.M. till 10.30 P.M., and the annual subscription is 5s.; monthly, 6d.; visitors, 1d. The Bridgeton Working Men’s Club and Reading-Room, with similar objects, is open from 9 A.M. till 10 P.M. The library contains about 2000 volumes, the reading-room is well supplied with newspapers and periodicals, and there are halls for the usual games. The annual subscription is 5s.; half-yearly, 2s. 6d.; monthly, 6d., or including library, 8d.; visitors, 1d. The Calton, Mile-End, and Bridgeton Mechanics’ Institution, in Canning Street, has for its object instruction in the sciences, particularly in their practical application. Connected with it are classes for music, French, German, botany, elocution, arithmetic, mathematics, phonography, grammar, and composition. The library contains 3000 volumes, and the reading-room is supplied with the leading newspapers and magazines. It is open daily from 8 A.M. till 10 P.M. The annual subscription to the reading-room is 5s.; quarterly, 1s. 6d.; to the library, annually, 4s.; quarterly, 1s. The large and valuable library at the Uni-

versity is noticed under that head. There are also libraries in connection with the Philosophical Society, the Institute of Engineers, and the Ruskin Society.

Museums.—The Hunterian Museum at the University and the museum at the Andersonian University are noticed under those headings, and there falls to be noticed here only the public Industrial Museum in the West End Park. This, the Kelvingrove Museum, stands close to the Kelvin at the SW corner of the park, and is formed of two parts. That to the N is the old mansion-house of Kelvingrove, which was altered and adapted for this purpose as well as possible in 1871. It has since been enlarged by the erection of a new wing running E and W at its S end. The old part contains four galleries, each measuring 40 feet by 18½, and contains specimens in natural history, manufacturing products, and miscellaneous curiosities. The new part, which was erected between 1874 and 1876 at a cost of about £10,000, is a plain massive building in the Doric style. The principal entrance is to the E, and the pediment is surmounted by a huge but ill-designed and ill-proportioned figure of Minerva. The entrance hall is fitted up with columns and panels on which are bronze ornaments. The S and N walls have entablatures surmounted by balustrades, with pedestals at intervals, and are pierced by seven windows. The W wall is rustic ashlar, with an entablature. The large hall in this new wing is 100 feet long and 40 wide, with galleries all round 14 feet above the floor. The galleries at the sides are 11½ feet wide and at the ends 15 feet wide. The room is lit partly from the roof, partly by the side windows. It contains specimens of all the industries carried on in Glasgow, the examples illustrating the processes in all the stages from the crude to the finished production. At the W end is a room, 40 feet long by 20 wide, fitted up as an aquarium, with 16 tanks containing specimens of the various fresh water fishes found in Scottish lakes and streams. Outside, at the SW corner of the building, is an old walking-beam engine constructed by James Watt. There is a small museum of rock specimens and fossils in connection with the Glasgow Geological Society.

Barracks.—Up to nearly the end of last century the troops stationed in Glasgow were billeted on the inhabitants, but in 1795 the old infantry barracks, on the N side of the Gallowgate, to the E of the Cross, were erected. They cost £15,000, comprised a spacious parade ground, and provided accommodation for 1000 men. In 1821 cavalry barracks were erected on the W side of the upper part of Eglinton Street in Gorbals. These were disused in consequence of no cavalry being quartered in the city, and in 1850 they were sold to the Parochial Board of Govan, and were converted into a poorhouse. Shortly after this the infantry barracks were pronounced unsuitable as regarded situation, arrangement, and desirable or requisite appliances for convenience, comfort, and health, and it was decided to remove them. In 1869 the government fixed on a site of 30 acres at Garrioch, near Maryhill, about 2½ miles from the centre of the city, and accepted estimates of £100,000 for the erection of new barracks. A dispute with the contractor stopped all work from 1871 to 1873, when the War Office purchased an additional 27 acres to the SW of the former site, and took the extension and completion of the works into their own hands, the operations being carried out under the superintendence of the Royal Engineers. The buildings were finished in 1876, and accommodation is now provided for a regiment of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and a battery of field artillery. The infantry barracks are to the SE, and consist of three blocks two stories in height for the married men, and four three-story blocks for single soldiers, accommodation being provided for 824 men—about 90 married and 734 unmarried—and 38 officers in the officers’ quarters. The infantry parade is in front to the N. The cavalry and artillery barracks are to the W of the infantry parade ground, and consist of seven blocks—two for married men and five for the single men and for stables. There is accommodation for altogether 302 men—32 married—

and 12 officers; cavalry, 148 men and 6 officers; royal artillery, 154 men and 6 officers. The stables have room for 104 horses and 10 officers' horses belonging to the cavalry, and for 96 horses and 9 officers' horses belonging to the artillery, while a separate building accommodates 14 sick horses, and provides cover for 8 field guns. The cavalry and artillery parade ground lies to the N of their barracks. There are buildings for officers' quarters and guardrooms, for staff-sergeants' and married sergeants' quarters, and for quartermasters' stores, barrack stores, and washing-houses, as well as an extensive canteen, amusement-rooms, library, reading-rooms, chapel, schoolrooms, gymnasium, etc. To the W of the infantry barracks is an hospital, with accommodation for 60 patients, and the prison has cells for 21 offenders. The ground to the SW towards the Kelvin, and embracing a third of the whole site, is used for exercise ground.

Theatres.—The first theatre in Glasgow was a temporary booth, fitted up in 1752, in the ruins of the Archbishop's palace or castle, but was superseded in 1762 by a regular theatre erected in the district then known as Grahamstown. It stood on ground now occupied by the Central railway station, and was opened in 1764 by a company, which included Mrs Bellamy. It seemed doomed to misfortune, for on the opening night it was much damaged by fire, and after a career of varied but generally indifferent success it was burned to the ground in 1782, when the whole wardrobe and properties, valued at £1000, were destroyed. The next theatre, built in 1785, was in Dunlop Street, and was opened by a company that included Mrs Siddons, Mrs Jordan, and other distinguished performers. In the beginning of the present century it was found too small, and a new one was erected, partly by subscription, on the W side of Queen Street, at a cost of £18,500. It was one of the largest and most elegant theatres then in Great Britain, but it was destroyed by fire in 1829. The Dunlop Street theatre, which had been rebuilt in 1839-40, was now a building of showy but tasteless exterior, with statues of Shakespeare, Garrick, and Mr Alexander. In 1849, during a panic caused by a false alarm of fire, a rush for the doors caused the death of 65 people, and injury to a great many more. It was destroyed by fire in 1863, but underwent such repair as rendered it still the principal theatre in the city; but it had to be finally relinquished in 1868, in consequence of the operations of the Union Railway Company. The Theatre Royal in Cowcaddens then took its place as the leading theatre. It had been erected in 1867 as a great music hall, called the Colosseum. It was opened in 1869 as the Theatre Royal, and was in 1879 entirely destroyed by fire, the loss amounting to between £35,000 and £40,000. The present Theatre Royal was then erected on its site, and was opened in the end of 1880 with a company, including Miss Marie Litton, Mr Hermann Vezin, and Mr Lionell Brough. There is no architectural display outside, and no room for it, but inside the structure is worthy of the city. The stage is 74 feet wide and 56 feet deep, while the proscenium is 31 feet wide and 36 feet high. The auditorium, which contains accommodation for about 3200 persons, consists of three tiers of galleries and the pit. Behind the orchestra are rows of stalls, the door to which enters from Hope Street. The balcony, which contains seven rows of seats, is also entered from Hope Street, and so is the upper circle. The pit and amphitheatre are entered from Cowcaddens. The outer vestibule is paved with tessellated marble of various colours and graceful designs, and the interior is handsomely and beautifully fitted up and decorated. There are a number of private boxes, and the usual refreshment and other rooms. The opening was celebrated with great *éclat*, but the fortunes of the house have not as yet been very prosperous. When rebuilt it was valued at £25,000, but it has, in Oct. 1882, just been sold for £12,000 to the new Glasgow Theatre and Opera House Company, Limited. The Gaiety Theatre stands at the SW corner of the intersection of West Nile Street and Sauchiehall Street. It was opened in 1874 as a music hall, and was the result of alterations on a block

of buildings, which included the Choral Hall, and which was purchased at a cost of £12,500. It resembles internally the Gaiety Theatre in London, and has accommodation for an audience of about 1800. It has since become a theatre, and is now principally the bright and successful home of comic opera and burlesque. A little to the W, on the opposite side of Sauchiehall Street, is the Royalty Theatre in a block of buildings with a good Italian front to Sauchiehall Street; and the Grand Theatre is in Cowcaddens, at the point where New City Road and Garscube Road branch off. The latter is the home of sensation and melodrama. The Royal Princess's Theatre is on the S side in Main Street, Gorbals. It is chiefly devoted to melo and sensation drama. The same building contains the Theatre and a public hall called the Grand National Hall. The front is in the Roman Doric style, with six fluted columns. On the top are six statues, two representing Shakespeare and Burns, and the others allegorical. In West Nile Street, opposite the end of West Regent Street, is Hengler's Cirque. There are also a number of music halls in the city, but they do not call for particular notice.

Banks.—Two years after the Bank of Scotland was established in 1695, the governors attempted to establish a branch in Glasgow, but the effort was unsuccessful, as all the accommodation required by the merchants was in the hands of private bankers or money-changers, who negotiated bills of exchange and provided loans, and the branch was withdrawn in 1698. In 1731 another effort was made, and after a time with better success, for the company obtained a foothold. The first banking company belonging to Glasgow itself was the Ship Banking Company, now merged in the Union Bank, which was established in 1749, and as trade was rapidly increasing, it seems to have thriven so well, that in 1753 another company started a bank called the Glasgow Arms Bank. It was followed in 1758 by a third, called the Thistle Bank, and in 1809 the Glasgow Banking Company was formed. All these were, it must be remembered, private banks, and it was not till 1830 that the joint stock companies began to be formed. In that year the Glasgow Union Bank, now the Union Bank of Scotland, was founded, and was followed by the Western Bank in 1832, the Clydesdale Bank in 1838, and the City of Glasgow Bank in 1839. The failures of the Western Bank and the City of Glasgow Bank have been already referred to. The banking offices of the city in the present year (1882) are the head office of the Clydesdale Banking Company, and 15 branch offices; the head office of the Union Bank of Scotland, and 9 branches; a principal office of the Bank of Scotland, and 11 branches; a principal office of the British Linen Company Bank, and 13 branches; a principal office of the Commercial Bank of Scotland, and 6 branches; a principal office of the National Bank of Scotland, and 9 branches; the office of the North British Bank; a principal office of the Royal Bank of Scotland, and 16 branches; and 5 offices of the National Security Savings' Bank of Glasgow,—in all, 92 banking establishments. There are, besides, the savings' banks in connection with the post office, and no less than 121 branches of the penny savings' bank, 12 public schools banks, and 22 foundry boys' religious society banks, or taking the whole number not only in, but also around Glasgow, there are no less than 214 of these penny savings' banks.

The old head office of the Clydesdale Bank was the building in Queen Street now occupied as the Inland Revenue Office. When this was sold to the government in 1858, the bank moved to buildings in Miller Street, which had been erected for and occupied by the Western Bank, which failed in 1857. The structure here was Italian, with a fine façade with an elaborately carved frieze. This, too, proved insufficient for increasing business, and new buildings were erected in St Vincent Place between 1872 and 1874 at a cost of £35,000, the business being transferred thither in the latter year. These stand on the N side of the street, and have a

frontage of 134 feet, while they extend backwards from the street for 109 feet. The style is Paladian, and the building is three stories high, the basement being rusticated, the second story Ionic, and the third Corinthian. The entrance portico is two stories high, supported on each side by syenite columns with sandstone Ionic capitals, and on the pediment are the arms of the city of Glasgow, with at each side groups of sculpture representing industry and commerce. The telling-room is 61 by 56 feet and 40 feet high. There are also all the other appurtenances of a great banking establishment, including, of course, an ample safe, the walls of which are of granite, 6 feet thick. The head office of the Union Bank is on the S side of Ingram Street at the N end of Virginia Street, and occupies the site of a famous mansion belonging to one of the tobacco lords. The original building was erected in 1842 by the partners of the Glasgow Bank, now incorporated with the Union. It has since been extensively remodelled. The style is Roman Doric, with base and pillars of polished red granite, the rest of sandstone. The portico is hexastyle, and is surmounted by six statues, representing Britannia, Wealth, Justice, Peace, Industry, and Glasgow, from the chisel of John Mossman. The Bank of Scotland's principal office was formerly on the N side of Ingram Street opposite Glassford Street. It had a good front, and over the entrance was a shield bearing the city arms and supported by two figures. The present building is at the corner of George Square and St Vincent Place, with chief entrance from the latter. It was erected in 1867 and extended in 1874, and is a massive and handsome building. The chief entrance is from, and the principal front to, St Vincent Place, and has an entablature, supported on each side by a massive figure of Atlas, sculptured by William Mossman. The British Linen Company's principal office is at the N corner of Queen Street and Ingram Street, opposite the Royal Exchange. It is of considerable height, and is a specimen of modern Italian architecture of a very ornate kind. At the top is a fine bold balustrade. One of the branches at the corner of Eglinton Street and Oxford Street is also a good building, Italian in style. The principal office of the Commercial Bank is in Gordon Street, between Buchanan Street and West Nile Street. It was erected in 1857, after the model of the Farnese Palace at Rome, and rises to a height of three stories, surmounted by a balustrade. The whole of the front is profusely adorned with rich carvings, after designs by Handyside Ritchie of Edinburgh. The principal office of the National Bank of Scotland is on the W side of Queen Street. It is not very well seen, but the front looks somewhat too rich for the size of it. The style is modern Italian, and is very highly ornamented. The building rises to a height of two stories, the lower being adorned with a range of Ionic columns, and the upper with a similar row in the Corinthian style, surmounted by a rich entablature and cornice. Above the cornice is a group of sculpture, consisting of the royal arms, flanked by a statue on either side—one representing Peace, the other Commerce. Over the doorway are the city arms. The telling-room is large and handsome. The Royal Bank's principal office stands at the W end of Exchange Place, behind the Royal Exchange, by which its handsome front is unfortunately entirely concealed. It is a tasteful and chaste structure in the Ionic style, with a fine hexastyle portico supporting a massive entablature. The interior was greatly altered in 1874 at a cost of £14,000. The telling-room is now 50 by 40 feet, and 40 feet high. This is separated from side spaces, which are only 20 feet high, by screens between a series of Composite columns, the arches of which are filled in with fan-work, surmounted by a cornice and frieze. The office of the North British Bank is in Bath Street, but calls for no particular notice. The principal office of the National Security Savings' Bank, which was established under Act of Parliament in 1836, was originally in John Street, and afterwards in Hutcheson Street. It was then transferred to a building, erected for it in 1853 at a cost of £3440, which stood at the N corner

of Virginia Street and Wilson Street. It was again removed in 1865 to buildings erected in Glassford Street at a cost of £14,000. The present erection is a plain but substantial three-story block, and is occupied in front by warehouses, the bank being behind, with a wide entrance from Glassford Street. The Savings' Bank was instituted 'to provide for the safe custody and increase of small savings belonging to the industrious classes.' Sums of from 1s. to £30 are received in one year from individuals, and larger sums from societies. The interest allowed is at the rate of £2, 15s. per cent. per annum. The number of depositors has increased from 13,792 in 1842 to 119,846 in 1882, and in the same time the funds have increased from £176,130, 0s. 5d. to £3,508,049, 19s. 6d. In connection with this institution district penny savings' banks were first established between twenty and thirty years ago, under the late Mr William Meikle, the actuary and cashier, and have had a career of marked success. These banks were established subsequent to 1851, but by 1861 there were in connection with the Glasgow parent establishment 53 banks, with deposits to the amount of £6220, and in 1881 there were over 200 banks, with 60,284 depositors and deposits to the amount of £42,903, and it is calculated that 10,000 of the depositors sometimes visit these places in the course of one evening. The Savings' Bank provides, for the penny branches, cash-books, ledgers, and ordinary cards, either gratis or at a reduced rate, and no doubt reaps a rich reward for its encouragement, in the increased number of depositors drawn from the young people thus trained to save. Many places have copied the Glasgow scheme, and it might with very great advantage be adopted in many more.

Insurance Offices.—There are about 500 insurance offices and agencies in Glasgow altogether, the companies with the greatest number being the Caledonian Fire and Life Insurance Company, which has a principal office and 73 agencies; the Queen Insurance Company of Liverpool and London, which has a principal office and 56 agencies; the Standard Life Assurance Company, which has a principal office and 54 agencies; the Employers Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited), which has a principal office and 30 agencies; and the General Life and Fire Assurance Company, which has a principal office and 18 agencies. The others have smaller numbers. The City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company's office was formerly in St Vincent Place, but is now on the site once occupied by St Mary's Episcopal Church in Renfield Street. The latter building was erected in 1870-71, and is in the Italian style, with a series of columns serving as piers to the arches of the windows in the centre of its front. The façade has carved decorations, and at its sides are two large niches with colossal statues of St Mungo and St Andrew, the former by Ewing, the latter by W. Brodie. The principal office of the Scottish Widows' Fund and Assurance Society is at the NE corner at the intersection of Renfield Street and West George Street. It is a massive building in the Italian style, with a rusticated basement, and has over the windows a series of sculptured masks with a succession of massive entablatures. Along the top is an open balustrade, surmounted at intervals by vases. Up to 1878 the building also afforded accommodation for the New Club, but this now occupies premises of its own. The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society office, on the S side of St Vincent Place, was erected in 1872-73, and is ornate Italian in style. There are three fine statues of Justice, Truth, and Amity, from the chisel of William Mossman. None of the other buildings calls for particular comment.

Clubs.—The Western Club has a clubhouse at the NW corner of the intersection of Buchanan Street and St Vincent Street. The club was formed in 1824. The building, which is extensive and massive, is of a plain Italian style. The principal entrance is from Buchanan Street, under a broad and graceful tetrastyle portico, with square Corinthian columns, and the windows have decorations similar to those of the portico, while the building terminates all round in an imposing entablature.

ture. There is a fine vestibule and staircase, and a large and magnificently furnished dining-room; and indeed the whole of the interior is splendidly fitted up and decorated. The Western Club includes, among its members, most of the noblemen and gentlemen of the West of Scotland. There was a Union Club established in 1837, but it was unsuccessful, and was discontinued in 1855. The New Club was organised about 1865, and till 1878 occupied the greater portion of the Scottish Widows' Fund buildings already described. In 1877 the club acquired ground at what is now 144 West George Street, and erected a clubhouse for themselves at a total cost of about £30,000. The building is modern French in style, and presents to West George Street a front of five stories, besides attics, and of such breadth as to admit of eight windows in each story. There are elegant dining, reading, billiard, and card rooms, as well as fifteen bedrooms, and all the latest appliances for comfort and luxury. The Conservative Club has accommodation in Renfield Street in the building already mentioned as containing the principal office of the Scottish Widows' Fund Insurance Society. There are nine other clubs of a similar nature, but of comparatively little importance.

Railway Stations.—Queen Street station was originally the Dundas Street station of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, opened in 1842. The old station was very dingy, and became thoroughly unsuitable for the large amount of traffic it had latterly to accommodate. Within the last few years great changes have been made, and there are now four double platforms, covered by a glass roof 450 feet long, 80 high, and 250 in span, supported by semicircular lattice girders; but much still remains to be accomplished before the external frontages will be worthy of the North British system. The cab-stand is at the E side, and beyond are lines and offices for the accommodation of the goods traffic. The chief station of the Caledonian railway is the Central, covering the greater portion of the ground between Gordon Street, Union Street, Argyle Street, and Hope Street, from all of which it is ultimately to have entrances, of which three are already available. The roof is carried on cross iron lattice girders, with a span of 250 feet, and placed about 30 feet apart; running across these are small ridges with glass, extending for a length of 600 feet. The principal entrance is from Gordon Street, by a large hall containing the booking offices. Along the N and E sides are also the various offices and waiting-rooms. There are four double and two single platforms. The cab-stand is to the W, and the cab entrance is from Hope Street. Along Gordon Street and part of Hope Street imposing buildings for a hotel in connection are fast approaching completion. They are six stories high, with large arched openings below for access to the station. The entrance is at the NW corner, and close to it rises a lofty and massive clock tower. The whole buildings will cost about £700,000, and form a handsome addition to the architectural features of the city. The chief station of the Glasgow and South-Western railway is in handsome buildings on the E side of St Enoch's Square. They are domestic Gothic in style, and rise to a height of five stories, with basement and attic floors besides. A sloping road leads up from the NE corner of the square to the principal entrance to the station, where the roadway is protected by a glass roof. Large doorways lead into a hall containing the booking offices, while the general waiting-room—a large and comfortable apartment—opens off on the right. The offices, etc., are on the S and W sides. There are three double and two single platforms. The cab-stand is on the S side. The glass roof is formed by ridged portions supported on semicircular lattice girders, the covered portion being 525 feet long, 205 wide, and 84 high. At the NE corner is an excellent hotel in connection with the station, the chief entrance being from the station roadway at the NE corner of the square. There is a handsome porch, and the buildings as a whole form one of the most imposing structures in Glasgow. The buildings were partly opened in 1870,

and were finished in 1880, the total cost being over £500,000. The Bridge Street station is a high-level station at the S end of Glasgow Bridge, and was, before St Enoch's was opened, the principal station of the Glasgow and South-Western Company. It is now used partly by them and partly by the Caledonian Company as a S side station for trains on their way to the Central. The principal station of the Caledonian Company for their N traffic is a very ungainly and mean building at the N end of Buchanan Street. It is sadly in want of improvement. The other stations at Eglinton Street, College Street, Gallowgate, Shields Road, Terminus Quay, Cathcart Road, Kinning Park, Stobeross, and elsewhere do not call for particular mention.

Hotels.—There are 53 hotels in Glasgow, of which the principal, architecturally—the St Enoch's and the Central—have just been noticed, but many of the others are tasteful and handsome buildings.

Arcades.—Besides the Argyle and Wellington Arcades already mentioned, there is another called the Central Arcade in the block of buildings between Bothwell Street and Waterloo Street and immediately adjoining Hope Street. It has three entrances, one from each of those streets, is oval in shape, and has shops all round. In the centre of the open oval are two spaces where flower beds may be put. It was finished recently, and has as yet only a few of the shops occupied. There is a furniture arcade between Saltmarket and King Street.

Infirmaries, Hospitals, and Dispensaries.—The Royal Infirmary was projected in 1787 by George Jardine, professor of logic in Glasgow University. At a public meeting a committee was appointed to collect subscriptions and look for a site, and in 1788 the site of the archbishop's castle was fixed on. In 1791 George III. granted a charter of incorporation, fixing the number of governors at twenty-five, containing among others representatives from the town council and the University; and the wished-for site having been obtained, the foundation stone of the buildings was laid on 18 May 1792, with great ceremonial and full masonic honours, and in the end of 1793 the first part of the building, which stands to the NW of the Cathedral, was erected. This, the original portion of the existing structure, is a large building in the Roman style, with four stories above ground and one below. In front is a tetrastyle Corinthian portico, and rising above all is a fine ribbed cupola. It contained 15 wards and 233 beds. The second block of buildings, called the fever hospital, with 11 wards and 267 beds, was erected in 1832, stands a little to the N of the former block, and is much plainer. The third building was erected in 1861 at a cost of £12,200; but though the actual size is thus increased, rearrangements, rendered necessary by improved ideas of accommodation, have taken away so much of the original supposed space, that accommodation is now provided for only 550 patients in all. The institution is mainly supported by voluntary contributions, which always include a large quota from the working-classes, to whom it renders such good service. It has also a permanent stock capital, which was in 1854 greatly supplemented by a legacy of £10,000 from Mr James Ewing of Strathleven. The affairs of the infirmary are managed by a board consisting at present of 27 members, including the Lord Provost, the members of parliament for the city, the Dean of Guild, the Deacon-Convener, 2 representatives from the University, the President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, and a number of distinguished physicians and surgeons. Connected with it is a medical school, with lectures on chemistry, anatomy, physiology, surgery, medicine, materia medica, pathology, midwifery, medical jurisprudence, and diseases of the mind. The medical school was founded six years ago under a supplementary charter, and buildings for its accommodation were opened in November 1882. These, which have been erected by public subscription, are immediately to the N of the Infirmary buildings. They are plain Italian, and contain all the necessary accommodation for lec-

tures and work in the shape of dissecting-room (67 feet long, 25 wide, and 24 high), osteology-room, laboratories, retiring-rooms, lavatories. New and important features are a students' room, where students may smoke, read, or chat in the intervals of their classes; and a toxological laboratory for practical instruction in the testing for poisons. The institution of the school was deemed necessary in consequence of the removal of the University and the severance of the old ties between its medical faculty and the infirmary. The infirmary also provides clinical instruction for students attending Anderson's College. The staff consists of 5 physicians, 5 surgeons, 2 dispensary physicians, 3 extra dispensary physicians, 2 dispensary surgeons, 3 extra dispensary surgeons, an aural surgeon, a vaccinator, a dental surgeon, an apothecary, a superintendent, a chaplain, a matron, and the usual complement of nurses and servants. The total number of indoor patients treated has risen from over 4000 in 1861 to over 6000 in 1881; and the number of outdoor patients from over 10,000 in 1861 to over 23,000 in 1881, of whom on an average 90 per cent. are cured, while on an average 1000 children are vaccinated every year. The wards are generally full, but now an arrangement exists by which patients are sent from the Royal Infirmary to the Western, or *vice versa*, when either has no bed to spare. The ordinary expenditure in 1861 was £9143; in 1881 it was nearly £24,000, while in the latter year the ordinary income was under £19,000, and notwithstanding the utmost economy—and when it is considered that the most recent improvements in nursing and management have been introduced, it is probable that nowhere in the kingdom is there an infirmary where the patients are so well cared for at so little expense—the expenditure has for several years exceeded the income by £4000 on an average every year. The continued strain can be met only in one of two ways, and it is to be hoped that the increased benevolence of the public will prevent the necessity of lessening the number of patients treated.

The Western Infirmary stands on a rising-ground to the W of the new University buildings at Gilmorehill, with the entrance from Dumbarton Road, a little to the W of the bridge over the Kelvin. It was founded in 1871, and part of it completed and opened in 1874. It has now accommodation for about 350 patients. The buildings, which are Jacobean in style, are constructed on the block and pavilion system, and have cost about £100,000. They are 460 feet long from E to W, and 260 feet from N to S, and may be described generally as consisting of nine blocks which intersect one another at three places, the stairs, hoists, and shoots being placed at the intersections. The ventilating and sanitary arrangements are of the most improved description. The wards are lighted by windows at the sides, and vary in size, containing from 14 to 18 beds each. They are 15 feet high, and their width is 26 feet, affording from 105 to 110 square feet of floor-space, and 1575 cubic feet per bed. On the basement is the kitchen, which measures 40 by 26 feet, store-rooms, laboratory, nurses' dining-rooms, etc. To the N are the washing department, engine-room, and heating apparatus. There are also theatres for pathological and *post-mortem* examinations, and one for operations and lectures, the last with accommodation for 300 persons. It is managed by a board of 27 directors chosen from various public bodies, and from the general subscribers. It is attended by students from the University and from the Western Medical School. The staff consists of 5 physicians, 4 surgeons, 3 outdoor physicians-acoucheurs, 3 dispensary physicians, 1 extra dispensary physician, 3 dispensary surgeons, 1 extra dispensary surgeon, a pathologist, an aural surgeon, a dental surgeon, a pathological chemist, an apothecary, a superintendent, a matron, nurses, and servants. Accident cases are admitted at any time, and there are special wards for the diseases of women and for skin diseases. During the year ending 31 Oct. 1881, 2648 indoor and 14,456 outdoor patients were

treated, and the ordinary income was £13,216, but now that the whole building is occupied, the estimated total expenditure every year will be £17,000, which has to be supplied by voluntary contributions. In connection with the Royal and Western Infirmaries is the Glasgow Convalescent Home at Lenzie, which, however, also admits other patients.

The old City Fever Hospital is in the St Rollox district, SW of St Rollox chemical works. It covers a considerable space, bounded by Baird Street, Black Street, Kennedy Street, and Oswald Street, and consists of eight main detached blocks, besides the usual out-buildings. The new City Fever and Smallpox Hospital is at Belvidere, to the E of the city, S of London Road, and close to the corporation water-work reservoirs. The smallpox hospital was finished in 1877 at a cost of about £30,000. The building consists of five detached pavilions, with out-houses constructed principally of brick. In order that there may be free circulation of air, the enclosing wall is built on a novel plan, being placed in a trench, with the ground sloping up on either side to a height of about three-fourths of the wall. The fever hospital is not yet finished, some of the buildings being still temporary ones. There are eight pavilions entirely detached with out-buildings. It lies to the S of the smallpox hospitals. It is proposed at once to replace some of the temporary buildings by three wards (90 beds), for which contracts have been accepted. There is a joint fever and smallpox hospital for the burghs of Partick, Hillhead, and Maryhill, at Knightswood, about 2 miles to the W of Hillhead. The Glasgow Public Dispensary is in Dundas Street, and was established for the purpose of giving gratuitous advice to poor people not receiving parochial relief. There are clinical classes in connection with it, and patients unable to come to the dispensary are visited by the students at their own homes. The medical staff consists of a consulting physician, a consulting surgeon, and specialists for diseases of the throat and chest, of the kidneys and urinary organs, of the ear and skin, and of women and children. It is entirely supported by voluntary contributions. There is a dispensary connected with Anderson's College within the college buildings. It has a staff of 7 physicians, 6 surgeons, 3 physicians and surgeons for the diseases of women and children, one for diseases of the skin, one for diseases of the eye, one for diseases of the ear, one dispenser, and one superintendent of outdoor visiting department. The objects are the same as in the last institution, and, in 1881, the cases were—medical 4757, surgical 1803, women and children 1427, skin 508, eye 360, ear 377, and outdoor 3628. The Glasgow Eye Infirmary was originally in Charlotte Street, and has still a branch there for East End patients, but in 1873-74 fresh accommodation was provided in the West End, where a building of two stories was erected, with waiting, surgical, dispensing, ophthalmoscopic, and attendants' rooms. It is French Gothic in style, and has a centre and two wings with fronts to Berkeley Street West, and to Claremont Street. It contains 56 beds for operation cases, while the Charlotte Street branch has 24 for the same purpose. There are clinical classes, and the institution is recognised by the faculty of physicians and surgeons as a public dispensary. It is managed by 13 directors, and has 11 gentlemen visitors and 13 lady visitors, and has a house-steward and house-keeper at each branch. The staff consists of a consulting surgeon, 3 surgeons, 3 assistant-surgeons, and a resident medical clerk. The number of cases treated in 1881 was 10,873. There is also an Ophthalmic Institution in West Regent Street, which treats cases among the poor by performing operations, treating indoor cases, and giving gratuitous advice and medicine to outdoor patients. It is managed by 20 directors, and the patron is the Earl of Stair. Three patients a year may be sent by each subscriber of a guinea a year or donor of £5, at any time. There are clinical classes in connection with it, and the staff consists of a consulting physician, an acting surgeon, an acting physician, 2 clinical assistants, and 2 dispensary assistants. In 1881 there were 3004

outdoor and 318 indoor patients admitted. The Dispensary for Skin Diseases is in Elmbank Street, and is entirely supported by voluntary contributions. It is managed by 9 ordinary and 8 extraordinary directors, the patron being the Duke of Argyll. Gratuitous advice is given three days a week, and in connection with the dispensary are two wards in the Western Infirmary, to which the directors have power to send the more serious cases. There is a summer clinical class in connection with the institution. The staff consists of a physician and an assistant-physician. On an average 1200 patients are treated every year. The Hospital and Infirmary for Diseases of the Ear is in Buchanan Street. It contains 12 beds for indoor cases, and is supported by voluntary contributions. It is managed by 28 patrons. The staff consists of a consulting physician, a consulting surgeon, a consulting dental surgeon, 3 ordinary surgeons and physicians, a lecturer on aural surgery, and a matron. There is clinical instruction for students. The number of patients treated annually is over 1000. The Dispensary for Diseases of the Chest is in Dundas Street. Gratuitous advice is given to poor patients twice a week. The affairs are managed by 4 directors, and the Duke of Hamilton is the patron. The Institution for Diseases of Women and Children is at Woodlands Road. It is supported by voluntary contributions; and gratuitous advice is given, there being also clinical lectures. The Glasgow Maternity or Lying-in Hospital was established in 1835, and stood originally in St Andrews Square, but was subsequently removed to the corner of North Portland Street and Rottenrow. It was amalgamated with the University Lying-in Hospital in 1873. It is supported by voluntary contributions, each donor of £5, 5s., or annual subscriber of 10s. 6d., being entitled to recommend one patient annually for admission to the hospital. There are also clinical classes. New buildings were erected and opened in 1881. They form a plain but handsome structure in the Early English Domestic Gothic, the principal entrance being from North Portland Street, by an arched doorway with pediment, having the city arms, and the dates when the institution was founded and rebuilt. The building is three stories high, and has attics besides. The basement contains the lecture-rooms, and the resident officials' quarters, etc.; the second and third floors contain accommodation for 36 patients, and for the nurses, while in the attics are a sanatorium and servants' rooms. In detached buildings are the laundry, washhouse, etc. The affairs are managed by directors chosen from five public bodies, and from the general subscribers. The staff consists of a consulting physician, a consulting surgeon, 2 physicians-accoucheur, 2 assistant physicians-accoucheur, a house surgeon, 6 outdoor accoucheurs, and a matron, with the proper complement of nurses and servants. In 1881 the number of patients aided was 1247. The Lock Hospital in Rottenrow was incorporated by seal of cause from the magistrates in 1805, for the cure of unfortunate females. It is supported by voluntary contributions, and managed by 12 directors, of whom 2 are chosen by the faculty of physicians and surgeons, 1 from the clergy, 1 from the town council, 1 from the Merchants' House, 1 from the Trades' House, and 6 from the general body of subscribers. The average number of patients daily is between 30 and 40, and about 350 are admitted every year. There are 2 acting surgeons. The Glasgow Royal Lunatic Asylum is now outside the city, to the W at Gartnavel, in the parish of Govan. The original Lunatic Asylum was begun in 1810 and opened in 1814, and stood on what was at that time a secluded site in the northern outskirts of the city, but which is now on the N side of Parliamentary Road with all its bustle. It lost the requisite quiet and amenity, first by the tunnelling of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway beneath it, and next by the encroachments of the public streets, and in 1841 was sold for £15,000, to be converted into the City Poor-house. The present edifice, which is about 1 mile W of the Botanic Gardens, and stands on a broad low eminence commanding a splendid view, was founded in 1842 and opened in 1843, at a cost, including the site of 66 acres,

of £75,950. It is a very large, but far from beautiful, pile, in a poor Tudor style. There is accommodation for over 500 patients, from all grades of society, and at all rates of board. The first-class division or West House consists of three sides of a quadrangle, the principal one 492 feet long, and each of the others 186 feet; the second-class division or East House also consists of three sides of a quadrangle, the principal one 285 feet long, and each of the others 196 feet. The Asylum is incorporated by Royal Charter, and managed by a board of 22 directors, partly composed of representatives from various public bodies, and partly appointed by the qualified contributors to the funds. The non-resident staff consists of a consulting physician, a surgeon, and a chaplain, the resident, of a physician, 2 assistant-physicians, 2 matrons, and 3 superintendents, with a proper staff of keepers. There are lunatic asylums connected with the poorhouses, but the Barony Asylum was, in 1875, removed to new buildings at Lenzie, and the Govan one is noticed in the article GOVAN.

Religious and Philanthropic Societies and Institutions.

—The Night Asylum and Soup Kitchen for the houseless or utterly destitute is in North Frederick Street. It was first opened in 1837, and now admits yearly about 40,000 persons, and provides nearly 200,000 meals. It is managed by 36 directors, a superintendent, and a matron, and has connected with it a house of industry for indigent women. The House of Shelter in Hill Street was instituted in 1850 as a home for women liberated from prison and desirous to reform and support themselves by honest industry. The house is under the charge of a matron and the inmates are lodged, fed, and clothed in return for their labour at needlework. The average number of inmates is about 46. The Glasgow Institution for Orphan and Destitute Girls has homes in South York Street and Whiteinch each under a matron. It was established in 1826 to rescue orphan and entirely destitute girls, and to give them an education and training fitting them for domestic servants. Quarrier's City Orphan Home, Working Boys' Home, Children's Night Refuge, Young Women's Shelter and Mission Hall is in James Morrison Street. It is in connection with the other home at Bridge of Weir and the training homes for Canada at Govan Road, Govan, and helps on an average nearly 200 young people and children every year permanently, besides a much larger number temporarily. In all the homes there are at present about 430 inmates, and the expense of them all amounts to about £7000 a year entirely supplied by private benevolence. The average income for the last ten years for all has been about £9000 per annum. The Glasgow Home for Deserted Mothers in Renfrew Street was instituted in 1873, and is supported by voluntary subscriptions. It is managed by a board of ten directors and a matron, who looks after the inmates, who are deserted and houseless mothers with helpless infants, or those who have for the first time been led astray. Efforts are afterwards made to procure them situations. The Magdalene Institution, incorporated by royal charter, is partly self-supporting, and partly maintained by subscriptions; and has a probationary home at Stirling Road, where there is accommodation for 50 inmates. The well conducted are transferred thence to the reformatory and industrial house at Lochburn near Maryhill, where there is accommodation for 130 inmates. It is managed by a board of 51 directors. The Asylum for the Blind was originally founded, in 1804, by John Leitch, a citizen of Glasgow, who had suffered injury of sight, and who bequeathed £5000 towards commencing and maintaining the institution. It was for many years watched over by John Alston, one of the city magistrates, who introduced many contrivances for aiding the instruction of the inmates. Since its first start it has been greatly aided by legacies and donations, and now the work done in it is such as to render it almost self-supporting. The buildings are in Castle Street near the Royal Infirmary. They were originally erected by voluntary subscription in 1827-28, but are now being renewed. Those comprising the southern portion of the new structure were

completed and opened in Nov. 1882. They contain shops, warehouses, schoolrooms, and dormitories, while the workrooms will be in the northern division, which is still to build. Externally, the buildings are plain, but at the SW angle is a good semi-detached, hexagonal tower. The statue of Christ restoring sight to the blind was presented by Mr C. Tennant of The Glen. The institution is managed by a large board of directors, partly chosen from various public bodies, and partly from the contributors, and includes a school for educational training, and a large manufactory for making baskets, cordage, sacking, and other articles. There are several shops in different parts of the city for the sale of the articles manufactured. The number of inmates is about 160. There is a city mission for the outdoor blind, and connected with it is a ladies' auxiliary association for visiting blind women and teaching them knitting. The mission has under its care about 1100 people. The Glasgow Convalescent Home is at Lenzie, as has been already noticed. There is accommodation for 67 patients, of whom 30 are taken from the Royal Infirmary, 27 from the general public resident in Glasgow and its neighbourhood, and 10 from the Western Infirmary. There are also convalescent seaside homes at Dunoon and Kilmun for the provision of good food, baths, and sea air for the necessitous and deserving of the industrial classes who are recovering from illness. The former has accommodation for 150 and the latter for 100 inmates. Each donor of £10 or annual subscriber of £1 is entitled to recommend one person annually for admission. There are Dorcas Societies in connection with the Royal Infirmary, and in connection with the City of Glasgow and Joint Burghs fever and smallpox hospitals, and a Samaritan Society in connection with the Western Infirmary for the purpose of supplying warm and sufficient clothing and surgical appliances, as well as for giving temporary help to the families of poor patients who are leaving hospital. As an example of their work, it may be mentioned that during 1881-82 the Royal Infirmary Society aided 549 men and 325 women, and had an income of £912, 15s. 9d. and an expenditure of £619, 14s. 1d. The Poor Children's Dinner Table Society provides deserving and destitute children with one meal daily during the winter months. During the winter of 1881-82 eleven tables in different parts of the city were in operation daily, and provided 213,000 dinners, besides a large number of bread tickets given to the children when they were visited at home. The ladies' committee in connection with the society made over 3600 yards of material into different articles of clothing. The income for 1881-82 was £1818, 17s. 2d., and the expenditure £1813, 14s. 11d. The Glasgow Female Benevolent Society was instituted in 1779 to enable a small monthly allowance to a limited number of aged and destitute women (chiefly widows). It is supported by voluntary contributions. The Training Home for Nurses is in Renfrew Street, and was established for the purpose of educating women of high character to nurse the sick. There is accommodation for 20 nurses, 7 private patients, and 20 patients in two wards, with 10 beds in each. The Association for the Relief of Incurables has offices in Bath Street and a hospital at Broomhill Home, Kirkintilloch, Dumbartonshire, with accommodation for 62 patients; about 150 patients are also assisted at their own homes every month. The Little Sisters of the Poor have a building known as St Joseph's Home for the Aged, at Garngad Hill. It was founded in 1862, and now contains 225 aged poor of both sexes, entirely dependent on public charity, as the Sisters have no funds. The Sailors' Home is on the Broomielaw. Besides these there is a United Evangelistic Association, an auxiliary to the London Missionary Society, a Working-Men's Total Abstinence Society, an Abstiners' Union, a Scottish Band of Hope Union, a Permissive Bill and Temperance Association, a Branch of the Scottish Temperance League, lodges of the Independent Order of Good Templars, a Branch of the National Bible Society, a West of Scotland Bible

Society, a United Young Men's Christian Association,* a Young Women's Christian Association, a Protestant Association, a Protestant Laymen's Association, a Glasgow, a Southern District, a Govan District, a Western, and a Middle District Sabbath School Union, a Foundry Boys' Religious Society, with 90 branches and a membership of 19,000 boys and girls, a Working-Men's Evangelistic Association, a City Mission, with a ladies' auxiliary, a Cabmen's Mission, a Seamen and Boatmen's Mission, a Gaelic Mission, a Medical Mission, a Mission to the Deaf and Dumb, a Continental Society, with a ladies' auxiliary, a Mormon proselytising Mission, an Aged Women's Society, an Association for Providing Trained Nurses for the West of Scotland, branches of the Humane Society and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, a Celtic Society, an Angus and Mearns, an Ayrshire, an Eaglesham, a Caithness, a Clydesdale Upper Ward, a Galloway, a City of Glasgow, a Western, a London, an Orkney and Shetland, a Fife, Kinross, and Clackmannan, a Water of Endrick, a North Britons, a Barony of Gorbals, a Kintyre, a Northern Highlands, and a Seaman's Friendly or Benevolent Society, two lodges of Oddfellows, a Court of the Order of Free Foresters, an Association for Organising Charitable Relief, and branches of the St George's, Commercial Travellers', and Scottish Wine and Spirit Merchants' Societies, besides a number of institutions of the same sort connected with various trade incorporations and others of lesser note.

Charitable Bequests.—Mitchell's mortification dates from 1729, and yields about £113 per annum for decayed old men and women, 4 old burgesses, 2 widows, and 2 unmarried daughters of burgesses, all of merchant rank; and 3 burgesses, 3 widows, and 1 unmarried daughter of a burgess, all of trades rank. The amount of stock in May 1882 was £2692, 14s. 8d. M'Alpine's mortification was founded in 1811 by Mrs M'Alpine, for the maintenance of poor men and aged women of the description mentioned in her will. The former get £10 a year, the latter £5. The trustees are the deacon, convener, and the ministers of eight of the Established churches. Black's bequest for domestic servants was founded by Dr James Black in 1834. There are about 200 pensioners who are faithful domestic servants settled in Glasgow or its neighbourhood who have been for ten years or upwards in one situation, and each of whom receives £2, 10s. per annum. The Robertson bequest was founded by Miss Robertson in 1844, and affords pensions of £9 a year to each of ten decayed gentlewomen over 45 years of age, unmarried, and who have resided in Glasgow for at least ten years, and pensions of £4, 10s. a year to each of ten female servants over 50 years of age, unmarried, and who have been seven years in one situation in Glasgow, but who, when elected, are out of service. The Ewing bequests were founded in 1860 by James Ewing of Strathleven, the total amount being £30,000, less legacy-duty, the income of which is to be divided—one-third among decayed Glasgow merchants, one-third in educating, training, and settling their sons in business, and the remaining one-third among their widows and daughters. It is under the management of the Merchants' House. Other bequests are noticed elsewhere, and there are a number of minor ones.

Scientific and Literary Societies.—The Philosophical Society of Glasgow was instituted in 1802, for the advancement of the mathematical, physical, and natural sciences. It meets fortnightly from November to April, and in 1881 the number of members and associates was

* The Glasgow United Young Men's Christian Association was instituted in 1824, and has Central, Southern, Eastern, Govan, and Partick sections, with 173 branches and a membership of over 7000. There are reading-rooms and educational classes in connection with the sections. The central rooms are on the N side of Bothwell Street, where handsome buildings were erected by the association in 1879. They are domestic Early English Gothic. On corbelled niches above the doorway are statues of Knox and Tyndale, and above the windows of the second floor are medallion busts of Luther, Melancthon, Zwingli, Calvin, Wishart, Cranmer, and Wyckliffe.

842. It has a very fine scientific library, containing about 6000 volumes, and it publishes proceedings. The Natural History Society of Glasgow was instituted in 1851, for the purpose of encouraging the pursuit of natural history in all its branches and promoting the love of science by meetings, for the exhibition of specimens, the reading of papers, and the arrangement of excursions. It meets once a month from September to April. The Glasgow Geological Society, founded in 1858 for the advancement of geological science by meetings for the reading of papers, the exhibition of specimens, and the arrangement of excursions, is one of the most hard working societies in Scotland, and has carried out its purposes admirably. The number of ordinary members in 1880 was 230. It has a small museum and a fine library, and publishes valuable volumes of transactions. It meets once a month from October to April, and once a fortnight in April, May, and June. The Glasgow Archaeological Society was founded in 1856 for the encouragement of the study of archaeology, particularly in Glasgow and the West of Scotland. It meets once a month from November to April. The Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland was founded and incorporated to promote the advancement of science and practice in engineering and shipbuilding. It has a good library, and publishes transactions. It meets once a month from October to April. All these societies have their rooms and libraries jointly in a building in Bath Street. The Royal Botanic Institution maintains and manages the Royal Botanic Gardens in the Great Western Road in Hillhead. Annual family tickets cost a guinea; single tickets, half a guinea; and non-subscribers pay 6d. a visit, while in virtue of a gift of £500 from the late Mr Campbell of Tilliechewan, admission during the week of Glasgow Fair is free. The original Botanic Garden was at the old College, but it became unsuitable, and when the new association was founded in 1816 with a capital of £6000, in ten-guinea shares, £2000 was subscribed by the University, on condition that the regius professor of botany should have the use of the lecture-room in the garden and access to the plants. The society was incorporated by George IV., and, in 1819, a garden of six acres was laid out off Sauchiehall Road, now Sauchiehall Street. This was overtaken and displaced by the extension of the city to the W, and a still larger garden was then formed about 1842, on a piece of ground in Hillhead between the Great Western Road and the Kelvin, and this was further enlarged in 1875 by the addition of winter gardens laid out after the manner of those at Chelsea. The ground slopes towards the Kelvin, and is beautifully laid out with plots and walks. It contains a class-room for the professor of botany at the University, which, however, is not used, as the accommodation is insufficient, and there is no laboratory, museum, or herbarium. Large ranges of new conservatories have just been erected. There are in the garden about 15,000 species of plants, either scientifically arranged or named. To the N.E. of the main entrance is the Kibble Crystal Art Palace and Conservatory, which was erected here in 1872. It takes its name from the donor, Mr Kibble. There are two domes rising to a height of about 40 feet, while the larger is about 150 feet in diameter. It underwent extension, and was more elaborately decorated in 1874. It contains accommodation for about 7000 persons, and is much used, under special management, for fêtes. The Maitland Club was instituted in 1828 for printing MSS. and rare works illustrative of the early history, antiquities, and literature of Scotland, and has published upwards of 100 volumes, many of them of the highest historical importance. The Glasgow Art Club was founded in 1867 for the advancement of art in Glasgow and the W of Scotland, by means of life classes and an annual exhibition of the works of its members; and the St Mungo Art Society was instituted in 1874 to carry out the same object in the same way. The Glasgow Juridical Society was instituted in 1847 for the discussion of legal and cognate subjects, and the consideration of questions of juridical interest. Members must be-

long to the legal profession or be law students. The Glasgow Legal and Speculative Society was founded in 1852 for conducting debates on legal and speculative questions. There are also a Hunterian Club—with a limited membership of 200, for printing rare old MS. and reprinting scarce and interesting works of old authors; a Ruskin Society—for the promotion of the study of Mr Ruskin's works, and of 'such life and learning as may fitly and usefully abide in this country;' a Glasgow, Orkney, and Shetland Literary and Scientific Association, an Institute of Accountants and Actuaries, an Insurance and Actuarial Society, and an Institute of Architects. Among the miscellaneous societies may be mentioned the Royal Clyde Yacht Club; the distinguishing flags of which are 'blue burgee with red lion on yellow shield, surmounted by crown, and blue ensign;' the Royal Northern Yacht Club, distinguished by 'blue burgee with yellow crown and anchor, and blue ensign;' the Western Yacht Club, 'red burgee with white lion rampant;' the Clyde Corinthian Yacht Club, 'red burgee with white St George's cross and red lion rampant on a yellow shield, and a red ensign;' the Model Yacht Club; the Golf Club, with course and club-house in the Alexandra Park—over 200 members; the Wellcroft Bowling Club, with green close to Queen's Park—membership 130; the Clydesdale, West of Scotland, Glasgow Academical, and United Northern Cricket Clubs, the Glasgow Inverary Shinty Club, the Tam o' Shanter Club, the Rambles round Glasgow Club, the Glasgow Chess Club, the Glasgow Draughts Association, the Trout Preservation Association, the Caledonian Apianian Society, the Scottish Food Reform Society, the Tonic Sol-Fa Choral Society, the Glasgow Choral Union, the Glasgow South-Side Choral Society, the Glasgow Catholic Choral Society, the Glasgow Amateur Orchestral Society, the Clyde Amateur Rowing Club, the Art Union of Glasgow, the Glasgow and West of Scotland Licensed Grocers' Association, the Glasgow Wine and Spirit Trade Defence Association, the Glasgow and West of Scotland Guardian Society for the Protection of Trade, the Glasgow Shipowners' Association, the Glasgow Landlords' Association, the Glasgow Corn Trade Association, the Maryhill Agricultural Society, and the Glasgow Agricultural Society. Glasgow occupies a prominent position in football matters. The leading Clubs under association rules are the Queen's Park, Rangers, and 3d L.R.V.; and the leading one under Rugby rules is the Academical.

Volunteers.—Notices of the early Glasgow Volunteers have already been given in the historical section, where mention has been made of the two battalions of 600 men each raised during the Rebellion of 1745, and the regiment of 1000 men raised in 1775, and sent on active service during the American War of Independence. In 1794, during the spread of the revolutionary movement in France, which culminated in the French events of 1798, an Act of Parliament was passed empowering the raising of five companies of volunteers in Glasgow, and these were accordingly enrolled to the strength of 500 men, and named the Royal Glasgow Volunteers. The men maintained and clothed themselves, but were provided with arms by the government. After the war with France began three additional regiments were raised—a second regiment of Royal Glasgow Volunteers of 800 men formed into 10 companies, who were both maintained and armed by the government; the Royal Glasgow Volunteer Light Horse, of one troop of 60 rank and file, who maintained and armed themselves; and the Armed Association of two companies. These were disbanded in 1802 at the conclusion of the peace of Amiens, but when the war again broke out in 1803 eight battalions of infantry and a squadron of cavalry were formed—the 1st Regiment of Glasgow Volunteers with 900 men; the 2d or Trades Battalion, 600 men; the 3rd or Highland Battalion, 700 men; the 4th or Sharpshooters Battalion, 700 men; the 5th or Grocers Battalion, 600 men; the 6th or Anderson Battalion, 900 men; 7th the Armed Association, 300 men; and

8th, the Canal Volunteers (artillery with two field pieces), 300 men; while the cavalry were about 100 strong. These were, with other troops in the district to a total of about 7000 men, reviewed in grand state on the Green in 1804 by the commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland, and created a great sensation in the city by firing off ten rounds of blank cartridge per man, the effect of which we are told was 'exceedingly impressive, and so great and terrible as to be sublime.' The present volunteer movement originated about 1858, and Glasgow soon showed a zeal in no way inferior to what had been exhibited on former occasions; and when the regiment was reviewed by the Prince of Wales in 1876 on the Green, the muster from Glasgow and the district was 6000 men. Since then the movement has become still more popular, and there are now in the city seven regiments of Rifle Volunteers (1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 10th Lanarkshire), besides a regiment of Artillery Volunteers and of Engineer Volunteers, representing a total strength of about 10,000 men. Connected with them is the West of Scotland Rifle Association, which has a prize meeting at Cowglen in Renfrewshire in June every year.

Publications, etc.—Letterpress printing was first introduced into Glasgow in 1638 by George Anderson, who came from Edinburgh, and who had there printed several books in the University in 1637-38. He came to Glasgow in the year of the famous General Assembly, and seems to have received a salary from the magistrates. One of the earliest, and probably the earliest, productions of the Glasgow press is *The protestation of the Generall Assemblie of the church of Scotland, and of the noblemen, barons, gentlemen, burrowes, ministers, and commons; subscribers of the covenant, lately renewed, made in the high kirk, and at the mercate crosse of Glasgow, the 28, and 29, of November, 1638. Printed at Glasgow by George Anderson in the yeare of grace 1638.* Anderson died in or about 1648, and his heirs gave up the Glasgow business and returned to Edinburgh, where they printed from 1649 to 1652, after which the business was carried on by a son till 1656. In that year the Glasgow Town Council, anxious again to have a printing press in their midst, made a proposal to young Andrew Anderson that he should come to Glasgow, offering him at the same time the yearly subsidy of 100 merks that had formerly been paid to his father, and this offer was accepted. Anderson remained for a time, but he does not seem to have been kept very busy, or to have published much of importance, and in 1661 he returned to Edinburgh. In the same year Robert Sanders became the burgh printer, with an annual allowance of £40 Scots, in return for which the council printing was to be done without payment. In virtue of his appointment he used the city arms on many of his title pages; and he seems, in spite of the annoyance he received from his predecessor Anderson, to have done a good business, and published a large number of works. In 1666 he printed an edition of the New Testament, and in 1667 he began the issue of Glasgow almanacs. In 1671 he was engaged on another edition of the New Testament, when Anderson, who had been appointed the king's sole printer for Scotland, induced his men to desert him, and set up the claim to be the sole person in Scotland who was entitled to produce the New Testament. This led to an appeal to the Privy Council, who decided that any printer in Scotland was entitled to do what Sanders had done. A subsequent complaint by Anderson's heirs in 1680 against Sanders, to the effect that he had broken the privilege by selling bibles imported from Holland, and had reprinted several works in divinity, led to his being ordained to give up to them the books complained of; but this caused him to enter into negotiations for a purchase of a share in the royal patent, and thereafter he brought workmen and materials from Holland, and executed many books. He died about 1696, and was succeeded by his son Robert, who published a number of works. In 1718 type-making was introduced into Glasgow by James Duncan; but the types, which were used for the first edition of M'Ure,

were cut by himself, and were rough and ill-shaped. From the beginning of the 18th century, up till about 1740, printing in Glasgow was at a low ebb, though there were still town's printers, who, however, do not seem to have been very good, for complaints were made that to get anything rightly printed the work had to be sent to Edinburgh. There was a printer to the University, but he seems to have been little better than his neighbours. About 1740 Robert Urie & Co. did some better work, their most noteworthy productions being an edition of the *Spectator* and a Greek New Testament; and the following year, 1741, saw the establishment, as a bookseller, of Robert Foulis, who, along with his brother Andrew, was to give Glasgow printing a character somewhat different from its former one, and to win for the firm the name of 'the Elzevirs of Scotland.' Their types were also made in Glasgow by Messrs Wilson & Bain. In 1743 Robert Foulis was appointed printer to the University, and under its patronage some of the finest productions of the Foulis press were issued. Of these we may notice *Demetrius Phalereus de Elocutione* (1743) the first Greek book printed in Glasgow, the so-called 'immaculate' edition of *Horace* (1744), and the folio editions of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* (1747), the *Iliad* being considered one of the finest specimens of printing in existence. The brothers also founded a fine art academy, but they unfortunately did not prosper, for the academy was broken up in 1770, and in 1776 the insolvent estate was wound up by Robert Chapman, printer, and James Duncan, printer, both the brothers Foulis being then dead. Andrew left a son and namesake, who was also a printer, and who published, in 1788, a fine edition of the *Gentle Shepherd*, with aquatint engravings by David Allan. Among the printers of the latter part of the 18th century also was Dugald Graham the pedlar, whose rhyming narrative of the events that occurred during the Rebellion of 1745 is of some importance. From Graham's press came the Glasgow chap books, now so highly prized, of many of which he was himself the author. He abandoned printing in 1770 and became city bellman. During the present century printing has gone on thriving and increasing like other industries, and Mr Macgeorge's recent work on *Old Glasgow* is a sign that good printing can still be done in the city. There are now (1882) 223 printing firms and 83 publishing firms within the city, exclusive of newspaper offices. The first Glasgow Directory was published in 1783. The population was classified into town council, ministers, numbering 18, professors, faculty of procurators, officers of excise, physicians, numbering 16, midwives, numbering 10, messengers-at-arms, numbering 11, and then merchants, manufacturers, grocers, vintners, lint-hecklers, hucksters, etc., all together. The sheriff-substitute lived in the Saltmarket, the town-clerk in the Gallowgate. It is a small volume, and the compiler offers many apologies for its imperfections. Even the second directory, published in 1790, was only a small crown 12mo of 82 pages, while the modern directory is a dense 8vo volume of 1149 pages, with an appendix of 135 pages.

The citizens seem to have become desirous of keeping pace with the events of the outer world, as early as 1657, for we find that in that year the council appointed 'Johnne Flyming to wryt to his man quha lyues at London to send hom for the tounes use weiklie ane diurnal,' and twenty years after a Colonel 'Walter Whytfoord' undertook to provide coffee for the lieges, and to supply newspapers as well; but it was not till 1715 that Glasgow could boast of a newspaper of its own. In the end of that year a paper called the *Glasgow Courant* was published retail at three halfpence, but wholesale at one penny; and an effort was made to get local news and a shipping list, by appealing to gentlemen in various parts to send news, and particularly at shipping ports of ships arriving and departing. At the fourth number the name was changed to the *West Country Intelligence*. It was published on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and was a small quarto twelve-page paper; but it does not seem to have succeeded, for it stopped after

about 67 numbers had been published, and for a quarter of a century afterwards Glasgow was without a newspaper. In 1741 the *Glasgow Journal* appeared, edited by Andrew Stalker, but during the rebellion Mr Stalker's courage failed, and he retired because he could not with safety publish to please the generality of his readers; but the paper was continued by Urie, the printer, and did not become extinct till about 1846. The year 1745 witnessed the appearance of the second *Glasgow Courant*, in which advertisements made a considerable figure; the paper lived for only a very short time. The *Chronicle* was commenced in 1766, the *Mercury* in 1775, and the *Advertiser* in 1783. In 1801 the *Advertiser* had its name changed to the *Herald and Advertiser*, which a few years later was again changed to the *Herald*, and from 1805 to 1810 the proprietors also published the *Clyde Commercial Advertiser*. In 1807 a weekly called the *Caledonia* was established, and in 1808 it became a bi-weekly with the name of the *Western Star*. Several attempts were also made to establish other papers, but none of them was permanently successful, though the *Reformers' Gazette* had a lengthened existence. The *Glasgow Citizen* was established in 1842, and has still a large circulation, but has been, since 1864, broken up into two papers—the one an evening halfpenny paper, the *Evening Citizen*; the other a weekly literary halfpenny paper, the *Weekly Citizen*. The *North British Daily Mail* (1847) was the first daily newspaper in Scotland; its principles are Radical. The *Evening Citizen* was the first Glasgow evening paper. The *Herald* became a daily paper of moderate Liberal opinions in 1859. The *Glasgow News* (Conservative) was established in 1873, while some years before a second evening paper, the *Evening Star*, had come into existence. It has since become the *Evening News and Star*. A comic weekly called the *Bailie* was started in 1872, and still flourishes; and a third evening paper, the *Evening Times*, was started in 1876.

The papers at present published in Glasgow are the *Glasgow Herald* (daily), *North British Daily Mail* (daily), *Glasgow News* (daily), *Evening Citizen* (daily afternoon), *Evening News and Star* (daily afternoon), *Evening Times* (daily afternoon), the *Christian Herald* (every Wednesday), the *Christian Leader* (every Thursday), the *Christian News* (every Saturday), the *Glasgow Weekly Herald* (every Friday), the *Glasgow Weekly Mail* (every Friday), the *Glasgow Weekly Citizen* (every Friday), the *League Journal* (every Saturday), the *Mace* (weekly), the *Mercantile Advertiser and Shipping Gazette* (every Tuesday and Friday), the *Military Record and Volunteer News* (weekly), the *Property Circular* (every Tuesday), *Quiz* (every Thursday), *Scottish Freemason* (fortnightly), the *Bailie* (every Wednesday), the *Clyde Bill of Entry* (every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday), the *Freemason* (every Saturday), the *National Advertising List* (every Saturday), and the *National Trade Guardian* (every Wednesday). The following magazines, mostly monthlies, are also published in Glasgow:—the *Adviser*, the *Amateur*, the *Children's Messenger*, the *Cycling Mercury*, the *Dew Drop*, the *Easy Guide*, the *Glasgow University Magazine*, the *Glasgow Young Men's Christian Magazine*, the *Good Templar*, the *Leather Trader*, the *Masonic Magazine*, the *Mercantile Age*, the *Sabbath School Magazine*, the *Social Reformer*, the *Scottish Sanitary Journal*, the *Reformed Presbyterian Witness*, besides *Murray's*, *Fraser's*, and the *A B C Time Tables*, and *Henderson's Conveyance Guide*. Quarterly is the *Evangelical Repository*, while the annual publications are the *Post Office Directory*, the *Glasgow Almanac*, and the *Scottish Masonic Calendar*.

Educational Institutions—*The University*.—The University, the second in Scotland, was, as we have already seen, founded in 1450, and opened in the following year with a chancellor, rector, and masters and doctors in the four faculties. There were at first no buildings, but all the meetings were, by permission of the bishop, held in the crypt of the cathedral, and ultimately the teaching was transferred to a house belonging to the parson of Luss, which stood on the S side of the Rottenrow near the High Street, and was afterwards known as

'the auld Pedagogy.' Though this building survived till the middle of the present century, the University did not long remain in it. Probably it became too small for the increasing number of students, for in 1458 a piece of land was rented on the E side of High Street for the erection of a new Pedagogy. The endowment was, however, so poor that the governing body could not provide money to pay for their accommodation, and this having been brought under the notice of the proprietor of the new site, James, first Lord Hamilton, he in 1459 made them a present of the ground—on which afterwards the old University buildings, now part of the College Station, were erected—together with four acres of land in the Dow Hill or Dove Hill, adjoining the Molendinar Buru, on condition that twice every day the regents and students should pray for Lord Hamilton's soul, and also that of his wife Euphemia; and that, if a chapel were built in the college, the regents and students should therein on their bended knees sing an ave to the Virgin, with a collect and remembrance for the same persons. No buildings probably were erected on this ground; but the existing houses having been adapted as well as possible for their new purpose, the University migrated thither in 1465. In 1475 the grounds were still farther enlarged by the addition of land on the N belonging to Sir Thomas Arthurlie, and bequeathed by him to the University. On the front portion of this, houses were afterwards erected for the professors. The Reformation almost ruined the struggling home of learning, for as it was, like all the universities of the time, chiefly supported by, and an instrument of, the Church, the students disappeared when the churchmen fled. In 1563 Queen Mary made over to it some of the confiscated lands of the Church, being moved thereto, as the charter narrates, by the half-finished condition of the buildings, and the fact that all provision for the poor bursars and masters had ceased, so that the whole place had rather the appearance of the decay of a university than an established foundation. By this charter five bursaries were founded for poor youths, and the manse and 'kirk-room' of the Black Friars, with 13 acres of land in the Dove Hill and certain rents that had belonged to the friars, were granted for the maintenance of the masters. Notwithstanding this, however, the University had in 1571 only about a dozen students and an income of about £25 sterling, and in that year the magistrates, taking its state into pitiful consideration, granted it some of the Church lands which they had received at the Reformation, a grant which was confirmed by parliament. It does not seem to have been popular among the common people, for we find mention of a charge made against three Glasgow bailies named Colin Campbell, William Heygate, and Archibald Heygate, who were alleged to have been ringleaders of a mob that burst into the University and shed the blood of several of the students who successfully resisted their attempts to set the building on fire. In 1574 Andrew Melville became principal, and tried to throw some new spirit into matters; but nothing could be done without money, so the Regent Morton, stirred up by him, in 1577 advised King James VI., then in his minority, to issue a new deed of erection, and to make a considerable grant in aid of the college revenue, consisting of the tithes, manse, glebe, and church lands of the rectory and vicarage of the parish of Govan. The new regulations following on the new constitution provided that the students were to use Latin as their ordinary language, and were to rise at five in the morning and be in bed at a quarter-past nine. They were allowed to play golf and to practise archery and dramatic representations, but not to play with cards or dice or at billiards, nor were they to bathe. Some buildings are said to have been erected in 1593, but nothing is known of them, and the old college buildings, almost entirely demolished to make way for the College station, were not erected till 1630. Meanwhile private individuals had been increasing the funds of the authorities. In 1610 one of the regents, named Boyd, bequeathed 1000 merks to

aid in the erection of buildings; and in 1617 a large bequest was also made by a citizen named Wilson for the same purpose, while Archbishop Law increased the revenues, and presented many books to the library. In 1626 Dr John Strang became principal, and by his exertions considerable funds were obtained in aid of the building fund. The subscriptions were mostly from the nobility and gentry in the W, and amounted to the sum—for those days a very large one—of £2000 sterling. There was a contribution of £200 promised by King Charles I., and, curiously enough, the sum was paid by Oliver Cromwell in 1654, the Protector further granting £500 on his own behalf. The buildings were begun in 1632, and carried on as the funds permitted, work never being stopped altogether, though sometimes it proceeded but slowly. Some thought the structure was on too magnificent a scale, and, notwithstanding the extra money obtained from the grant by Cromwell of the revenues of the bishopric of Galloway, and a further sum of 200 merks yearly from the customs of the city, the governing body found themselves by-and-by over 15,000 merks (more than £1300) in debt. The old buildings were Jacobean in style, and before the Union Railway Company took possession they showed three quadrangular courts, the upper stories being reached by staircases with massive stone balustrades. The front was 305 feet long: the grand archway was surmounted by a stone balcony supported on corbels, and the upper story had dormer windows with carved pediments. Over the entrance were the royal arms of the time of Charles II. The first quadrangle was all old, and a stone staircase in one of the corners led up to a large panelled hall used for business meetings, and containing a few portraits. The second quadrangle was entered by an archway beneath the steeple, which was 148 feet high, and the buildings in it presented a somewhat incongruous mixture of ancient and modern. The steeple was not a very elegant structure, but some interest attached to the lightning conductor, which was erected in 1772 under the auspices of the famous Benjamin Franklin. The third quadrangle contained the library and one or two class-rooms, but the greater portion of it was merely separated from the college park by railings. Standing apart in it was the building containing the Hunterian Museum, a classical structure erected in 1804, and adorned in front with a hexastyle Doric portico. Besides these three quadrangles, there was at the N side, with a separate entrance from High Street, a fourth containing thirteen dwelling-houses for professors. The college park spread away to the E, with pleasant walks shaded with trees. It was used for the recreation of the students, and is the spot selected by Sir Walter Scott in *Rob Roy* as the scene of the duel between Francis and Rashleigh Osbaldistone. Of the buildings just mentioned there had been erected, between 1632 and 1660, the inner court, the steeple, three professors' houses—for the principal and the two divinity professors—and a portion of the W front, towards the roofing of which the town council contributed £2000 Scots. The number of students was considerable, and their intellectual wants were attended to by a principal, eight professors, and a librarian. The Restoration brought with it fresh troubles for Glasgow University, for the re-introduction of Episcopacy brought with it the loss of the revenues granted by Cromwell, and the debt contracted in the building operations proved such a heavy burden that three out of the eight professorships had to be abolished and the emoluments of the five who were left considerably reduced. From 1660 onwards the University continued to receive many benefactions, but most of them took the form of foundations of new bursaries, the most important being the foundation of the valuable Snell Exhibitions. This took place in 1677, when John Snell of Uffeton, a Scotchman and an alumnus of Glasgow, bequeathed the funds arising from an estate in Warwickshire, for the education of Glasgow students at Oxford, and students still go from Glasgow to Oxford every year holding Snell Exhibitions. The pious founder is said

to have been more anxious to encourage the spread of Episcopacy than the cause of learning, and to have thought that an Oxford education was an excellent thing for his purpose. The foundation is at present worth £110 a year to each of ten exhibitioners. In 1693 the University was, in common with all the other Scottish Universities, at length aided once more by a grant of £300 a year, given by government from the confiscated bishop's rents, and from this time till now its progress has been one of uninterrupted improvement and success. In the beginning of the 18th century the teaching staff consisted of a principal and seven professors, while there were about 400 students; but by 1720 the number of professors had increased to twelve—the chair of Oriental Languages having been founded in 1709, that of Physic (a revival of a chair instituted in 1637, but long suppressed from want of revenue) in 1713, that of Civil Law and the Law of Scotland in 1713, that of Anatomy in 1718, and that of Ecclesiastical History in 1720. About 1720, steps were also taken for the erection of houses for the other professors in addition to those formerly mentioned. A lectureship on Chemistry was founded by the celebrated Dr Cullen in 1746, and the chair of Astronomy was founded in 1760, and an observatory in connection with it was erected in the college garden about the year 1790. The last of the buildings on the old site were erected about 1812.

From the first foundation of the University down to the 18th century many of the students resided within the college, but the students increasing more rapidly than the accommodation, a number of them began, as early as the 15th century, to live outside. In the subscriptions for the new buildings, in the beginning of the 17th century, some of the contributions had the condition attached that certain accommodation was to be provided for the use of the donor's family, and, if none of them attended, it was to be at the disposal of the faculty. Up till 1712 no charge seems to have been made for the rooms, but from that time onward a charge was made of from 4s. to 10s. a room, according to the situation. Dr Carlyle of Inveresk says in his *Autobiography* that when he attended the college in 1743 he furnished his room himself, and one of the college servants lit his fire and made his bed, while 'a maid from the landlady who furnished the room came once a fortnight with clean linens.' The beginning of the 19th century saw considerable additions again made to the teaching staff, no less than five new chairs, all endowed by the crown, being added between 1800 and 1820. These were the chair of Natural History, founded by George III. in 1807; that of Surgery by the crown in 1815; that of Midwifery by the crown in the same year; the lectureship in chemistry was erected into a professorship by the crown in 1817; and the chair of Botany was founded by the crown in 1818; while in 1820 the number of students had increased to nearly 1000. Between 1820 and 1840 four new chairs were again added—Materia Medica in 1831, Institutes of Medicine and Forensic Medicine, both in 1839, and Civil Engineering in 1840. The old buildings were in 1860 condemned by the Executive University Commission appointed in 1858, and it became necessary to look out for a site for a new erection. The University authorities had long recognised the unsuitable nature of the buildings, and been desirous of a change, and in 1846 they had even obtained an Act of Parliament authorising their sale and the erection of a new university on a site at Woodlands, but nothing had been done. Stirred now to fresh efforts, they, in 1864, sold their old premises to the City of Glasgow Union Railway Company, who have now erected on the site the College station, into which the front of the old University and portions of the first and second quadrangles have been incorporated, while the College Green is now covered by a network of rails. In the same year they purchased, on the W bank of the Kelvin to the S of Hillhead, the lands of Gilmorehill, Donalds-hill, and the lands of Clayslaps—the latter being for the erection of a hospital—for a total sum of £98,400—

there being also an understanding, since carried out, that part of Clayslaps should be acquired by the corporation to be added to Kelvingrove Park. To pay for this and to erect their buildings, the University had a total sum of £138,900, consisting of £100,000 received from the railway company for the old premises, £17,500 the principal sum and interest obtained from the Monkland Junetian Company in 1846 for breach of bargain, and £21,400 promised by government on condition that a further sum of £24,000 be raised by public subscription for the erection of a hospital in connection with the University Medical School. With this sum it would have been possible to erect buildings, but 'of the plainest design and on a scale quite inadequate to provide for the future extension of the University,' so it was resolved to attempt something more, and the preparation of plans for a building on a very extensive scale was entrusted to the late eminent architect, Sir George Gilbert Scott, who produced a magnificent design in the domestic Early English style with Scots-Flemish features of later date. The carrying out of these would, it was estimated, cost nearly half a million of money, and so well was the demand for the extra sum required responded to, that before the end of 1868 £130,000 had been raised by public subscription—a sum since increased to £165,924 after deduction of £30,000 allocated to the Western Infirmary, while the government grant had been increased to £120,000. Meanwhile operations had begun on 2 June 1866, when Professor Allen Thomson, chairman of the building committee, cut the first turf. The foundation-stone was laid on 8 Oct. 1868 by the Prince of Wales, amid great rejoicings, and by the beginning of the winter season of 1870-71 part of the buildings was ready for occupation. They were formally opened on 7 Nov. 1870 with a brilliant ceremonial. They advanced still further towards completion in 1871 and 1872, but were still so far incomplete in 1873 that, while £415,000 had then been expended on them, a further sum of nearly £100,000 more was required for their completion. Since then operations have lagged considerably from want of funds, but one notable feature has been added. In 1877 the Marquis of Bute offered to build at his own expense and present to the University the handsome common hall included in Sir George Gilbert Scott's design. It is now fast approaching completion, and forms a magnificent donation, for it has cost between fifty and sixty thousand pounds, the original estimate being £57,000.

The buildings, which have a magnificent and commanding position, form an imposing rectangular pile, 532 feet in length from E to W, and 295 feet in breadth from N to S. The common hall, running across the centre of the rectangle from N to S, divides the inner open space into two quadrangles, of which the eastern is entirely surrounded by buildings, but the western has the W side clear, and opens on to a grass plot, round the N, S, and W sides of which are residences for the professors known as college professors, *i.e.*, all those holding chairs founded before 1800. These are in a style harmonising with the University buildings. The main front is to the S, and has a symmetrical outline. In the centre is a grand tower 150 feet high, and intended to terminate, when finished, in a spire rising to the height also of 150 feet. The wings, extending from this on both sides, terminate to the E and W in square towers. The corner towers are four stories high, the rest of the front is three stories. In the base of the centre tower, which rises to a height of six stories, is the main entrance, with a deeply moulded Gothic arch, leading to a richly groined vestibule, and two minor entrances of similar design, and leading to the eastern and western quadrangles respectively, are midway between the central and side towers. Over the central arch the front of the tower is broken by fine windows and balconies, and at the corners of the top are round turrets supported on corbelling. These are, when finished, to be surmounted by small spires. The eastern elevation is plainer. The northern elevation, towards University Avenue, has its long many-win-

dowed outline broken by a projecting portion, with a beautiful semi-circular bay, and contains two great sections for respectively the University Library and the Hunterian Museum, each measuring 129 feet in length, 60 in breadth, and 100 in height. The Common Hall extends from the rear of the centre of the S elevation to the front of the centre of the N block, and has a basement story of cloisters with groined roof. Above is the hall proper, 115 feet long by 70 wide and 62 high, with a high pitched roof. Exclusive of hall, library, and museum, there are 98 rooms, each chair having a classroom and retiring-room, and, wherever necessary, laboratories and rooms for apparatus fitted up in the most approved manner. The heating and ventilation are carried out by means of novel arrangements, specially devised by the scientific professors, currents of air for drawing off the air being produced by heated flues, while the fresh air is drawn in from the central tower and driven by means of steam fans over hot water pipes and through the buildings. Nearly 2,000,000 cubic feet of air are passed through the rooms every hour.

The University Library was founded in the 15th century, and contains an extensive and valuable collection of books now amounting to about 110,000 volumes, and it is constantly being increased by donations and by books purchased with the treasury grant of £707 per annum as compensation for the loss of Stationers' Hall privilege. Among the contents may be noted a MS. paraphrase of the Bible by Zachary Boyd. The Hunterian Museum passed into the possession of Glasgow University in 1783. It was the bequest of Dr William Hunter, an alumnus of Glasgow, who had acquired great celebrity and a large practice in London, and who, at his death in 1783, bequeathed his magnificent anatomical and general collection to his *alma mater*. The first building for it at the old University was erected in 1804, and it was opened in 1808. The collection was even then valued at £65,000, and now it is worth more than double that sum. The library of 12,000 volumes contains many rare and valuable books and manuscripts, including an illuminated MS. Psalter of the 12th century, a MS. of Boethius of the 14th century, MSS. of a breviary, of ten books of Livy, and of a French translation of Boccaccio of the 15th century. The series of coins and medals is almost unrivalled, and there are pictures by Murillo, Guido, Rembrandt, Rubens, Kneller, Correggio, Salvator Rosa, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Raeburn, and other artists of lesser note, as well as good engravings by Strange and others. There is a noteworthy collection of Roman altars and legionary tablets. The cabinet of medals may be consulted on previous notice being given, and the rest of the collection is open to visitors from 11 to 3 o'clock in winter, and from 11 to 4 o'clock in summer, at a charge of 6d.

Previous to the Universities Act of 1858 the University had two governing bodies, *viz.* :—(1.) The *Senatus*, which consisted of the rector, the dean, the principal, and the whole of the professors, who conferred degrees and managed the affairs of the library, etc.; (2.) the *Faculty*, which consisted of the principal and the college professors, *i.e.*, all the professors whose chairs were founded before the present century. The faculty administered the funds; elected occupants to the eight chairs, whose patronage was vested in the college; presented a minister to the parish of Govan; and made appointments to certain bursaries. Besides these there was a *Comitia*—consisting of the rector, dean, principal, professors, and matriculated students of the University—which met to elect and admit the rector, to hear the inaugural addresses of the principals and professors, and to promulgate the laws of the University; and a court called the *Jurisdiclio Ordinaria*, consisting of the principal, the professors of Greek, Latin, logic, ethics, and physics, and the gown'd students, which met for the purpose of exercising discipline, but by the Universities Act the distinction between the Senate and the Faculty was abolished, and the University Court and the General Council instituted. The University Court consists of the rector, the principal, the dean of faculties,

and assessors appointed by the chancellor, rector, general council, and senatus academicus. It acts as a court of appeal and supervision for the senatus. The General Council consists of the chancellor, the members of the University Court, the professors, and all graduates of the University who have been registered; and since 1881 this registration has been compulsory. The officials of the University are the chancellor (appointed for life by the General Council), the rector (appointed for three years by the matriculated students), the principal, and the professors of the four faculties of arts, divinity, law, and medicine. There are now ten professorships, a lectureship, and two demonstratorships in the faculty of arts, four professorships in the faculty of divinity, two professorships and two lecturerships in the faculty of law, and twelve professorships, four lectureships, and a demonstratorship in the faculty of medicine. The professorships, etc., with the dates of their foundation, are logic and rhetoric, 1577; moral philosophy, 1577; natural philosophy, 1577; Greek, 1581; humanity, previous to 1637; mathematics, revived in 1691; practical astronomy, 1760; civil engineering and mechanics, 1840; English language and literature, 1861; lectureship in naval architecture and marine engineering, 1881; Arnot and Thomson demonstratorship in experimental physics, 1875; Young assistantship in engineering, 1876; divinity, 1640; oriental languages, 1709; ecclesiastical history, 1716; Biblical criticism, 1861; law, 1713; conveyancing, 1861; lectureship of public law, 1878; lectureship of constitutional law and history, 1878; practice of medicine, 1637, suppressed, but revived in 1713; anatomy, 1718; natural history, 1807; surgery, 1815; midwifery, 1815; chemistry, 1817 (superseding a lectureship founded in 1747); botany, 1818; materia medica, 1831 (superseding a lectureship founded in 1766); institutes of medicine, 1839; medical jurisprudence, 1839; clinical surgery, 1874; clinical medicine, 1874; Waltonian medical lectureship, 1788; lectureship on diseases of the eye, 1828; Honeyman-Gillespie lectureship, 1876; Muirhead demonstratorship in physiology, 1876. There is also a lecturer on insanity. The patronage of the chairs of practical astronomy, civil engineering and mechanics, English language and literature, ecclesiastical history, Biblical criticism, law, practice of medicine, anatomy, natural history, surgery, midwifery, chemistry, botany, materia medica, institutes of medicine, and medical jurisprudence is vested in the Crown; that of humanity, Greek, logic, moral philosophy, natural philosophy, mathematics, divinity, oriental languages, clinical surgery, and clinical medicine in the University Court; and that of conveyancing in the dean and council of the Faculty of Procurators. The income of the University is derived (1.) from teinds, arising from grants by James, Archbishop of Glasgow in 1557; by James VI. in 1577 and 1618; by Charles I. in 1630; by Charles II. in 1664 and 1670; (2.) from feu-duties, etc., of lands granted by James, Lord Hamilton, in 1459; William and Thomas Arthurlie 1466; Queen Mary, 1563; of the lands, etc., of the Friars Preachers granted by Queen Mary in 1566 to the town for pious uses, and conveyed by the town, under Act of Scottish parliament, in 1572 to the College; and from some other bequests of old date; (3.) interest on investment of the surplus rents of the Archbishopric of Glasgow from 1694 to 1839. (The lease of the Archbishopric was first granted by William III. in 1690 for nineteen years, for payment of the then debts of the University and other purposes, and was renewed by successive rulers till 1825, when £100 per annum from this source was added to the salary of the Regius professor of botany. From 1825 till 1839 £800 per annum was still allowed for general purposes, but then ceased, though in 1841 it was applied to the provision of salaries for some of the Crown Chairs); and (4.) lastly, from the interest of investments of balances from year to year in favour of the University. The income from these sources for 1889-91, was £9313, 8s. 8d., of which £1594, 18s. 4d. was paid for ministers' stipends, and £727, 12s. 2d. for taxes, etc., leaving a net revenue of £6990, 18s. 2d., of which £3718, 6s. 10d.

was paid proportionally for salaries of principal and professors, leaving a balance of £3272, 11s. 4d. to be transferred to the general University fund. The latter, inclusive of this balance, amounted to £18,682, 10s. 3d., and the expenditure to £17,255, 9s. 11d., leaving a surplus of £1427, 0s. 4d. The annual salaries of the principal and professors, exclusive of class fees, which vary from three guineas to one, according to the class, are as follows—the principal and the professors of logic, moral philosophy, natural philosophy, Greek, humanity, mathematics, divinity, oriental languages, law, practice of medicine, anatomy, ecclesiastical history, and practical astronomy, having also each an official residence and a small allowance for taxes, etc.:—principal, £988, 15s. 1d.; logic, £286, 11s. 2d.; moral philosophy, £301, 2s. 3d.; natural philosophy, £319, 6s. 8d., assistants, £228, 5s. 1d., class expenses, £100; Greek, £289, 9s., assistant, £100; humanity, £289, 8s. 11d., assistant, £100; mathematics, £312, assistant, £100; astronomy, £298, 12s. 9d.; civil engineering, £488, 14s. 9d., assistant, £147; English literature, £200; divinity, £412, 4s. 9d.; oriental languages, £300; ecclesiastical history £340, 7s. 6d.; Biblical criticism, £504, 10s. 8d.; law, £310; conveyancing, £105; medicine, £270; anatomy, £250, class expenses, £200; natural history, £209, 10s. 10d.; surgery, £100; midwifery, £100; chemistry, £200, assistants, £200, class expenses, £70; botany, £229, 10s. 10d.; materia medica, £100, assistant, £25, class expenses, £50; institutes of medicine, £150, assistant, £103, 14s. 5d.; forensic medicine, £100, assistants, £25, class expenses, £35; clinical surgery, £107, 0s. 4d.; clinical medicine, £107, 0s. 4d. Connected with the University there are bursaries and fellowships worth nearly £10,000 per annum, of which £780 is shared with the other Scottish Universities, and £1100 belongs to the Snell Exhibitions at Oxford; of the rest £2280 per annum go for 28 fellowships or scholarships, ranging from £20 to £225 a year, while in connection with the Arts classes there are 193 bursaries worth about £3356, and ranging from £6, 13s. 4d. to £80; with divinity 36 bursaries, worth £844, and ranging from £11 to £40; with law 2 bursaries, worth respectively £25 and £18; with medicine 14 bursaries, ranging from £15 to £45; with any faculty 24, worth £445, and ranging from £5 to £30; with arts and divinity 14, worth £432, and ranging from £8 to £40; with arts or medicine 2 bursaries of £35 each; with arts, or law, or medicine, 2 bursaries of £16 each; with divinity, law, or medicine 6, worth £226, and ranging from £11 to £70. There are also 30 important prizes of books, gold medals, or sums of money, ranging from £2, 10s. to £25. The winter session begins in the end of October or the beginning of November, and ends near the close of April; the summer session begins early in the first week of May, and ends near the close of July. The students are divided into togati and non-togati, the former—attending the classes of logic, Greek, moral philosophy, natural philosophy, and humanity—wearing a scarlet gown, while the others do not. The matriculated students in 1881-82 were:—in arts 1331, in divinity 100, in law 211, in medicine (including summer matriculations numbering 106) 624, in arts and medicine 25, in arts and law 9, in arts and divinity 20, a total of 2320, or nearly double the number there were ten years ago before the new buildings were opened. For the election of the Lord Rector the students are divided into four groups or nations, according to their places of birth. The *natio Glottiana* consists of all matriculated students born within the county of Lanark; the *natio Transforthana* consists of all matriculated students born within any of the counties of Orkney and Shetland, Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Inverness, Cromarty, Nairn, Moray, Banff, Aberdeen, Perth, Forfar, Kincardine, Clackmannan, Fife, Kinross, Argyll, Stirling, and Dumbarton, the *natio Rothseiana* consists of all matriculated students born within the counties of Bute, Renfrew, and Ayr; and the *natio Loudoniana* consists of all matriculated students not included in any of the other nations. The practical medical instruction is given mostly in the

Western Infirmary, as the University is now too far removed from the Royal Infirmary, the Maternity, and some of the older institutions in the city to allow them to be used as formerly. The list of graduates in 1881-82 gave the following results:—In arts 97 took the degree of M.A., and 7 the degree of bachelor of science (B.Sc.); in divinity 16 took the degree of bachelor of divinity (B.D.); in law 7 took the degree of bachelor of laws (LL.B.); and 10 the degree of bachelor of law (B.L.); in medicine 16 took the degree of doctor of medicine (M.D.); 50 the double degree of bachelor of medicine and master of surgery (M.B. and C.M.); 1 the single degree of M.B.; and 2 the single degree of C.M.; while 5 received the certificate in engineering science. The General Council for 1881-82 contained 3540 members. It meets twice a year, on the Wednesday before the opening, and on the Wednesday before the close, of the winter session, and considers all questions affecting the well-being and prosperity of the University, and from time to time makes representations on these subjects to the University Court. Under the Reform Act of 1867 Glasgow University unites with Aberdeen in returning a member to serve in parliament, the electorate consisting of the members of General Council.

There is an excellent gymnasium a little to the W of the main building, built in 1872 at a cost of £2500, raised by public subscription. The students' societies connected with the University are the Theological Society, where essays are read and debates take place on theological and ecclesiastical questions; the Medico-Chirurgical Society, for dissertations and debates on medical subjects; the Dialectic Society, for the discussion of literary, philosophical, and political subjects; the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Literary Society, the Ayrshire Students' Society, the University Oriental Society, for the study of the languages and literature of the East; and the University Choral Society, for past and present members of the University who are interested in music. Among the distinguished men who have held Snell Exhibitions have been Adam Smith, Sir William Hamilton, J. G. Lockhart, Archbishop Tait, and Lord President Inglis; and among the distinguished men who have either studied or taught in the University have been Bishop Elphinstone, John Major, Spottiswoode, George Buchanan, Andrew Melvil, James Melvil, Robert Boyd, John Cameron, Zachary Boyd, Robert Baillie, James Dalrymple, the first Viscount Stair, Bishop Gilbert Burnet, Bishop John Douglas, Dr Robert Simpson, the historian Wedrow, Francis Hutchinson, Dr William Hunter, Dr Thomas Reid, Dr William Cullen, Dr Joseph Black, Dr Matthew Baillie, Professor John Millar, Professor Young, Professor Wilson, Lord Jeffrey, Sir William Hooker, Smith of Jordanhill, Professor Anderson, Professor Jardine, Sir Daniel Sandford, Dr Lushington, Professor Macquorn Rankine, Professor Allen Thomson, and Professor Lister.

The Observatory.—The observatory first sprang from a bequest to the University, in 1757, of a number of astronomical instruments, and in 1760 George II. founded the chair of practical astronomy, the professor of which was also to be the observer in the University of Glasgow; and the first observatory was erected in College Gardens. In 1808 a society, called the Glasgow Society for Promoting Astronomical Science, was formed and incorporated by seal of cause from the magistrates, and in connection with it an observatory was built on Garnet Hill. It had a revolving roof, and contained a sidereal clock, an azimuth instrument, a large mural circle by Troughton, and a 14-feet Herschelian telescope, while a similar instrument, only, however, 10 feet long, stood on the terrace in front. Both the old observatories found their localities getting too much built up and involved in smoke, and a new observatory was erected on an eminence in Dowanhill, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the NW of the new University buildings and immediately behind the curve of Victoria Crescent. It is an excellent building, and includes a residence for the professor of astronomy. The principal instruments are,—

a meridian circle of 3 feet 6 inches diameter by Ertel of Munich, and an equatorially-mounted refractor of 9 inches aperture and 13 feet focal length, made by Cooke of York. The latter instrument was presented by a few private gentlemen of Glasgow. The Royal Botanic Gardens, also connected with the University, have been already noticed.

Anderson's College.—An institution for the promotion of knowledge, and particularly of scientific knowledge, was founded in terms of a bequest by Dr John Anderson, at one time professor of natural philosophy in the University of Glasgow. Dr Anderson was a son of the minister of Roseneath, and was educated at Stirling and Glasgow. He was appointed professor of oriental languages in 1756, and this chair he in 1760 exchanged for the more congenial one of natural philosophy. In 1786 he published his *Institutes of Physics*, which was so popular that it went through five editions in the space of ten years. He also published a number of articles on natural science, antiquities, and military art; and in 1790 he invented a gun, the recoil of which was deadened or stopped by air stored in its carriage. The British government was not alive to its merit, and in 1791 he went to Paris and presented it to the National Convention, who accepted it, and ordered it to be hung up in their hall with the inscription, 'The gift of science to liberty.' A posthumous work on the *Roman Antiquities between the Forth and Clyde*, gave an account of the valuable collection of Roman altars and legionary stones made by him, and now in the Hunterian Museum. During the time Dr Anderson was professor of natural philosophy he visited many of the workshops about the city, and, seeing that a knowledge of the principles of natural philosophy would be invaluable to mechanics, he established a class for popular lectures, which he continued all the remainder of his life, every Tuesday and Thursday during his winter session, and, on his death in 1796, it was found that he had bequeathed nearly all his property 'to the public for the good of mankind and the improvement of science, in an institution to be denominated "Anderson's University," and to be managed by eighty-one Trustees.' He named the first trustees in his will, and divided them into nine classes, viz.,—tradesmen, agriculturists, artists, manufacturers or merchants, medicine, lawyers, divines, natural philosophers, and kinsmen, and by nine members of each of those classes the institution is still conducted, with the addition now of nine managers. Dr Anderson's original scheme embraced the four faculties of arts, medicine, law, and divinity, each with nine professors, and an elementary school besides; but the funds bequeathed—only £1000, inclusive of library and collection—were quite inadequate for the purpose, though, by means of contributions from many citizens of Glasgow and other friends of science, his object has now been gained. The institution was incorporated by seal of cause from the magistrates in 1796, and began with a single course of lectures on natural philosophy and chemistry, delivered by Dr Thomas Garnet, the well-known author of the *Tour Through the Highlands*. In 1798 a professorship of mathematics and geography was added, and in 1799 Dr Garnet, having gone to London as the first professor in the Royal Institution, was succeeded by the eminent Dr Birkbeck, who in the following year instituted a class expressly for artisans—the first of the kind ever established and the forerunner of the Mechanics' Institutes now spread all over the country. The class was taught the first session gratuitously, and afterwards a very low fee was charged. The buildings were originally in John Street, but were very small and cramped, and in 1828 new premises in George Street—originally erected in 1782 as a grammar school—were obtained, and these are still occupied. They are the reverse of beautiful, and are now also becoming cramped and too small, but they have seen and are seeing much good and useful work. When it removed to George Street the institution took the name of Anderson's University, which has since, under an act of parliament obtained in 1877 for incorporation, etc., been changed

to Anderson's College. In 1829 the resources of the institution were increased by a donation from the late James Yeats of a fifth part of the island of Shuna which is worth about £40 a year. In 1870 the 'Young' chair of technical chemistry was founded; and in 1876, through the liberality of a few gentlemen in Glasgow, a chair of applied mechanics, with a suitable endowment, was founded in connection with the faculty of arts. The faculties of law and divinity have always remained in abeyance, but a medical school has been in existence since the closing years of last century, when John Burns began to lecture on surgery. Many of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons in Glasgow have been connected with it, and many of the medical practitioners trained in it have attained to fame, two names—those of Livingstone and Dr B. W. Richardson—being particularly noteworthy. Many of the medical professors pass afterwards to Glasgow University to fill similar posts. In 1879 three new lectureships, viz.,—dental anatomy, dental surgery, and dental mechanics and metallurgy—were instituted. The classes are divided into day classes and popular evening classes, the fees in the latter, which are intended for artisans, being very small. The faculty of arts has professors of mathematics and natural philosophy, chemistry, technical chemistry, and applied mechanics. The medical faculty has chairs of chemistry, surgery, anatomy, institutes of medicine, materia medica, practice of medicine, ophthalmic medicine and surgery, botany, midwifery, medical jurisprudence, public health, aural surgery, dental anatomy, dental surgery, and dental mechanics and metallurgy. Practical and clinical instruction are obtained at the Royal Infirmary, at Anderson's College Dispensary—which in 1881 had 8732 patients, while 3628 patients were visited at their own homes—at the Lying-in Hospital, at the Ophthalmic Institution, and at the Anderson's College Dental Hospital. There are also classes of French, German, Hebrew, Latin, and Greek, writing and book-keeping, phonography, and geology. There are evening classes for the study of natural philosophy, anatomy and physiology, chemistry, music, and botany, and applied mechanics; the lectures in chemistry, mechanical and experimental physics, and anatomy and physiology being delivered in terms of a bequest by Mr John Freeland, who, in 1861, gifted £7500 for the purpose of making provision for separate courses on these subjects, and who also gifted £5000 for general purposes. Those in music are delivered in terms of a gift of £3000 in 1866 from Mr William Ening, who also presented the college with the adjoining Model Schools, and bequeathed to it his musical library, £1200 for the provision of accommodation for his library, and £6000 for general purposes. In connection with the 'Young' chair of chemistry are a number of bursaries of £50 a year tenable for three years; in connection with the chairs of natural philosophy, anatomy, and botany are five bursaries of £12 each; and the Ferguson Bequest Trustees appoint two bursars for any class except practical anatomy or practical chemistry. The expenditure for 1881-82 was £1315, 12s. 11d., and the income, exclusive of fees, etc., £698, 9s. 8d. The college possesses, inclusive of buildings and apparatus, property to the value of £40,562, 12s. 10d. The formation of the library, which is of fair size, was begun in 1808, and the apartment for it is now lighted by the electric light. The collection of curiosities, etc., bequeathed by Dr Anderson has developed into a good museum, which contains a number of interesting coins and medals, and geological and mineralogical specimens, as well as an extensive general collection. The museum is open to students attending the University free, and to the general public on Wednesday and Saturday, from 12 to 2, at a charge of 6d. The room used for library and museum contains a plaster statue of the founder of the College. The number of evening students in 1852-53 was 160; in 1873-74, the year of the greatest number, it was 1457; for 1881-2 it was 1084; and the total number in attendance on all the classes for 1881-82 was 2517, though probably some deduction ought to be made from that number for

students attending more than one class. There is a Dental Students' Association meeting in the College. The winter session begins in September and ends in April, and the summer session begins in May and ends in July.

The Western Medical School is the extra mural school in connection with the Western Infirmary. It has its premises in University Avenue in Hillhead, and has lecturers on chemistry, anatomy, physiology, surgery, practice of medicine, materia medica, midwifery, and forensic medicine and public health.

The Glasgow Veterinary College is in Buccleuch Street. It was founded in 1861, and was, under the Royal Sign Manual, incorporated with the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. The patrons are the Dukes of Argyll and Hamilton, the provost and magistrates of the city, the professors of the University, the Highland and Agricultural Society, etc., etc. There are chairs of veterinary medicine and surgery, materia medica, anatomy, and of chemistry, physiology, and botany; and clinical instruction is given at the college. Affiliated to it is the *Glasgow Agricultural College*, with a chair of the science and practice of agriculture, of practical work at the farm, surveying, farm accounts, etc., of general and agricultural chemistry, of natural history, of veterinary medicine and surgery, and of botany.

The College of Science and Arts originated from the Glasgow Mechanics' Institute, which was founded in 1822-23, and is incorporated by seal of cause. It had good buildings bought for it in North Hanover Street in 1831, but these were in 1859 purchased by the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company for extension of their terminus, and new buildings were in 1860 erected for the Institute near the E end of Bath Street between Renfield Street and West Nile Street. These, which cost about £4000, are rectangular in form, with a frontage of 50 feet to Bath Street, and 96 feet backwards, and rise to a height of four stories. They are very handsome, with finely proportioned pillars in front, and a statue of James Watt in the centre on the top. Since 1879 it has been aided as a technical school, to the extent of £600 a year, by Hutcheson's Hospital, and the name was then changed to the College of Science and Arts. It has also since that been aided by other public bodies, and the objects considerably modified. When it was established it was meant to promote the culture of the artisan class; but the evening classes maintained by the School Board and other institutions have now taken this field up, and consequently the literary classes here have been entirely discontinued, and the limited resources of the College, since 1879, concentrated on providing 'education in such branches of science as have an immediate application to the practical arts on which so large a section of the community is dependent, and also to some extent in the arts themselves.' This is accomplished by both day classes and evening classes, in which instruction is given in geometry, machine and building construction, and drawing, naval architecture, freehand and perspective drawing, arithmetic, book-keeping and mensuration, mathematics, theoretical and applied mechanics, electricity and electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, steam, sound, light, and heat, botany, mining and geology and mine surveying, which are taught by the principal, eight lecturers, and assistants. The students are prepared with a special view to the examinations of the Department of Science and Art, and of the City and Guilds of London Institute. The amount of money earned in Government grants from the former was for 1880-81 £259, 10s., while for 1881-82 it will be about £450, and £50 will probably be obtained from the latter source. The library is good and extensive, containing about 9000 volumes. The affairs are managed by a council of 16 members—1 representing the Merchants' House, 1 the Town Council, 1 the Faculty of Procurators, 1 the Trades' House, 1 the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland, 1 the Glasgow Institute of Architects, 1 Hutcheson's Hospital, and 9 are elected by the College. The income for 1881-82 was £1682, 5s. 4d., the expenditure

£1972, 9s. 11d., and the cash in bank after covering the deficiency £269, 10s. The assets, inclusive of property, etc., and cash balances are estimated at £18,085, 4s. 2d.

The *Technical College of Glasgow* originated in an influential meeting held in the Council Chambers in February 1872, at which a scheme was proposed for providing technical instruction in the theory and practice of the various great industries of the city. The instruction was to be given, as far as practicable, to men whose early scientific education had been neglected, and who were already engaged in the active duties of life, and was to be carried out in connection with Anderson's University, the Mechanics' Institution, and the Government School of Art and Haldane's Academy, at a cost of £50,000, to be raised by public subscription. In 1876 a report was read at a public meeting, in which it was stated that the whole scheme would have to be abandoned for want of funds, except a weaving college, for which £3230 had been subscribed. This was afterwards erected in Well Street, Calton, with ten steam-power looms and two hand-loom. There is an instructor and several assistants, and instruction is given in plain and figured weaving, and in making working plans and drafts for the use of mounters, weavers, enterers, harness tyers, and designers. The students are made familiar with the working of both hand and power looms, as well as with their construction; and they are also taught to sketch patterns, draw designs, and analyse woven fabrics. The number of pupils has increased from 42 in 1878 to about 80 in 1881.

The *Glasgow Eastern Botanical Society* was instituted in 1876 for the study of botanical science, and meets in the Bridgeton Mechanics' Institute once a month. It conducts a MS. magazine.

The *Free Church Theological College*.—This building, which also includes the Free College church, stands on the high ground to the E of Kelvingrove Park, with frontages to India Street and Lynedoch Street. The two form a solid pile—which has, however, a somewhat dull look—were erected at different times down to 1862. The style is plain Italian, with a handsome and well-proportioned campanile at the W end, with a balustrade and pointed roof. The church fronts the N, and has an octostyle portico with two towers in miniature uniformity with that at the W end, but these are entirely spoiled by the ornamentation on the top. The platform near the top of the high campanile is accessible, and commands a magnificent bird's-eye view of the greater part of the city, but particularly to the W, where the eye passes over the suburbs to the open country beyond, along the basin of the Clyde. The college was instituted after the Disruption, for the purpose of preparing students in the West of Scotland for the Free Church ministry, and has a principal and professor of divinity, apologetics and New Testament exegesis, church history, and Hebrew and Old Testament exegesis, and a lecturer on natural science. There are a considerable number of bursaries, varying from £10 to £30 per annum, and scholarships varying from £40 to £112 per annum. The session commences in November, and lasts for five months.

Normal Schools.—The Normal Institution in connection with the Church of Scotland was founded in 1827 for the purpose of training teachers, and is the parent institution of its kind in the kingdom. The building, which stands on the N side of New City Road at the E end close to Cowcaddens, was erected in 1827 at a cost of £15,000. It has a principal front 123 feet long to the S, with wings running northward for 110 feet; in the centre is a tower rising 45 feet above the roof. The Students' Hall has lectureships on the principles of teaching, religious knowledge, mathematics and science, English, natural science and drawing, classics and history, pianoforte music, vocal music, needlework, and French, and a gymnastic master. The practising schools are carried on by a head-master and four assistants, two mistresses, teachers of music, German, needlework, pianoforte, and drawing, and a staff of pupil teachers.

The attendance of students in 1881 was 80 male and 83 female, and in the practising department there were 632 pupils in average attendance. A boarding-house for the accommodation of 70 female students was erected in 1874 not far from the school, at a cost of £1700.

The Normal Seminary in connection with the Free Church originated immediately after the Disruption, and has accommodation on the S side of Cowcaddens about 1½ furlong E of the Church of Scotland's institution. The building, which is in a mixed style of Tudor Gothic, was erected in 1846. There is a rector and lecturers on mathematics and geography, etc., a master of method, a music governess, a lady superintendent, a French master, a music master, a drawing master, a drill sergeant, and an instructor in calisthenics, while in the practising department there are three masters and three mistresses, and in the industrial department two mistresses. The attendance at the training department was in 1881-82 male students 73 and female 97. In the practising school there were 521 pupils and 10 pupil teachers.

The *Glasgow Association for the Higher Education of Women* has for its object the advancement of the higher education of women in Glasgow by means of courses of lectures delivered by professors in the University and others, and by tutorial and correspondence classes. Some of the courses of lectures are delivered in the University, and others in the association's class-room in St Andrew's Halls, to which a ladies' reading-room and library is attached. The session is from 1 Nov. to 1 May. The correspondence classes prepare ladies in the country for the University local examinations, and assist them in private study. The London Society of Arts holds examinations in Glasgow, and grants certificates in the theory and practice of music, in connection with this association. In 1881-82 £190 was spent in bursaries and prizes; the income was £1174, 11s. 2d.; and the expenditure £1022, 15s. 11d.

The *High School of Glasgow*.—This institution, at one time known as the Grammar School, dates from the 12th century, and is descended from the Sang School, which has been already mentioned. Till 1782 the buildings were in Greyfriars' Wynd, but in that year the school was removed to buildings erected for it in George Street, and now occupied by Anderson's College. It was again moved in 1819 to a site on the rising ground behind Anderson's College between John Street and Montrose Street, a situation which was at that time both open and airy. It gradually got blocked in by houses, and after the management of it passed from the town council to the school board—under the Education Act of 1872, in which it was scheduled as one of the eight secondary schools for Scotland—the desirability of a fresh removal was pressed forward, and, finally, in 1878, the school board acquired for the High School the buildings in Elmbank Street, up till that time occupied by the Glasgow Academy. These, which have cost £35,023, are plain Italian in style, two stories high, and have over the doorway and adjoining windows four statues, representing Homer, Cicero, Galileo, and James Watt, erected through the liberality of three members of the school board since the buildings passed into their possession. There is accommodation for 1356 pupils, and the staff consists of a rector, ten masters, and twelve assistants, giving instruction in classics, English, mathematics, German, French, writing and book-keeping, drawing and painting, singing and fencing. The average attendance is about 700. Connected with it is the High School Club, formed of old pupils desirous of promoting the interests of the school, especially by providing scholarships.

The *Glasgow Academy* was originally instituted in 1846, and when the directors in 1878 sold the old buildings in Elmbank Street to the school board, the Academy was moved to a new site to the N of the Great Western Road, where it crosses the Kelvin. The new building is a handsome square block in the Italian style. It

contains sixteen class-rooms, a rector's room, a masters' room, a large gymnasium, a lecture-room, a laboratory, a music-room, and a dining-room, besides a covered hall with compartments for cloak and cap rooms. The school is worthy of notice for its internal arrangement, all the class-rooms (which are 18 feet high) opening off galleries communicating with one another by corner staircases, and looking out on a large central well, lit from the roof. Including the site of 5 acres, all laid out as playground, it cost about £30,000. The staff consists of a rector, eight masters, eight assistant masters (for classics, English, mathematics, German, French, writing and book-keeping, drawing and painting, music and gymnastics), and four lady teachers for the initiatory department and for music. There is accommodation for 700 boys, and the average attendance is from 400 to 500. It belongs to a limited liability company, and the affairs are managed by a board of fifteen directors. In connection with it is an Academy Club similar to the High School Club. Besides the High School and the Academy there are 42 other private high-class schools within the city in various parts, with accommodation for nearly 11,000 pupils.

Hutcheson's Hospital was founded in 1639-41 by two brothers, George and Thomas Hutcheson, who were notaries and writers in Glasgow in the early part of the 17th century. George died in 1639, and bequeathed a site and a sum of money for founding a hospital for aged citizens; while Thomas gave and bequeathed further sums for the same purpose, and also for educating poor boys. The whole value of the original bequests amounted to £3817, 1s. 8d., but so judiciously has this been nursed and added to by other benefactors, that the clear assets are now worth nearly half a million. The original building, of which the foundation was laid by Thomas Hutcheson in 1640, was on the N side of the Trongate, at the foot of Hutcheson Street, and had to be taken down to allow that thoroughfare to be formed. Drawings of it that have been preserved show a plain Jacobean two-story building, with a clock spire, according to M'Ure, 100 feet high. The frontage had an extent of 70 feet, with the principal entrance in the centre. There was a wing at the back, and accommodation for 12 old men and 12 boys, and a school where the boys were taught. The 12 old men used to go together to the church, and sit together in a 'convenient easie seat.' When the old buildings were removed in 1802, new ones were begun at the corner of Ingram Street and John Street, and finished in 1805; and here is still the building known distinctively as Hutcheson's Hospital. It has a rusticated basement and a Corinthian superstructure, surmounted by an octagonal spire 156 feet high, and in niches at the sides of the Ingram Street front are quaint statues of the two brothers. It was long partly occupied by Stirling's Library, but has no school or boarding place in it. The funds are designed for the aid of citizens of Glasgow, or of persons who have engaged in trade there on their own account with credit and reputation, but who have, by misfortune, fallen into reduced circumstances, and also for the aid of the wives and daughters of such, preference being given *ceteris paribus* to persons enrolled as burgesses of Glasgow previous to 30 Jan. 1871. Applicants must be 50 years of age, but widows with two or more children are eligible at 40; the foundationers in the school are the children of such as would themselves be qualified as pensioners. The schools are Hutcheson's Grammar School, in Crown Street, in Hutchesontown, and the Girls' School, in Gorbals. The charity was greatly widened by an Act of Parliament obtained by the governors in 1872, by which the governing body was enlarged, so that it now consists of the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, the ministers of the ten city parishes, three members elected by the Merchants' House, three by the Trades' House, and six ministers elected by the patrons from the ministers in Glasgow other than those of the Established Church, and not more than one from any denomination. Powers were conferred on the directors to take certain steps for the

promotion of secondary education, and under these a grammar school and a girls' school have been organised, so as to provide primary and secondary education for boys and girls. £36,000 was expended on these buildings, and the attendance, including foundationers, is in the former about 1300, and in the latter about 900, the fee charged from outside pupils being from £2 to £5 per quarter. In connection with the former, six, and with the latter, four bursaries every year connect the primary with the secondary department. They are tenable for three years, and are worth £5 the first year, £10 the second year, and £15 the third year, with free education. In the grammar school there are besides 20 scholarships every year, and in the girls school 4 for the encouragement of higher education. All these are awarded by open competition. Besides this the governors were empowered to grant a subsidy of £600 a year to the Mechanics' Institution to aid it as a technical school, and 10 bursaries have been established in connection with it every year tenable for three years, the gainers of which are entitled to a three years' course at the Mechanics' Institution, with, at the discretion of the governors, an allowance of £5 for class expenses. Three University bursaries, of the annual value of £20, £25, and £30, have also been established, each tenable for four years.

There is a branch of the *Royal School of Art Needlework* in Bath Street. Applicants for admission must be gentlewomen by birth and education, and must be willing to devote seven hours a day to work at the school, the chief aim being thus to find suitable employment for gentlewomen and to restore ornamental needlework to the high place it once held among decorative arts. The profit in 1881 was over £400, and the reserve fund amounts to nearly £6000.

Board Schools.—The Burgh School Board consists of 15 members, and was constituted in 1872 by the Education Act passed in that year. When the first board came into office they found that the children of school age within the limits of their district numbered 87,294, while in 1873 to meet this there was school accommodation for only 57,290 scholars (31,000 in inspected schools), while the school attendance was only 52,000, leaving 35,000 children of school age unaccounted for. The school accommodation in 164 schools for 46,749 scholars was good, in 36 for 7664 scholars indifferent, and in 25 for 2806 it was bad. They decided that 41 schools with accommodation for 7300 pupils should be abandoned, and this left aggregate accommodation for 49,919, which left a deficiency of over 34,000. To meet this the board acquired nine permanent day schools in Anderston, Bridgeton, Buchan Street, Dobbie's Loan, Finnieston, Hozier Street, Old Wynd, Rose Street, and St Rollox, and opened temporary schools in various places till 30 schools with accommodation for 22,000 scholars should be erected. Such has, however, been the amount of progress in educational matters, and the increased demands of the education department, that since that time they have again abandoned as unsuitable schools with accommodation for more pupils than those which they at that time proposed to build. There are at present (Nov. 1882) 49 schools under the management of the board, with total accommodation for 36,192 pupils, while for the month of October the number on the roll was 41,893, and the actual attendance 34,730. Of the 49 schools, 10 with accommodation for 3369 scholars are either wholly or partially temporary. After the passing of the Education Act many existing schools were at once closed, and in consequence the school board had at one time 30 temporary schools in operation. These were in 1880 reduced to 7, but the number has since been increased to 10, owing to greater attendance at several schools. The new buildings, afterwards mentioned, will, it is hoped, enable these temporary schools to be finally closed. The following are the schools under the board, inspected in the year ending 30 June 1882, with the number of pupils in average attendance and amount of grant for the year :—

	School.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of Passes.	Grant.
1	Abbotsford, . . .	663	95.9	£630 7 6
2	Anderston, . . .	838	94.8	743 10 0
3	Barrowfield, . . .	620	92.0	515 2 0
4	Bishop Street, . . .	967	96.0	923 0 6
5	Bridgeton, . . .	327	93.7	270 11 0
6	Buchan Street, . . .	354	91.1	289 9 0
7	Burnbank, . . .	213	93.9	160 11 0
8	Camden Street, . . .	949	92.5	955 11 6
9	Camachie, . . .	379	86.8	279 7 8
10	Campbellfield, . . .	774	91.6	637 6 0
11	Centre Street, . . .	823	93.8	761 11 2
12	City (Boys'), . . .	335	90.5	283 18 6
13	City (Girls'), . . .	431	96.5	404 0 6
14	Crookston Street, . . .	1115	92.7	1022 11 6
15	Dobbie's Loan, . . .	382	94.7	328 15 0
16	Dovehill, . . .	784	92.6	619 16 0
17	Finnieston, . . .	303	86.7	238 15 0
18	Freeland, . . .	339	92.8	314 14 2
19	Garnethill, . . .	974	96.9	988 9 0
20	George Street, . . .	451	94.2	336 9 0
21	Glenpark, . . .	322	91.9	294 3 0
22	Greenside Street, . . .	799	97.8	878 4 6
23	Grove Street, . . .	455	92.3	362 10 0
24	Henderson Street, . . .	1065	93.8	1067 17 6
25	Hozier Street, . . .	444	91.4	346 2 0
26	Kennedy Street, . . .	691	94.3	650 5 6
27	Kepochhill, . . .	339	94.5	299 1 6
28	Martyrs, . . .	357	98.5	328 3 6
29	Mathieson Street, . . .	545	96.1	454 1 6
30	Milton, . . .	714	97.6	633 15 0
31	Oakbank, . . .	916	91.1	841 16 0
32	Oatlands, . . .	1252	92.7	1213 1 0
33	Overnewton, . . .	870	94.7	828 9 8
34	Parkhead, . . .	734	95.6	682 3 0
35	Rockvilla, . . .	531	86.2	430 17 0
36	Rose Street, . . .	591	90.6	518 12 0
37	Rumford Street, . . .	739	90.5	685 10 6
38	St Rollox, . . .	559	94.6	514 3 6
39	Sister Street, . . .	703	96.1	589 16 6
40	Springburn, . . .	857	93.6	818 8 6
41	Thomson Street, . . .	984	93.3	943 8 0
42	Tureen Street, . . .	783	96.2	734 16 6

The average number on the roll of the schools tabulated, for the year ending 30 June 1882, was 35,747; and the total average attendance was 27,271, an increase of 2039 on 1880-81. The number qualified for examination was 22,310, an increase of 2114 on 1880-81; and the number presented for examination was 20,595, an increase of 1944 on 1880-81. The average number of passes in the elementary subjects was 93.7, as against an average of 88.32 for all Scotland, while 24,595 (an increase of 1974 on 1880-81) were passed in grammar, intelligence, geography, and history. The infants qualified for examination were 1326; presented 1274, an increase of 59 and 74 respectively on the preceding year. The total grants earned amounted to £24,868, 2s. 2d., and the grants earned from the Science and Art Department amounted to £459, 2s.; while the year's fees amount to about £30,000. When the operations of the board at present contemplated are complete, they will have under their care 52 schools, of which the following is a list, showing the accommodation:—In Anderston district—Bishop Street (1210), Finnieston (378), Overnewton (975), Anderston (929), High School (1356); in Milton district—Dobbie's Loan (470), Henderson Street (985), Rockvilla (926), Milton (1140), Garnethill (1003), Oakbank (930), Grove Street (503), Burnbank (250), Woodside (1036), St George's Road (1100); in St Rollox district—Kennedy Street (840), Springburn (850), Kepochhill (584), Freeland (332), Martyrs' (472); in Dennistoun district—St Rollox (807), Dovehill (1066), Rosemount (600), Dennistoun (1130); in Central district—City, for boys (600), City, for girls (595), George Street (471); in Calton district—Tureen Street (785); in Camachie district—Thomson Street (886), Barrowfield (742), Sister Street (775), Parkhead (1037), Camachie (812), Campbellfield (876), Campbellfield, half-time (287), Glenpark (341); in Bridgeton district—Bridgeton (331), Rumford Street (711), Hozier Street (486), Springfield (766), John Street (1135); in Tradeston district—Centre Street (843), Crookston Street (1135), Shields Road (200), Shields Road, New (843); in Gorbals

district—Greenside Street (830), Buchan Street (530), Abbotsford (1100); in Hutchesontown district—Rose Street (820), Camden Street (1020), Oatlands (1286), Mathieson Street (900). Of these the St George's Road, Rosemount, Dennistoun, Springfield, John Street, and New Shields Road schools are still unfinished. The 28 schools already erected by the board have cost (inclusive of sites) nearly £400,000, and the cost per unit of accommodation has varied from £8, 15s. 2d. to £23, 14s. 2d., and has averaged £14, 19s. 8d. All the board schools are at least two stories in height, and are mostly built on the square principle with the stairs in the centre, the school-rooms and class-rooms running off to the right and left. They are all mixed schools, but have the separate entrances, etc., for boys and girls, prescribed in the Education Department's rules. Inside, the boys and girls form separate sub-divisions of the classes. The board meets on the second Monday of each month. The total amount of loans has been £448,750, repayable in periods varying in different cases from 25 to 50 years, and there has been already repaid £40,425, 1s. 6d. The income from 1873 to 1881 was £1,011,938, 18s. 8d., and the expenditure £993,621, 16s. 0½d., while for 1880-81 the income was £110,425, 7s. 6d., and the expenditure £112,453, 16s. 7d., the amount of school fees and grant for the same period being £45,657, and the expenditure on teachers' salaries £45,786, so that the schools are within £129 of being self-supporting. The school rate is 4½d. per £. All girls in Standard IV. and upwards now receive lessons in cookery. The total number of the teaching staff is at present 673, of which 163 are masters, 170 mistresses, and the rest ex-pupil teachers, pupil teachers, and monitors. Higher education is given in the Abbotsford, Burnbank, Camden Street, Centre Street, City (boys), Crookston Street, Garnethill, George Street, Greenside Street, Grove Street, Henderson Street, Kennedy Street, Milton, Oakbank, Oatlands, Overnewton, Parkhead, Rose Street, Rumford Street, Sister Street, Thomson Street, and Woodside schools. In upwards of 20 schools evening classes are held every year, through which since 1874 over 24,000 scholars have passed. In 1881-82 the number of schools open is 24, including 3 for advanced pupils, while the number of scholars on the roll is 5563. There are also science and art classes. When the Education Act was passed in 1873 there were in Glasgow 87,294 children of school age; 228 schools with accommodation for 57,290 children, and 52,644 on the rolls; in 1881 there were 86,813 children of school age; 166 schools with accommodation for 73,150, and 70,056 on the rolls.

Miscellaneous Public Schools.—Miller and Peadie's school for girls, on the N side of George Street, between Montrose Street and Portland Street, was erected in 1806 from funds bequeathed in 1790 by Archibald Miller, for the education and clothing of girls who are the children of 'reputable' parents, and under the care of 'reputable' people. They are admitted between the ages of eight and nine, and remain in the institution for four years. At present there are about 100 girls in enjoyment of its privileges. It is managed by the principal and the professor of divinity in the university, the ministers of the city parishes, and an elder from each of their kirk-sessions. The staff consists of a mistress and an assistant. Wilson's Charity School for boys, in Montrose Street, is governed by the magistrates, the city parish ministers, and fifteen other gentlemen. It is conducted by a master and two mistresses. The Highland Society school is in the same street. It has a revenue of about £1300 a year, and affords education, clothing, and apprentice fees to sons of indigent Highlanders. It has an industrial department. The Buchanan Institution is in Greenhead Street. It was founded by the late James Buchanan for the maintenance, education, and industrial training of destitute boys. They reside with their parents at night, but have three substantial meals daily at the institution, and are taught the elementary branches of

knowledge and also the elements of navigation, gymnastics, tailoring, shoemaking, and carpentry, to fit them for the army, for the sea, or for emigration to the colonies. It is managed by directors chosen from the Town Council, the Merchants' House, and the Trades' House, and has a governor, matron, and assistants. Alexander's charity, in Duke Street, affords a gratuitous education to children of the surname of Alexander or Anderson, children who have constantly resided for three years in High Church, St John's, or College parishes, or such children as the governors may select and appoint. The directors are the lord provost, the magistrates, and the ministers of High Church, St John's, and College parishes. The teaching staff consists of a head-master, four male and four female assistants. Gardner's Free school is in Balmano Street, and was founded in terms of a bequest by the late Moses Gardner, to afford gratuitous instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, for three years to thirty-five boys and thirty-five girls. The patrons are the dean of guild, the deacon-convener, and eleven other gentlemen. There is one teacher. The Logan and Johnston school, in Greenhead Street, was founded by the late William Logan and his wife, Jean Johnston, for the education, upbringing, and assistance in life of poor or destitute step-children or orphans of Scottish extraction, those bearing the names of Logan or Johnston to be preferred. One hundred and thirty girls receive instruction in the elementary branches of education, and also in knitting and sewing, and each of them receives lunch daily, and a suit of clothes, and two pairs of shoes and stockings yearly. There is a matron. There are four directors from the town council, four from the Merchants' House, and four from the Trades' House, and there are nine visitors. M'Farlane's school, in Surrey Street, Gorbals, gives free education in reading, writing, sewing, and the principles of religion, to girls entering between eight and nine years of age. It has about seventy scholars. M'Lachlan's Free school, in Cathedral Street, gives ample elementary education to the sons and daughters of poor but respectable Highlanders residing in or near the city. The attendance is about 250, nearly equally divided between boys and girls. Murdoch's schools, in St Andrews Square, give instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and have about 500 pupils. Allan Glen's Institution, at the corner of Cathedral Street and North Hanover Street, was built in 1853, and enlarged prior to 1876 so as to accommodate about 140 boys. It gave a good practical education to, and provided clothes for, sons of tradesmen. It sprang from a bequest which contemplated other objects, and has a value of about £350,000, and in 1875-76 the trustees applied to parliament for an act to empower them to provide additional schools, to establish libraries and reading-rooms in connection with them, to assist deserving boys by the foundation of bursaries, and to set aside one-fifth of the income for the assistance of the aged and destitute. Under the act then obtained, the Institution has ceased to supply gratuitous elementary education, and now places secondary and technical education within reach of boys of the middle classes. There are open and covered playgrounds, 6 class-rooms, a lecture-room, a laboratory, and a workshop, with other conveniences. There is an elementary department with a master and mistress, a secondary department with 3 masters, and a technical department with 7 masters. The latter embraces classes of experimental physics, theoretical and practical chemistry, metallurgy, mathematics, engineering, mechanical drawing, modelling and practical workmanship, drawing, and French and German. In the technical department boys are prepared for learning the trades 'whose mastery implies a considerable amount of scientific and technical knowledge as well as of manual dexterity.' There are 100 exhibitions, partly for the secondary and partly for the technical department, and the holders receive education, books, and apparatus free. There are also evening classes in the technical subjects mentioned above, and also in steam, building construction and drawing, shading and monochrome

painting, and French. The trustees are the provost, dean of guild, deacon-convener, the minister of the cathedral, 9 under testamentary disposition, 1 nominated by the Town Council, 1 by the Merchants' House, 1 by the Trades' House, and 2 by the University. The average number of pupils is about 300. The fees range from 30s. to 8 guineas per session. The Graham Free Education Trust was instituted by the late Mrs Graham or Lindsay, who bequeathed a fund for the education of the children of deserving parents bearing the names of Graham, Norrie, or Norris. The Maxwell and Hutcheson charitable trust was founded in 1877 under the will of Miss Ann Maxwell Graham of Williamwood, for the benefit of decayed gentlefolks of the names of Maxwell and Hutcheson, or their husbands, wives, or descendants, and also for the education of their children. There are seven trustees in Glasgow. The Glasgow Deaf and Dumb Institution was commenced under the same auspices, and on the same system as the Deaf and Dumb Institution at EDINBURGH, and became at an early period of its career distinguished for its great efficiency and success. It long occupied a plain house a short distance NW of the cathedral, but in 1870 removed to its present home at Prospect Bank, Crosshill, in a fine Venetian building close to the Queen's Park. The structure is 240 feet long and 150 wide, and has beautiful surroundings and excellent internal arrangements. The number of pupils is about 200, and the income and expenditure amount to about £2000 a year. Strangers are admitted on Wednesdays at 2 P.M.

Reformatories.—The House of Refuge and Reformatory for Boys, for the reception of juvenile thieves and of neglected children, and for giving them a good education and training them to self-support, is in Duke Street, and was built in 1836-38 at a cost of £13,000 raised by subscription. It is a large building in the Italian style. It was for a time entirely dependent on voluntary contributions, but came eventually to receive support from an assessment imposed by Act of Parliament, and is governed, along with the other reformatories and industrial schools, by a board of 12 commissioners and 37 directors, appointed under the Glasgow Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Repression Act passed in 1878. It has usually about 300 inmates. The Girls' House of Refuge and Reformatory originated later, but is under the same management and intended for the same purposes as the reformatory for boys. The building was originally in Parliamentary Road, was thence moved to Reddrie, and new premises were again opened in October 1882 at East Chapelton, about 3 miles NW of Glasgow. This is an Italian building of two stories, with a frontage of 78 feet, and side wings running back for 82½ feet. On the lower flat are the school-rooms, work-rooms, dining-room, kitchen, and the matron's room; while on the upper story are two large dormitories, sick-room, lavatory, and other accommodation. In outbuildings are a washing-house, laundry, and dairy. There is accommodation for 60 girls, and the total cost including site was £9570. There are at present only 25 inmates, and according to the blue book the institution is the most economically managed in the whole kingdom, and it is calculated that about 70 per cent. of the girls turn out well. The Juvenile Delinquency Board have also the management of an industrial school for boys, an industrial school for girls, and a day industrial school, all of which provide food, education, religious instruction, and industrial training for destitute children, whether admitted on private application or under a magistrate's warrant. The first is at Mossbank, Hogganfield, on the S side of the Caledonian railway. It was erected in 1869, and was burned down in 1873, the loss being estimated at £14,000, but it was rebuilt in 1874-75, and is a large well-arranged edifice. There are generally about 450 inmates. The Girls' Industrial School was originally in Rottenrow, but has now been transferred to buildings at Maryhill. The number of girls in it is on an average about 200. About 75 per cent. of both boys and girls

are found to do well after leaving. The income and expenditure of both institutions amount to about £10,000 per annum. The Day Industrial School is in Green Street. Since the institution of these schools, there has been a gradual decrease in the number of juvenile offenders and destitute children dealt with by the police. In 1881-82 the income of the Commissioners under the Act of 1878 was £9833, 15s. 7d., and the expenditure £9233, 10s. 11d.

Parishes and Parochial Affairs.—The whole of Glasgow on the N side of the Clyde, with a considerable landward tract around it, formed at the time of the Reformation only one parish, though the cathedral was in 1588 made a collegiate charge. In 1592 the church of St Mary and St Anne, now the Trongate, was repaired and a third minister was added. In 1595 a fourth was added, who officiated in the crypt of the cathedral known as the Laigh Kirk; and in 1596 the landward portion above alluded to was set apart for this last minister as a separate parish, and was called the Barony. This quadruple division of parishes lasted till 1701, when other two were added, and thereafter divisions still went on till the original city parish of the High Church had been divided into the ten parishes of Inner High or St Mungo's, the Outer High or St Paul's, St Andrew's, St David's or Ramshorn, St Enoch's, St George's, St James', St John's, St Mary's or Tron, and Blackfriars or College, which constitute what are now known as the City Churches and City parishes, the maintenance of which costs the city about £2200 a year, which is generally supposed to be provided from the common good, but it is just possible that if all the funds bequeathed of old to the corporation were thoroughly investigated, less of this sum than is imagined might be found to come from that source. Modern Glasgow is *quoad sacra* divided into a large number of parishes, as will be seen in the section on ecclesiastical affairs, but *quoad civilia* it is included almost entirely within the Barony, City, and Govan parishes. On the N side of the river, beginning at the E end, the parish of Shettleston extends along the river to the municipal boundary, from the river to Shettleston Sheddings, then on to Cumbarnauld Road and along Cumbarnauld Road. NW of this is the parish of Springburn, which extends from the line of Cumbarnauld Road and Duke Street, along the W side of the Necropolis, the E side of Sighthill Cemetery, and northwards by Keppochhill and Springburn. It contains three detached portions of the Barony, at Broomfield, Mile-End, and Milton. E of the municipal boundary at Shettleston Sheddings, bounded on the S by Great Eastern Road, and on the W by an irregular line drawn from Bluevale Road to Camlachie Foundry, is a detached portion of the Barony. Adjoining Springburn on the W is Maryhill, which is bounded on the S by the canal, from the E end of Garngad Road to near Napiershall. There the boundary turns to the W, crosses Garscube Road, and passes along Well Road, and SE to the junction of New City Road and Great Western Road; along which it runs as far as the Kelvin, where it turns NW following the line of the stream. The parish of Calton extends from the municipal boundary at the E, and adjoins Shettleston. Its limits are the municipal line from the river as far as Great Eastern Road; then along this road to Crownpoint Street, along Crownpoint Road, Abercrombie Street, Millroad Street, King Street, in an irregular line to Great Hamilton Street, along which it runs irregularly till it reaches the edge of the Green at the washing-house. It then proceeds by Greenhead Street, and New Hall Terrace, to the river, which is the boundary back to the original starting point. The City parish follows this line reversed, from Newhall Terrace, to the corner of Great Eastern Road near Camlachie Foundry, then goes irregularly to a point in Duke Street, near the corner of Bluevale Street, along Duke Street to John Knox Street then along Wright Street, and from that in an irregular line N to the canal. The boundary turns along the canal to a point opposite the old fever hospital, and thence back in an irregular line

to the corner of Castle Street and Garngad Hill, then along Castle Street, Gleebe Street, Albert Street, and behind St Mungo Street to Stirling Road, along which it passes to St James' Road, and along St James' Road to M'Auslan Street, then along it to Parliamentary Road; from this it proceeds in an irregular line down West Nile Street to Argyle Street, along which it turns westward to a point midway between M'Alpino Street and Washington Street, where it turns straight down to the river, and back along the river to the SE corner of the Green. The SE boundary of the main part of the Barony is the line just given from the point on the canal opposite the old fever hospital to the point on the river, midway between M'Alpino Street and Washington Street, from that the line follows the river down to the shipbuilding yard at the E side of the mouth of the Kelvin. It passes along the E and N sides of the yard to the river Kelvin, up which it turns to the Great Western Road, and then passes along Great Western Road by an irregular line passing from the corner of Scotia Street and New City Road to the corner of Cowcaddens, and then along Ann Street to the canal. Between this line from the junction of New City Road and the canal is a detached portion of the City parish, measuring 7 furlongs by 3, and a detached portion of the Barony, measuring 3 by 1½ furlongs E of New City Road at Hophill Street. From the line of the Kelvin the parish of Govan sweeps W and S, crossing the river and extending up the S side as far as Malls Mire Burn, beyond which is the parish of Rutherglen. Shawlands and Pollokshaws are in the parish of Eastwood, and Queen's Park and Crosshill in that of Cathcart, which are still farther S.

The Parochial Boards for the city are the City, the Barony, and Govan Combination, the amounts received by which were in 1881 respectively, £154,257, 19s. 11½d. from assessments, and £31,372, 16s. 8d. from other sources. The City Parochial Board consists of 5 representatives from each of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th wards of the city; 4 members nominated by the magistrates, and 4 members nominated by kirk-sessions. Some sort of poor-rate must have been levied in Glasgow from 1595, for we find that in that year a committee of the general kirk-session was appointed to consider who were able to contribute for the relief of the poor, and in 1638 we find that the poor had, during the sitting of the General Assembly, been kept off the streets, an arrangement which so delighted the magistrates, that they determined that the inhabitants should be stented or taxed for the purpose of keeping them always off the street (as beggars presumably), and maintaining them in their houses, and this plan was carried out, for in 1639 all who had not paid were to have their goods seized to double the value, and were to have their names proclaimed in church; and in 1697 it was further determined to augment the assessment by church-door collections. In 1774, however, the kirk-session found they were no longer equal to the demands made on them, and on this being intimated to the council, the latter appointed 15 assessors who were to impose a rate to produce £1305, 10s. 10½d., and this board was the forerunner of parochial boards. The first poorhouse that existed in the city was erected in 1733 on a site in Clyde Street, near the present St Andrew's Roman Catholic Church. It was built at the joint expense of the Town Council, General Session, Merchants' House, and Trades' House. It was meant for 152 inmates according to M'Ure, who declares that it was finer than any other hospital in the world except Heriot's Hospital in Edinburgh. The present City Poorhouse or Town's Hospital is an irregularly disposed pile of buildings near the W end of Parliamentary Road. It was originally built for the Royal Linnatic Asylum, but passed by sale to the City Parish Parochial Board in 1843 for £15,000, when the Asylum was removed to Gartnavel. The main buildings are a spacious octagonal structure with four radiating wings and a central dome. There is accommodation for 1587 inmates, and it contains on an average about 1000 paupers, of whom about $\frac{1}{4}$ are

generally lunatics. It is exclusively for the use of the City parish.

The Barony Parochial Board consists of 7 ratepayers from the 1st ward, 6 from the 2d, 5 from the 3d, and 3 from the 4th; 4 members of Barony kirk-session, and 4 commissioners of supply. The poorhouse is a handsome block arranged round two quadrangles, and with two projecting wings and detached governor's house and outbuildings. It is at Barnhill near Springburn, NE of Glasgow, stands within extensive grounds, and has accommodation for 1348 inmates, and contains on an average 1100 paupers. The lunatic asylum for the Barony parish is an extensive range of buildings recently erected at Lenzie, on the N side of, and close to the North British line near Lenzie Junction station.

The Govan Combination Parochial Board consists of 5 representatives from the eastern district, 4 from the central district, 6 from the western district, 5 from the Govan district, 5 from the Partick district, 4 from Govan kirk-session, and 4 from Gorbals kirk-session. The poorhouse was originally in the old cavalry barracks in Gorbals, but was removed in 1872 to new buildings at Merryflat on the Renfrew Road, SE of Govan, under which it is noticed.

Registration.—For registration purposes, Glasgow is now divided into 14 registration districts. Prior to 1875 there were 10, viz.:—Central, High Church, Bridgeton, Calton, Clyde, Blythswood, Milton, Anderston, Tradeston, Hutchesontown; but in that year they were rearranged, and the district divided into the Bridgeton, Camlachie, Deunistoun, Calton, Blackfriars, St Rollox, Blythswood, Milton, Kelvin, Anderston, Hutchesontown, Tradeston, Gorbals, and Kinning Park districts. The population in these separately will be found in a subsequent section. The registrars are appointed by the town council.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—*Established Churches.*—The early division of Glasgow ecclesiastically has been noticed in the last section, and since the division there mentioned many divisions into *quoad sacra* parishes have taken place in City, Barony, and Govan parishes, as well as in Calton and the parts of Springburn and Maryhill adjoining the city, till there are now in the city and suburbs 66 charges and 18 mission churches, a number of which are at present in course of conversion into separate charges. The original City parish, which comprised 988'624 acres, has now been carved into the Inner High, the Robertson Memorial, St Paul's, St James', St George's, St Andrew's, St David's, St Enoch's, St John's, Tron (St Mary's), Blackfriars (College), St Peter's, Chalmers' Memorial, and Bridgegate *quoad sacra* parishes; while St George's-in-the-Fields is in the detached portion of the City parish on the SW. Macleod and Martyrs' have been formed partly from the City parish and partly from Barony. Barony itself, which comprised 3295'612 acres, has been broken up into Barony (attached to the church), Kelvinhaugh, Sandyford, Park, St Vincent's, Anderston, St Mark's, St Matthew's, Blythswood, St Stephen's, Milton, Port Dundas, St Columba's (all in the part W of the City parish), and Blnevale and Parkhead (in the detached portion E of the City parish). Govan has been split up into Govan (proper), Hillhead, Partick, St Mary's (Partick), Dean Park, Bellahouston, Plantation, Kinning Park, Maxwell, Pollokshields, Kingston, Govanhill, Abbotsford, Lauricston, Gorbals, Hutchesontown, and St Bernard's. The parish of Queen's Park to the S has been formed partly from Govan, but mostly from Cathcart. Calton, SE of the City parish, has been divided into Calton (proper), St Luke's, Newlands, Greenhead, Barrowfield, Bridgeton, Newhall, and St Thomas. Springburn has had cut off from its SW corner the parishes of Wellpark and Townhead.

The Cathedral.—The parent church of Glasgow, the cathedral, is particularly interesting as being, along with the churches at Kirkwall and Old Aberdeen, one of the few perfect examples of early architecture which the zeal of the Reformers and the more praiseworthy, but

equally objectionable, zeal of the early restorers of the present century have left for us in anything like the original condition. Like all cathedral churches the form is that of a Latin cross, with nave, aisles, transepts, choir, lady-chapel, crypt, and chapter-house. Here the outline has rather an unwonted bareness arising from the fact that the transepts, owing to the non-completion of the original design, project but so slightly beyond the aisles that the long straight sweep of the side walls is hardly broken by them at all. That they were intended to project farther is evident from the Blackadder crypt, which would have afforded support to a S transept. The style is Early English, and all competent authorities are agreed that the building is a very fine example of that period. The best views of the exterior are to be had from the SE corner and from the Bridge of Sighs leading to the Necropolis. The entire length of the building is 319 feet, the breadth 63 feet, and the height 90 feet; while at the junction of the nave and transepts a massive square tower with octagonal spire rises to a height of 225 feet. This central tower measures 30 feet each way in the basement, and rises about 30 feet above the lofty roof of the nave and choir. It presents a four-light window on each of its faces, and terminates in a balustrade with pinnacles at the corners, while the spire rises in four successive stages, with ornamental bands between. The aisles are narrow but lofty, and have a row of windows with double mullions. The clerestory windows are much the same, but have not all double mullions. Over the principal doorway at the W end is the great western window, with four openings separated by beautifully carved mullions, and the great windows of the N and S transepts are much the same. There are massive buttresses all round. On the wall above the spaces between is a line of gorgoils, each showing a monstrous mouth, with a grotesque face sculptured on the under side. However bare may be the look of the exterior all idea of such a feeling vanishes at once on reaching the interior, and taking in at one glance the whole majestic sweep of the nave, which is 155 feet in length, 30 in breadth between the columns, and 90 high. On each side is a series of seven elegant, but massive, clustered columns supporting the triforium, and above this is a row of clerestory windows. At the intersection of the nave, transepts, and choir are four pillars supporting the arches of the tower, and from the angles groins spring towards the centre, leaving there, however, a circular opening for the purpose of raising heavy materials or bells to the upper part of the tower. Up till 1835 a partition wall of rough masonry, constructed in 1648, cut the nave in two from N to S, and the western section was fitted up as a church for the congregation of the Outer High parish. This was, however, removed, together with the fittings of the church, on the erection of the new church of St Paul's, and the nave is now once more to be seen in all its original grandeur. At the E end of the nave beneath the arches supporting the tower is a richly carved roodscreen separating the nave and choir. On either side are niches and flights of steps with carved balustrade leading to the crypt. In the centre is a low elliptic-arched doorway, through which a flight of steps leads to the higher level of the choir, which is 127 feet long, 30 wide between the columns, and about 80 high. On each side are five arches supported on clustered pillars, with beautiful and richly carved capitals with the usual foliage designs, and each differing from all the others. In the restoration operations carried out previous to 1856, this portion of the building was judiciously and successfully altered. The old unseemly seats and galleries were removed, and their place supplied by richly-carved oak fittings in the modern cathedral style; and a fine pulpit constructed from the old oak beams of the roof now occupies the site of the high altar. The floor is executed in tessellated tile-work. During the restoration operations the grave of one of the old bishops was found near the site of the high altar. The remains, which were possibly those of Bishop Joceline,

had been wrapped in a cloth embroidered with gold, some of which still adhered to the bones.

At the E end of the choir is the Lady chapel, which is one of the most beautiful parts of the building. Externally it is a low flat-roofed building resting on the eastern part of the crypt. Internally there is a profusion of elaborate ornament, while the columns consist of clusters of slender and graceful shafts, with richly carved and beautiful capitals. It contains a monument to the Protestant Archbishop Law (1615-32). Opening from the N side of the Lady chapel is the chapter-house. It also rests on the crypt, but it is crowned by a high-pitched roof. The interior is 28 feet square, with the roof supported by a central pillar, on which are the arms of the founder, Bishop Lauder (1408-1425). The floor is now laid with tessellated tile-work, and all round are oak seats. Beneath the buildings just described is a series of magnificent crypts, forming in themselves a beautiful and perfect structure. These, which vary very much in height, extend beneath the choir, the Lady chapel, the chapter-house, and beyond the S transept. The portion under the first two is known as Joceline's crypt, that under the chapter-house as Lauder's crypt, and that under the unfinished S transept as Blackadder's crypt. The latter has the roof supported by three richly clustered columns with fine capitals, and exhibits some of the best work in the whole cathedral, while all three show such solidity of construction, such richness of groining, and such beauty of detail in the pillars and varied capitals, as render them artistically of the highest value, and the finest thing of the kind in the kingdom. The crypt known as Blackadder's, under the S transept, ought more properly to be called Fergus' aisle or crypt, for it seems to have been dedicated to the Fergus whose body St Mungo brought with him to Cathures; Mr Macgeorge having pointed out that on a stone in the roof over the entrance is carved a rude representation of the dead saint extended on a vehicle, and beside it the inscription cut in long Gothic letters, 'this is the ile of car fergus.' At the E end of Joceline's crypt on a raised platform is a tomb with headless and handless recumbent effigy, which tradition, without the slightest grounds, indicates as the tomb of St Mungo himself. There are also two stone coffins, one of them with a shamrock round the margin, dug up within the building, and believed to be as old as the 6th century. In the SE corner is a well 24 feet deep, and with 3 to 4 feet of water in it, known as St Mungo's Well. It was supposed to possess special healing qualities. Originally a place of sepulture, the crypt became after the Reformation, as we have already seen, the church of the Barony parish, and from that time till the beginning of the present century it was one of the most extraordinary places of worship in the country. Sir Walter Scott in *Rob Roy* makes it the meeting-place of the outlaw himself and Francis Osbaldistone. 'We entered,' he makes Francis say, 'a small, low-arched door, secured by a wicket, which a grave-looking person seemed on the point of closing, and descended several steps as if into the funeral vaults beneath the church. It was even so; for in these subterranean precincts—why chosen for such a purpose I know not—was established a very singular place of worship. Conceive an extensive range of low-browed, dark, and twilight vaults, such as are used for sepulchres in other countries, and had long been dedicated to the same purpose in this, a portion of which was seated with pews and used as a church. The part of the vaults thus occupied, though capable of containing a congregation of many hundreds, bore a small proportion to the darker and more extensive caverns which yawned around what may be termed the inhabited space. In those waste regions of oblivion, dusky banners and tattered escutcheons indicated the graves of those who were doubtless "princes in Israel." . . . Surrounded by these receptacles of the last remains of mortality, I found a numerous congregation engaged in the act of prayer.' After the erection of a separate church for the Barony congregation in 1801 the crypts again became a place of burial, and acquired such

an unsightly condition, that the shafts of the fine columns were covered to a depth of 5 feet by the accumulation of *débris*, while the walls were daubed over with marks of grief—a state of matters which lasted till about 1835.

After the restoration operations had been completed in 1856, a proposal was made to fill the windows of the cathedral with stained glass, and this was taken up so readily by a large and influential body of subscribers that in 1859 the first window was placed in the church, and in 1864 all the windows were filled except those in the clerestory, and that, too, has now been partially accomplished. In all there are 113 windows thus filled—44 in the nave, transepts, choir, and Lady chapel, 14 in the clerestory, 7 in the chapter-house, 27 in Joceline's crypt, 12 in Lauder's crypt, and 9 in Blackadder's crypt. The great E window was furnished by the Queen, the great W window by the Bairds of Gartsherrie, and the N and S transept windows by respectively the late Duke of Hamilton and Mrs Cecilia Douglas of Orbiston. These represent in order (1.) the four Evangelists; (2.) the giving of the Law; the entrance into the Promised Land; the dedication of the Temple, and the captivity of Babylon; (3.) the prophets Moses, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Malachi, and John the Baptist; (4.) in the lower divisions Noah issuing from the Ark, the gathering of manna, Melchisedec offering bread and wine, Isaac ascending Mount Moriah with the wood of sacrifice, and the priest offering the first fruits; and, in the corresponding compartments above, Christ baptised, Christ the true bread from heaven, Christ instituting the Sacrament, Christ bearing His cross to Calvary, and Christ rising from the dead. The other windows have been contributed by various donors, whose names are inscribed on them. The windows in the nave beginning at the NW angle contain a series of Old Testament characters in chronological order; the choir, illustrative of the parables and precepts of Christ; the Lady chapel, the apostles; the chapter-house, acts of charity and mercy; Joceline's crypt and Blackadder's crypt, various scriptural incidents mainly relating to the life of Christ; and two showing King Rhydderech, St Mungo, and St Columba, and Archbishops Boyd, Burnet, and Paterson; while Lauder's crypt has a series of representations of angels bearing emblems of Christ and the Evangelists. A large number of the windows have been executed at the royal glass-painting factory at Munich, but a few have been executed in London and Edinburgh. The fine organ was made in London, and was erected in 1880, having been presented by the minister of the church, the Rev. Dr Burns.

In dealing with the bishops in the historical section, notice has already been taken of the early history of the cathedral. Mr Honeyman, in his *Age of Glasgow Cathedral*, is of opinion that the only portion of the building of 1197 is a small pillar and part of the vaulting in the SW corner of the crypt, and the probability is that the present building was commenced by Bishop Bondington (1233-58), in whose time the crypt and choir were completed. The building was still unfinished in 1277, in Wyschard's time, and the erection of the steeple was begun by Bishop Lauder, and continued and probably completed by Bishop Cameron. The date of the nave cannot be determined, but it was probably built subsequently to the crypt and choir. At the NW end of the nave there was formerly a massive and imposing square tower 120 feet high, and having on each side near the top two fine windows, with rounded arches, and also some grotesque sculptures now lying in the crypt. At the SW corner was another erection not carried up into a tower but finished with gables. It was called the consistory house, and was probably of the same date as the tower opposite, the lower stage of which Mr Billings regarded as forming, along with the W door of the nave, the oldest part of the whole building. The consistory house was picturesque and interesting, but, this notwithstanding, and though both it and the tower were in a perfect state of preservation, they were in 1854 removed by order of Her Majesty's

First Commissioner of Works as excrescences on the original building—a removal which, notwithstanding all that has been alleged to the contrary, must, we fear, be regarded as an act of great barbarity and vandalism. The buildings were old enough and intimately enough associated with the history and original design of the cathedral to have inspired greater reverence, and, besides, Mr Macgeorge asserts, and probably rightly, that ‘the tower was really essential to the proper balance of the structure.’

Soon after the Reformation the cathedral was ‘purged’ of all its altars, images, and other appendages that might remind the people of the old ritual and worship; and so zealous or rather furious were the Reformers in this work of purification, that they also swept away all the monuments which had been erected not only to patriotic prelates, but to eminent laymen, with the single exception of the tomb of the Stewarts of Minto, a family which had supplied provosts and magistrates to the city through several generations. Though this insane destruction was not altogether the work of a rabble glorying in mischief under any pretext, it is but fair to state that the government, in issuing an order for the destruction of all ‘monuments of idolatry,’ strongly enjoined the preservation of the buildings themselves, as will be seen from the order:

‘To the Magistrates of Burghs.

‘Our traist freinds, after maist hearty commendacion, we pray ye fail not to pass incontinent to the Kirk [of Glasgow or other such edifice as might require attention] and tak down the hail images thereof, and bring furth to the kirkyard, and burn them openly. And siclyke cast down the alteris, and purge the kirk of all kynd of monuments of idolatry. And this ye fail not to do as ye will do us singular empires; and so committis you to the protection of God.

(Signed) ‘AR. ARGYLE.
‘JAMES STUART.
‘RUTHVEN.

‘From Edinburgh the xii of August, 1560.

‘Fail not bot ye tak guid heyd that neither the dasks, windocks, nor durris be ony ways hurt or broken, either glassin work or iron work.’

Though the occurrence of such an important part of the mandate in a postscript might perhaps be considered as a little significant, yet it was probably the desire of the Lords of the Congregation at this time that the work of demolition should go a certain length, and no farther; but they had raised a spirit which they could not lay again, and the harangues of any furious preacher were received with much greater acceptance than the comparatively moderate injunctions of the civil rulers. The more ardent among the Reformers were not content with a partial demolition, and they resolved that every trace of the Romish superstition should be swept away at the expense of those magnificent structures which had been long the pride and glory of the land. An act was accordingly passed in 1574 by the Estates, at the instigation of the Assembly, authorising a still further purification or dismantling of those churches which had hitherto escaped, and ‘thereupon,’ says Spottiswoode, ‘ensued a pitiful devastation of churches and church buildings throughout all parts of the realm, for every one made bold to put to their hands—the meaner sort imitating the ensample of the greater, and those who were in authority. No difference was made, but all the churches either defaced or pulled to the ground. The holy vessels, and whatsoever else men could make gain of, as timber, lead, and bells, were put up to sale. The very sepulchres of the dead were not spared. The registers of the church and bibliothèques cast into the fire. In a word, all was ruined; and what had escaped in the time of the first tumult did now undergo the common calamity, which was so much the worse, that the violences committed at this time were coloured with the warrant of public authority. Some ill-advised preachers did likewise animate people in these their barbarous proceedings crying out—“That the places where idols had been worshipped, ought, by the law of God, to be destroyed,

and that the sparing of them was the reserving of things execrable.”’ The execution of the above-mentioned act for the West was committed to the Earls of Arran, Argyll, and Glencairn, and they, at the intercession of the inhabitants of Glasgow, had spared the cathedral, but Andrew Melvil, acting with more zeal than discretion, kept urging the magistrates to pull the building down and build three churches with the materials. They at length acceded to his request, and the narrow escape of the cathedral in 1579 is thus told by Spottiswoode: ‘In Glasgow the next spring there happened a little disturbance by this occasion. The magistrates of the city, by the earnest dealing of Mr Andrew Melvil and other ministers, had condescended to demolish the cathedral, and build with the materials thereof some little churches in other parts for the ease of the citizens. Divers reasons were given for it; such as the resort of superstitious people to do their devotion in that place; the huge vastness of the church, and that the voice of a preacher could not be heard by the multitudes that convened to sermon; the more commodious service of the people; and the removing of that idolatrous monument (so they called it), which was, of all the cathedrals of the country, only left unruined and in a possibility to be repaired. To do this work a number of quarriers, masous, and other workmen was conduced, and the day assigned when it should take beginning. Intimation being given thereof, and the workmen by sound of drum warued to go unto their work, the crafts of the city in a tumult took armes, swearing with many oathes that he who did cast down the first stone, should be buried under it. Neither could they be pacified till the workmen were discharged by the magistrates. A complaint was hereupon made, and the principals cited before the council for insurrection, when the king, not as then thirteen years of age, taking the protection of the crafts, did allow the opposition they had made, and inhibited the ministers (for they were the complainers) to meddle any more in that businesse, saying, “That too many churches had been already destroyed, and that he would not tolerate more abuses of that kind.”’ The truth of this statement has been questioned, as no entry regarding the intended destruction of the cathedral stands in the council minutes of the day, and because no other historian mentions the affair. It may be presumed, however, that there were good reasons why no notice of the destructive resolution of the magistrates, and of the events which followed, should be placed on the records; and further Spottiswoode is a trustworthy chronicler, and the tradition has been one of almost universal acceptance in Glasgow for nearly three centuries. The details may be slightly inaccurate, but the main fact of the great peril to the cathedral and of its rescue by the crafts, seem to be worthy of all credit. There is indeed reason to believe that the silence may arise from the consent of the council having been passive rather than active, and that Captain Crawford of Jordanhill, then Provost of Glasgow, and the other magistrates yielded even thus far with considerable reluctance, and only that they might clear themselves from any imputation of having an undue tenderness for the memorials of Popery. Newte, in his *Tour in England and Scotland* (1791), goes farther, and says that the chief magistrate remonstrated and said, ‘I am for pulling down the High Church, but not till we have first built a new one.’ The respect that the greater part of the citizens bore to it, is evidenced by the provost and council having in 1574 met with the deacons of the crafts and others to consider the ruinous condition of the cathedral, ‘through taking away of the leid sclait and wther grayth thair of in their trublis tyme hygane, sua that sick an greit monument will all uterlie fall doue and dekey without it he remedit, and hecaus the helping thair of is so greit . . . all in one voce has consentit to ane taxt and imposition of twa hundredth pundis money to be taxt and payit be the tounschip and fremen thair of for helping to repair the said kirk and haldyng it wattirfast.’ In *Rob Roy* Sir Walter Scott gives a slightly different but decidedly picturesque account of the incident:

'Ay!' says Andrew Fairservice, 'it's a braw kirk—nane o' your whigmaleries, and curliwurlies, and open steek hems about it—a' solid, weel-jointed mason-wark, that will stand as lang as the world, keep hands and gunpowther aff it. It had amaisa a douncome langsyne at the Reformation, when they pu'd down the kirks of St Andrews and Perth and thereawa', to cleanse them o' papery, and idolatry, and image worship and surplices, and siclike rags o' the muckle huro that sitteth on seven hills, as if ane wasna braid enuech for her auld hinder end. Sae the commons o' Renfrew, and of the Barony and the Gorbals, and a' about, they behaved to come into Glasgow, ae fair morning, to try their hands in purging the High Kirk of Papish nick-nackets. But the townsman of Glasgow, they were feared their auld edifice might slip the girths in gaun through siccan rough playis, sae they rang the common bell, and assembled the train-bands wi' tuck o' drum. By good luck, the worthy James Rabat was Dean o' Guild* that year (and a guid mason he was himsell, made him the keener to keep up the auld biggin'); and the trades assembled and offered downright battle to the commons, rather than their kirk should comp the crans, as others had done elsewhere. It wasna for love o' Papery—na na—nane could ever say that o' the trades o' Glasgow. Sae they sue cam to an agreement to tak a' the idolatrous statues o' saints (sorrow be on them) out o' their neuks. And sae the bits o' stane idols were broken in pieces by Scripture warrant and flung into the Molendinar Burn, and the auld kirk stood as crouse as a cat when the flaes are kaimed aff her, and a' body was alike pleased.'

The repairs continued to occupy the attention of the council from time to time during the rest of the 16th and the early part of the 17th centuries, and the minutes on the subject are numerous, and, before the meeting of the General Assembly in 1638, considerable repairs and improvements were actually made by them, while some of the Protestant archbishops seem to have also, out of their scanty revenues, done what they could; but the building remained in a very dilapidated condition till 1829, when Dr Clelland called attention to its state, and a subscription was started for the repair of the nave. It was in some way interrupted, and nothing more was done till 1854, when the Commissiouners of Woods and Forests took up the matter, and under their care the restoration was, by 1856, completely effected, in a manner which—excepting for the removal of the W tower and the consistory house—is worthy of the highest praise. The building is the property of the Crown, but the corporation draw the seat-rents of the High Church—it being one of the ten city churches,—and they have also the care of the churchyard. There are several bells in the tower, and the largest one has an inscription somewhat worthy of notice: 'In the year of grace 1594, Marcus Knox, a merchant in Glasgow, zealous for the interest of the reformed religion, caused me to be fabricated in Holland for the use of his fellow-citizens of Glasgow, and placed me with solemnity in the tower of their cathedral. My function was announced by the impress on my bosom (*Me audito venias doctrinam sanctam ut discas*), and I was taught to proclaim the hours of unheeded time. One hundred and ninety-five years had I sounded these awful warnings, when I was broken by the hands of inconsiderate and unskilful men. In the year 1790 I was cast into the furnace, refounded at London, and returned to my sacred vocation. Reader, thou also shalt know a resurrection: may it be unto eternal life!'

In the interior, on the lower part of the walls, there are monuments principally to military men connected with the neighbourhood. One is a memorial to the officers and men of the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders who fell during the Crimean campaign. Over it are placed the old colours of the regiment, presented to it by the first Duke of Wellington. Another marble is inscribed to the officers and men of the 71st Highlanders who fell on the NW frontier of India in 1863. A bronze tablet with surmounting ornament is in memory of

Lieutenant R. Anderson, who was treacherously captured while in command of a party escorting a flag of truce, and cruelly put to death by the Chinese in 1860. In the NE corner of the nave is a marble bust of Dr Chrystal, rector of Glasgow Grammar School, who died in 1830. On the S side of the nave is the memorial brass of the Stewarts of Minto—one of the oldest brasses in Scotland. In the churchyard outside are a number of curious stones. The oldest is said to date from 1223 and the next from 1383. On the E side of the SE entrance is the tomb of Thomas Hutcheson, one of the founders of Hutcheson's Hospital. The monument dates from 1670, but was restored in 1857. On the opposite side of the doorway is a recessed tomb dedicated to the founder of the Baillie Trust, who died in 1873. Rudely scratched on the wall near the N transept is a representation of a gallows, with a ladder leading up to it, and a figure dangling from it, and the date 1769. It marks the 'malefactors burying-ground,' which was directly opposite. The monument of Dr Peter Low, the founder of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, is near the SW corner of the ground. It bears date 1612, and has the following curious inscription:—

'Stay, passenger, and view this stone,
For under it lyes such a one
Who cured many whill he lived,
So gracious he no man grieved,
Zea when his phisicks force oft fayled,
His pleasant purpose then prevailed;
For of his God he gott the grace
To live in mirth and dye in peace.
Heaven has his soul, his corps this stone.
Sygh, passinger, and so be gone.'

And beneath:—

'Ah me, I gravell am and dust,
And to the grave deshend I most;
O painted peice of liveing clay,
Man, be not proud of thy short day.'

On another belonging to the Hamiltons of Holmhead with the date 1616, the following tribute is paid to a wife:—

'Yee gazers on this trophie of a tomb,
Send out ane grone for want of her whose life
Once born of earth, and now lies in earth's womb,
Liv'd long a virgin, then a spotless wyfe,
Here lyes enclosed man's griefe, earth's loss, friends' paine,
Religion's lampe, virtue's light, heaven's gaine,
Dumb senseless statue of some lyfeless stones,
Rear'd up for memorie of a blessed soule.
Thou holds but Adam, Adam's blood bemones
Her loss, she's fled, none can her joys controule.
O happy thou, for zeale and christian love,
On earth beloved, and now in heaven above.'

Other Established Churches.—St Paul's Church, built in 1835-36 for the congregation of St Paul's or the Outer High parish, which formerly worshipped in the nave of the cathedral, is in High John Street. It is a plain building with a belfry. Blackfriars or College Church stood on the E side of High Street, close to the S side of the old University buildings. It was a quaint edifice, built in 1699, on the site of the previous Gothic building (already described), which was destroyed by lightning in 1688. When this site had to be abandoned to the Union railway, the new church was erected in Wester Craigs Street in 1876-77. The steeple of the old church was at one time used as a prison. St Mary's or the Tron Church stands on the S side of the Trongate behind the Tron steeple, and is on the site of the old church of St Mary's already described. After the Reformation the latter building fell into disrepair, but was in 1592 ordered to be set to rights, and from that date till 1793, when it was destroyed by fire, it was in use as a place of worship. The present plain structure was erected in 1794, and the pulpit was from 1815 till 1819 occupied by Dr Chalmers. St David's or the Ramshorn Church is on the N side of Ingram Street. It is cruciform in shape, has a massive square pinnae tower, 120 feet high, and is a good example of florid Perpendicular Gothic. The name Ramshorn is taken from the

* An anachronism. There was no Dean of Guild till 1605.

old name of the lands, and is traditionally derived from a miraculous incident connected with St Mungo. A sheep belonging to the Saint's flock having been carried off and killed by some robbers, one of them found his hand permanently encumbered with the head of the animal, and he had to go to St Mungo and confess his crime before he could get rid of his uncomfortable burden, and the lands where the incident took place received the name of 'Ramys Horne.' The first St David's Church—which was then the fifth in Glasgow—was built in 1724 on the same site as the present edifice, which was erected in 1824. St Andrew's Church stands in the centre of St Andrews Square, and was built in 1756. With the exception of the tower, it presents a general resemblance to the church of St Martiu's-in-the-Fields in London, and has a hexastyle composite portico, with the city arms sculptured on the tympanum of the pediment. The tower has three stages, and is crowned with a cupolar spire. St Enoch's Church stands at the S end of St Enoch's Square. The chapel in this quarter, dedicated to St Thenew, has been already noticed. The first Presbyterian church, of which the small but elegant steeple still remains, was erected here in 1780-1782, and was in 1827 replaced by the present building. St George's Church is in St George's Place, on the W side of Buchanan Street, in a line with George Street and West George Street, and was erected in 1807. It is an oblong classic building, and has a steeple 162 feet high, of a rather peculiar design, there being four obelisk finials on the angles, while another surmounts the open cupular centre. The bell is about 3 feet in diameter, and is inscribed 'I to the church the people call, and to the grave I summon all, 1808.' It replaced a church erected in 1687, and called the Wynd Church, from the locality in which it was. This was pulled down as soon as St George's Church was finished. St John's Church is in Grame Street, opposite Macfarlane Street. It was erected in 1817-19 at a cost of about £9000, and the parish had for its first minister from 1819 to 1824 Dr Chalmers, who here inaugurated his celebrated movement in support of the opinion that it was the duty of each parish voluntarily to maintain its own poor. The building is Decorated Gothic, and it has a massive square tower with pinnacles. St James' Church is on the S side of Great Hamilton Street. It was built in 1816 as a Methodist Chapel, but when St James' parish was constituted in 1820 it became the parish church. It is a very plain building. The above-mentioned nine parish churches, along with the cathedral—which is the parish church of the Inner High parish—constitute the churches of the original divisions of the old City parish, and the whole are known as the ten city churches, and are under the charge of the town council. The total number of sittings in the whole of them is 11,617, and the income from the letting of these was, in 1881-82, £1654, 10s., while the payments for ministers' stipends amounted to £3800, the payment being £425 to each except Blackfriars, which received £400, and the cathedral, which receives the original teinds. Although the Barony was erected into a parish in 1599, and a minister had been appointed in 1595, the erection was made on the condition that the town was not to be 'burdenit with seaten or biggin of kirks, nor furnishing nae mae ministers, nor they hae already,' and so the congregation worshipped in the crypt of the cathedral, and had no separate church till 1798, when the present building was erected in Infirmary Square. While the parish is ecclesiastically second in importance only to the cathedral, the aspect of the church is ridiculous and ungainly in the highest degree. The Barony parish has had connected with it a number of eminent ministers, one of the earliest being the celebrated Zachary Boyd, and one of the later, the eloquent, genial, and warm-hearted Dr Norman Macleod, who died in 1872. Besides these there are the churches of Abbotsford, Anderston, Barrowfield, Bellahouston, Blackfriars, Blue Vale, Blythwood, Bridgegate, Bridgeton, Calton, St Thomas', Chalmers, Dean Park, Gorbals, Greenhead, Hutcheson-

town, Hillhead, Kelvinhaugh, Kingston, Kinning Park, Laurieston, Macleod, Martyrs', Maryhill, Maxwell, Milton, Newlands, Newhall, Park, Parkhead, Partick, and Partick St Mary's, Plantation, Pollokshields, Port Dundas, Queen's Park, Robertson Memorial, St Bernard's, St Columba's, St George's-in-the-Fields, St Luke's, St Mark's, St Matthew's, St Peter's, St Stephen's, St Vincent's, Sandyford, Shettleston, Springburn, Townhead, Well Park, and Whiteinch parishes. There are also the chapels of ease (gradually being converted into *quoad sacra* parishes) of Barony Mission; Woodside, in Park; of Dalmarnock and St Clement's, in Calton; of Crown Street, in Gorbals; of the Gaelic, Govanhill, Hyndland, Oatlands, and West Church, in Govan; East Park and Possil Park, in Maryhill; Gaelic or Garscube Mission, in St Columba's; Brownfield, in St George's; Hopehill Mission; St Luke's Mission Church, in St Luke's; Millerston, in Shettleston; Hogganfield, in Springburn; Townhead Mission and Cobden Street Church, in Townhead. Few of these call for particular comment, though many of them are very beautiful examples of different styles of Gothic architecture. The number of communicants in the whole of the Established churches in Glasgow, exclusive of Barony Mission, Hyndland, Govan West, Possil Park, Gaelic Mission, St Luke's Mission, Townhead Mission, and Townhead Cobden Street churches, for which there were then no returns, was, in 1881, 51,396, and the number of sittings about 150,000.

The Established Church Presbytery of Glasgow comprises all the above-mentioned parishes, and also the adjoining parishes of Banton, Cadder, Campsie, Carmunnock, Cathcart, Chryston, Cumbernauld, Eaglesham, Kilsyth, Kirkintilloch, and Kirkintilloch St Davids, Lenzie, Rutherglen, and West Rutherglen, and the mission stations of Bishopbriggs, Langside, Condorrat, and Eastfield (Rutherglen). The presbytery meets on the last Wednesday of March and the first Wednesday of January, February, May, June, August, September, October, November, and December, in the Tron Church.

The Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, which meets at Glasgow in April and at Irvine in October, comprises the Presbyteries of Ayr, Irvine, Paisley, Greenock, Hamilton, Lanark, Dumbarton, and Glasgow, which in 1881 included 328 charges and mission stations.

Free Churches.—The Free College church has been already noticed in connection with the Free Church divinity hall, beside which it stands. The most prominent of the others are St Andrew's, which is in North Hanover Street; St George's, in Elderslie Street, a quasi-cruciform structure; St John's, in George Street, opposite Anderson's College, which has a lofty and well-proportioned steeple, and is a good specimen of modern Gothic; St Matthew's, at the W end of Bath Street, a handsome church with a very good steeple; St Peter's, in Main Street, in the Blythwood district; Renfield, in Bath Street, E of St Matthew's, a decorated Gothic building with pierced octagonal spire; Tron, in Dundas Street; Kelvinside, in Hillhead, near the Botanic Gardens, which has a very fine steeple; Well Park, in Duke Street; Barony, an ambitious Norman edifice with a square tower; Anderston, in University Avenue, a fine Early English building, with a beautiful interior; Cowcaddens, in the Italian style; and Blochairn, at the junction of Garngad and Blochairn Roads; and connected with this denomination, there are also the Argye (Gaelic), Augustine, Barrowfield, Bridgegate, Bridgeton, Broomielaw, Buchanan Memorial, Campbell Street, Candlish Memorial, Chalmers', Cranston Hill, Cunningham, Dennistoun, Duke Street, East Park, Fairbairn, Finnieston, Gorbals (formerly the parish church), Great Hamilton Street, Hope Street, Hutchesontown, John Knox's, Kingston, Kinning Park, London Road, Lyon Street, Macdonald, Martyrs', Maryhill, Milton, North Woodside, Paisley Road, Pollokshields, Queen's Park, Renwick, Rose Street, St David's, St Enoch's, St George's Road, St James's, St Mark's, St Paul's, St Peter's, St Stephen's,

Sightlill, Stockwell, Tollcross, Trinity, Union, Victoria, West, Westbourne, Whitevale, Wynd, Young Street, Hillhead, Millerston, Partick, Partick Downvale, and Partick High, Shottleston, and Whiteinch churches. There are also mission churches at Eaglesham, Partick (Gaelic), and Possil Park. The number of members in all these churches, exclusive of Eaglesham and Possil Park missions, was, in 1881, 31,819, and the number of sittings about 90,000.

The Free Church Presbytery of Glasgow comprises all the above churches, and also those at Bishopbriggs, Busby, Campsie, Cathcart, Chryston, Cumbernauld, Govan, Govan St Columba's, and Govan St Mary's, Kilsyth, Kirkintilloch St Andrew's, and Kirkintilloch St David's, Rutherglen, and Rutherglen East. The presbytery meets on the first Wednesday of the month at Holmhead Street, in the presbytery house attached to St Mary's (Free Tron) Church.

The Free Church Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, which meets at Glasgow on the second Tuesday of April and October, comprises the presbyteries of Ayr, Irvine, Paisley, Hamilton, Lanark, Dumbarton, and Glasgow, and in 1881 included 247 charges and mission stations.

United Presbyterian Churches.—Albert Street church is a French Gothic building, with medallions of Knox, Ebenezer Erskine, and Dr Chalmers on the front gable. Anderston church, built in 1839, is in the E end of Anderston. It is a plain Italian building, and superseded a previous building erected in 1769 by the first Relief congregation in Glasgow. Greyfriars' Church is on the E side of North Albion Street, and is a handsome edifice with a Grecian portico. It superseded a previous church in Shuttle Street, built in 1740 by the first Secession congregation in Glasgow. John Street church stands at the corner of John Street and Cochran Street. It has a handsome Ionic colonnade, and superseded a Relief church built on the same site in 1798. Lansdowne Church, on the N side of the Great Western Road, is a cruciform Gothic building, with a spire rising to a height of 220 feet, of good design except for its excessive slenderness. It has a beautiful interior, and a number of stained glass memorial windows. Kelvingrove Church is at the S side of the Kelvingrove Park at the corner of Derby Street and Kelvingrove Street, and is a very handsome Gothic building. St Vincent Street church is on the S side of St Vincent Street at nearly the highest point, and cost about £15,000. It forms an imposing feature in the western views of the city, and has a lofty Egyptian cupola-capped tower. The style is partly Egyptian and partly Ionic. Woodlands Church is at the corner of Woodlands Road and Woodlands Street, and is one of the most handsome and tasteful Gothic churches in the city. It cost about £14,000, exclusive of the site. There is a well-proportioned and tasteful spire. Caledonia Road church is a Græco-Egyptian building, with a lofty campanile surmounted by a Latin Cross. Besides these there are also the Bath Street, Belhaven, Bellgrove, Berkeley Street, Burnbank, Calton, Cambridge Street, Campbell Street, Claremont, Cranstonhill, Cathedral Square, Dennistoun, Frederick Street, Gillespie, Greenhead, Henderson Memorial, Kent Road, London Road, Maryhill, Mordaut Street, Parkhead, Regent Place, Renfield Street, Rockvilla, St George's Road, St Rollox, Sandyford, Shamrock Street, Springburn, Sydney Place, Tollcross, Wellington Street, Whitevale, Partick Downhill, Partick East, and Partick Newton Place, and Whiteinch churches, as well as those at Camphill, Cumberland Street, Eglinton Street, Elgin Street, Erskine, Govanhill, Govan and Govan Greenfield, Hutchesontown, Ibrox, Langside Road, Mount Florida, Oatlands, Plantation, Pollokshaws, Pollokshields, Pollok Street, and Queen's Park. The total number of members of all these was, in 1881, 37,954, and there are about 100,000 sittings.

The U.P. Presbytery of Glasgow (North) meets at Greyfriars' Hall, Albion Street, on the second Tuesday of every month, and comprises all the churches mentioned above from Albert Street to Whiteinch church, with the

exception of Caledonia Road church. Besides these it also contains Airdrie Well Wynd, and Airdrie South Bridge Street, Baillieston, Bishopbriggs, Bothwell, Campsie, Coatbridge, Kirkintilloch, Lenzie, Lismore, Milngavie, New Kilpatrick, Oban, Portree, Springbank, Stornoway, Uddingston, and Better Hope (Demerara) churches, in all 63 congregations, of which 45 are connected with Glasgow. *The U.P. Presbytery of Glasgow (South)* meets on the first Tuesday of each month in the hall of the Elgin Street church. It includes all the churches mentioned above from Camphill to Queen's Park and also Caledonia Road church. It contains also Barrhead, Busby, Eaglesham, Rutherglen, Mearns, and Thornliebank churches, in all 25 congregations, of which 19 are connected with Glasgow.

The United Original Secession Church have three churches in Glasgow at Bedford Street, Laurieston; Main Street, off Argyle Street; and William Street, in Bridgeton. The presbytery of Glasgow includes these churches and also others at Kirkintilloch, Pollokshaws, and Shottsburn. The divinity hall is in Glasgow, and the session opens in the beginning of June. The synod meets at Glasgow in May. *The Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland* has one congregation in Nicholson Street, and this charge, along with those of Paisley, Penpont, and Whithorn, forms the presbytery of Glasgow. The synod meets in Glasgow early in May. There are also congregations of the *Free Presbyterian Church* (London Street), of the *Church of Christ* (Brown Street), of the *Old Scotch Independents* (Oswald Street), of the *Society of Friends* (North Portland Street), of the *John Knox Kirk of Scotland* (Margaret Street), of the *Free Gospel Church* (Charlotte Street), of the *Catholic Apostolic Church* (Catherine Street), and of the *Swedenborgians* or *New Jerusalem Church* (Cathedral Street), as well as two congregations of *Unitarians* (St Vincent Street and South St Mungo Street), a *Christadelphian Synagogue* (Sauchiehall Street), a deaf and dumb congregation, a Jewish synagogue (George Street), a seamen's chapel (Brown Street), and barracks in various parts of the town for the Salvation Army, which numbers strongly in all the poorer parts of the city, and has its headquarters in St Vincent's Place.

The United Evangelistic Hall is at the corner of Steel Street and James Morrison Street, the main front being to the former. It was erected in 1876-77 at a cost of about £13,000, provides accommodation in the area and galleries for over 2000 persons, and contains, besides, 3 large committee rooms, 2 rooms for workers, and other apartments.

Independent Churches.—There are in Glasgow twelve places of worship in connection with the Congregational Union. These are at Elgin Place, Ewing Place, Great Hamilton Street, Eglinton Street, City Road, Claremont Street (Trinity), Belgrove Street (Wardlaw), Park Grove, Bernard Street (Bridgeton), Overnewton (Immanuel), Commercial Road, and Parkhead. Elgin Place church, at the corner of Elgin Place and Bath Street, is a large and massive, but dignified and handsome, Ionic building, with a fine hexastyle portico. Claremont Street church is Decorated Gothic, with a square tower and a lofty octagonal spire. Most of the other churches are also good buildings.

Evangelical Union Churches.—There are in Glasgow in connection with this denomination congregations at Muslim Street, Bridgeton; Montrose Street; East Miller Street, Dennistoun; North Dundas Street; Moncur Street (Guthrie Memorial); West Street, Calton; Nelson Street, Tradeston; Cathcart Road, Govanhill; and Pitt Street (Ebenezer)—9 in all. The pulpit of the Dundas Street church is still occupied by the Rev. Dr Morison who originated the Union in 1843, when he quitted the Secession Church, in which he had formerly been a minister, his charge being at Kilmarnock. The Theological Hall of the body is also at Glasgow, and has a principal and professors of New Testament Exegesis, Systematic Theology, and Hebrew. The session begins in August.

Baptist Churches.—There are in Glasgow, in connection with the Baptist Union of Scotland, congregations at Adelaide Place, Bath Street; Cambridge Street; Canning Street; North Frederick Street; John Street; John Knox Street; Queen's Park; and the corner of Kirk Street and Buchanan Street—8 in all.

The Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship at the corner of John Street and Cochrane Street (St John's); Claremont Street; Gallowgate (St Thomas'); Cathcart Road; Paisley Road; Raglan Street, North Woodside Road; and Partick—7 in all. The Methodists rented a hall in Stockwell Street in 1779, and there John Wesley himself preached from time to time. The John Street church was built in 1854, the others since; and for the John Street congregation a new church was built in 1880 in Sauchiehall Street at a cost of £8200. There are also in the city two churches and a mission chapel connected with the *Church of England*, viz., St Jude's, Blythswood Square (a Græco-Egyptian building, the first minister of which was Robert Montgomery); St Silas, near the West End Park, and St Silas Mission Chapel in Hayburn Street, Partick.

The Episcopal Church in Scotland.—There are in Glasgow 9 Episcopal congregations, viz.,—St Andrew's at Willowacre, near the Green; Christ Church, at Mile-End; St John's in Anderston, in Dumbarton Road; St Luke's; St Mary's, Holyrood Crescent; St Ninian's, on the W side of Pollokshaws Road; St Paul's, in Buccleuch Street; All Saints, at Jordanhill; St James', at Springburn; and a mission chapel at Cowcaddens. St Andrew's, dating from 1750, is the oldest church of the Scottish Episcopal communion. Its altar, crucifix, and candlesticks are made of oak from Bishop Rae's 14th century bridge; and in the centre of the altar is the last piece of the high altar of Iona. St Mary's, on the N side of the Great Western Road, a little E of the bridge across the Kelvin, belongs to the Second Pointed style, and was built in 1870-71 after designs by Sir George Gilbert Scott. The estimated cost was £35,000, but the steeple, which is to be a massive square tower, with pinnacles and octagonal spire, is not yet built. The church consists of a nave (100 feet long), with aisles, transepts, and chancel, and has a fine interior, with some handsome memorial windows. None of the others call for particular notice. These churches are in the *United Diocese of Glasgow and Galloway*, which also contains the Episcopal churches at Ayr, Annan, Ardrossan, Baillieston, Castle-Douglas, Coatbridge, Dalbeattie, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Galashiels, Girvan, Gourrock, Greenock, Hamilton, Hawick, Helensburgh, Jedburgh, Johnstone, Kelso, Kilmarnock, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Largs, Lenzie, Melrose, Moffat, Newton, Paisley, Peebles, Port Glasgow, Selkirk, and West Linton, a mission station at Carlsdyke, private chapels at Colzium and Dolphininton, and domestic chaplains at Drumlanrig Castle; Ardgowan; Lamington Castle, Biggar; Penninghame, Coodham, and Ravenstone Castle.

Roman Catholic Churches.—The Roman Catholic Church has a strong following in Glasgow, in the poorer and particularly in the Irish quarters of the town. There are altogether the following 19 churches in Glasgow and the suburbs, with date of erection and number of sittings:—St Andrew's Pro-Cathedral (1816; 2500), in Great Clyde Street; St Alphonsus' (1846; 1000), in Great Hamilton Street; St John's (1846; 1700), in Portugal Street; St Joseph's (1850; 1200), in North Woodside Road; St Aloysius' (1866; 1000), at Garnethill; St Mary's (1842; 1700), in Abercromby Street; St Mungo's (1869; 1500), in Parson Street; St Patrick's (1850; 800), in Hill Street, Anderston; St Vincent's (1859; 1000), in Duke Street; St Francis' (1881; 1800), in Cumberland Street; Sacred Heart (1873), in Old Dalmarnock Road; Our Lady and St Margaret's (1874; 800), in Kinning Park; St Michael's (1876; 600), at Parkhead; St Peter's (1858; 650), at Partick; St Aloysius' (1856; 350), at Springburn; Immaculate Conception (1851; 900), at Maryhill; St Agnes, at Possil; St Paul's (1857; 450), at Shettleston; and St Mary Immaculate (1865; 800), at Pollokshaws. St

Andrew's Church is in Great Clyde Street, midway between Victoria Bridge and Glasgow Bridge. It superseded an old church built in the Gallowgate in 1797, and the first open place of Roman Catholic worship in the city subsequent to the Reformation. At the time of its erection it cost £13,000, but since 1871 a large sum of money has been spent in altering and improving it. The style is Decorated Gothic, and the building has a fine S front with a richly carved doorway and window, crocketed pinnacles, two graceful octagonal turrets, and, in a niche, a figure of St Andrew. St Mungo's was erected in 1869 to the NW of the cathedral, and has, adjoining it, residences for six priests, and large buildings for schools, and forms, together with these, a large heavy mass of buildings. The Franciscan church of St Francis, designed by Messrs Pugin & Pugin, at present consists of only an aisled six-bayed nave, Early Decorated in style, and 150 feet long, 72 wide, and 94 high; but it will, when completed, form one of the finest ecclesiastical structures in the city. Cardinal Manning assisted at its opening on 1 June 1881. There are also a Convent of Mercy, at Garnethill; a Franciscan convent, in Charlotte Street; the Convent of the Good Shepherd, at Dalbeth; St Peter's Seminary, at Partick Hill; and West Thorn Reformatory. The churches in Glasgow, with others at Airdrie, Cambuslang, Clelland, Cardowan, Baillieston, Blantyre, Carluke, Longriggend, Shotts, Mossend, Chapelhall, Coatbridge, Whifflet, Govan, Hamilton, Lauark, Larkhall, Milngavie, Motherwell, Rutherglen, Springburn, Wishaw, Dalry, Kilbirnie, Saltcoats, Alexandria, Dumbarton, Duntocher, Helensburgh, Kirkintilloch, Barrhead, Busby, Greenock (2), Houston, Johnstone, Largs, Neilston, Paisley (2), Pollokshaws, Port Glasgow, and Renfrew, form the *Diocese of Glasgow* presided over by an archbishop.

Municipal Affairs.—*The Corporation.*—We have already seen that Glasgow was, by William the Lion, raised to the dignity of a burgh of barony holding of the bishop, and doubtless it was, from that time, governed by a provost and magistrates, but the first mention of these, still remaining, is in 1268, when a conveyance of land is stated to have been made in presence of the provost, bailies, etc. In 1454 the city was constituted a burgh of regality, and the provost and magistrates would then preside either personally or by deputy in the court of regality. In the early times they were not selected from among the citizens, but were noblemen or gentlemen whose power might, at any moment, have proved useful to the bishop, and so the list of early provosts includes the names of the Earl of Lennox (1578-80), the Earl of Montrose (1583-84), Lord Boyd (1574-77), Lord Belhaven (1541-43), Sir George Elphinstone (1600-1607) Crawford of Jordanhill (1577-78), and, above all, different members of the family of Stewart of Minto. At a late period it even became customary for the provost to be appointed during the life of the archbishop, as in the case of Lord Boyd, who so held office. The provosts did not reside in the city, but came there only when special occurrences required their presence. The bailies seem, however, at an early period to have become jealous of church jurisdiction, for in 1510 we find three of them excommunicated for having recorded in their books that 'none of the citizens of Glasgow ought to summon another citizen before a spiritual judge, respecting a matter which could be competently decided before the bailies in the court-house of Glasgow,' and this statute had been considered by the chapter to be an infringement of the rights of the Church. The Earl of Lennox, who was provost at the time, and the bailies themselves, at first boldly stood up for their rights and liberties, but finally gave way, and were absolved in the beginning of 1511. In 1560 the right of nomination by the archbishop disappeared with himself; the council meeting after the flight of Beaton declared that the archbishop had been searched for, and that, as there seemed to be no chance of finding him, they were compelled to elect the magistrates themselves; but in 1574 mention is again made of leets of names being submitted to the

'Tulchan' Archbishop Boyd for his selection, and the same is the case in 1575. In 1578 and 1579 the Earl of Lennox was made provost by the same selection, but in 1580 the bailies had hardly been appointed when an act of the Privy Council was issued, intimating that, as these officials had resigned at the king's request, three others had been appointed. By act of parliament in 1587 the lands of the barony were annexed to the Crown, and in the same year they were granted to the commendator of Blantyre, to whom also the right of selection passed, for we find him nominating the provost and bailies in 1589. In 1600, however, by royal charter the right of selection was given to the Duke of Lennox, and between 1601 and 1605 the council had the right granted it of electing its own magistrates, but this only brought dissension, and in 1606 the king had to name the bailies himself, while in the following year the right of nomination was handed by the council back to the archbishop. In 1611 a new charter of confirmation was granted by the king, disposing the burgh of Glasgow to the magistrates, council, and community, but reserving to the archbishop his right to elect magistrates and exercise jurisdiction within the regality, and in 1633 and again in 1636 other acts were obtained ratifying all privileges, but still reserving to the archbishop the rights before mentioned. In 1639 the archbishop had to flee, and in 1639 and 1640 the council elected their own magistrates, but in 1641 the king interfered and made the selection himself, and though the council protested and sent commissioners to Edinburgh on the subject, no redress was obtained, and so matters remained till 1690 when a royal charter of William and Mary confirmed all former charters, and granted to the city the 'full power, right, and libertie to chioise and elect their Provest, Bailies, and haill other Magistrats in the ordinar manner and at the ordinar tyme, as freele as any other royall burgh in the said kingdome.' The provost has borne the courtesy title of 'my lord,' and 'the honourable,' since 1688, and the first recorded allowance made to him 'to keep up a post suitable to his station,' was in 1720 when the sum of £40 was allowed yearly, and this payment lasted till 1833. In 1627 the provost, as is duly recorded, had a 'hatt and string' purchased for him, so he probably wore a hat of office, and in 1720 an act of council was passed providing that his official dress was to be a court suit of velvet. After 1767 the provost and bailies wore cocked hats and gold chains of office, the latter being still in use, but the former disappeared in 1833. In 1875 official robes were adopted for the provost, bailies, and town-clerk. In early times the number of the council seems to have varied, and, in place of the opposite method now in use, the council was elected by the magistrates. In 1586 we find there was a provost, 3 bailies, and 21 councillors, but additions and removals were made at any time in the most haphazard manner. Prior to 1801, the executive of the council consisted of the lord provost, 3 bailies, the dean of guild, the deacon-convener, and the treasurer. In that year two other bailies were added—one from the merchants' rank and the other from the trades' rank. Until the passing of the Municipal Reform Bill, the council was composed exclusively of members from the Merchants' and Trades' Houses, self elected here as elsewhere; but when that measure became law, the royalty was divided into five wards, which returned thirty members by election, and to these two *ex officio* members were added, viz., the dean of guild, elected by the Merchants' House, and the deacon-convener, elected by the Trades' House.

Prior to 1846 the three districts of Gorbals, Calton, and Anderston,* had burgh jurisdictions of their own, but an Act of Parliament, passed in that year, provided

* Gorbals was originally subject to the archbishop, but became in 1647 subject to the town council of Glasgow; and its magistrates were, down till 1832, appointed by the council, but from 1832 to 1846 were elected by the inhabitants subject to the subsequent approval of the Council. The original burgh comprised only 13 acres. Calton was constituted a burgh of barony by Crown Charter in 1817, and had a town council, consisting of a provost,

that these should be abolished, and that these places should in future return their proportion of members to the city council. Since that time the council has consisted of 50 members, of whom 48 are elected in the proportion of 3 by each of 16 wards into which the municipal burgh is now divided, and the remaining 2 are the dean of guild and the deacon-convener elected as before. The ward councillors retain office for 3 years, one-third of them retiring annually by rotation, and the dean of guild and deacon-convener are elected annually, but are generally elected for a second year. The council chooses out of its own members an executive, consisting of a lord provost, 10 bailies, a treasurer, a master of works, a river bailie, and a depute-river bailie. They also appoint the city clerk, city chamberlain, burgh fiscal, burgh registrars, and other officials, with salaries ranging from £200 to £1200 a year. The standing committees are those on finance, accounts, etc.; on the bazaar and city hall, clocks, bells, etc.; and on churches and churchyards; while the committees for special purposes are now (1882) on parliamentary bills, on tramways, on libraries, on new municipal buildings, on additional extramural burying-ground, and on gas supply; and there are sub-committees on gas-works, on gas finance, and on contracts and duties of officials. The council also act as trustees under the Parks and Galleries Trust Act of 1859, the business being managed by a committee, with sub-committees on the Queen's Park, Kelvingrove Park, Alexandra Park, Glasgow Green, Corporation Galleries and City Industrial Museum, Music in the parks, and Finance; as Commissioners for Markets and Slaughter-Houses, the affairs being managed by a committee, with a sub-committee on Finance; as Trustees under the Glasgow Improvement Act of 1866, the business being managed by a committee, with sub-committees on Lodging-Houses and Finance. They are also Commissioners under the Glasgow Corporation Waterworks Act of 1855, the business being managed by a committee, with sub-committees on Finance, Meters and Water-fittings, claims of compensation for lands and damages, and appeals. The council also act as Commissioners of Police under the Glasgow Police Act and Provisional Order obtained in 1877, the business being managed by a magistrates' committee; a committee on Finance; a committee on Statute Labour; a committee on Watching and Lighting; a committee on Health, with sub-committees on Cleansing, Hospitals, and Sewage; a committee for disposing of objections to assessments; a committee on Gunpowder Magazine; a committee on Street Improvements; and a committee on Public Baths and Wash-houses. They are also Bridge Trustees, and return members to the Clyde Navigation Trust, the Court-House Commissioners, and managers for various institutions that have been already noticed. In the year 1700 the corporation income was in round numbers £1764, while the expenditure was £2024, but generally, even in the most corrupt days of the council, the affairs were well managed and cared for. The income is derived mainly from feu-duties and ground-annuals, bazaar dues and rents, seat rents of the parish churches, assessments, and miscellaneous properties. The income of the Common Good alone, in 1861, was £18,480, 7s. 8d., the ordinary expenditure, £15,457, 17s. 0½d., the extraordinary expenditure, £3046, 7s. 2d., and the debts, £64,098, 19s. 7d. The income in 1871 was £15,916, 1s. 6d., the ordinary expenditure, £14,808, 1s. 3d., the extraordinary expenditure, £2465, 1s. 9d., the debts, £183,921, 9s. 9d., the assets, £426,116, 14s. 5d. The income in 1881 was £25,562, 12s. 2d., and the expenditure £18,871, 7s.; the debts were £896,032, 19s. 1d., and the assets £1,298,249, 13s. 9d., showing a surplus of free assets of £402,216, 14s. 8d., exclusive of

3 bailies, a treasurer, and 11 councillors elected by burgesses, the qualification for which was a payment of £2, 2s. Anderston was constituted a burgh of barony by Crown Charter in 1824, and had a town council of the same constitution as that of Calton, elected, however, by proprietors or life-renters of heritable subjects, and by tenants paying £20 or upwards of annual rent.

£58,115 in tramways sinking fund. The assessment for Municipal Buildings amounted besides, in 1881, to £11,514, 14s. 7d.; for Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, to £4318, 0s. 6d.; for Registration of Voters, £2159, 0s. 3d.; for Lands' Valuation, etc., £1439, 6s. 10d.; and for Contagious Diseases (Animals'), £719, 13s. 5d., making an additional total of £20,150, 15s. 7d. For the year ending in May 1882 the ordinary revenue was £22,736, 14s. 1d., the ordinary expenditure, £23,969, 14s. 8d., the extraordinary revenue, £4028, 16s. 8d., the extraordinary expenditure, £8068, 1s. 6d., the debts, £834,085, 10s. 10d., and the assets, £1,233,248, 9s. 10d. Under the Municipal Buildings Act of 1878 the income was £12,824, 10s. 9d., the expenditure £12,541, 19s. 11d., the debts £193,463, 0s. 10d., and the assets £179,176, 0s. 7d.

Tramways.—The corporation are the titular managers of the Glasgow Corporation Tramways authorised by an Act of Parliament passed in 1870, and extended and confirmed by acts and agreements in 1871, 1873, 1875, and 1881. By these acts the corporation were empowered to construct certain specified lines of tramway, their borrowing powers for the purpose being fixed first at £200,000 and then at £300,000. These lines they were empowered to lease to a company formed at the same time for a period of twenty-three years from 1 July 1871, and under a lease entered into on 21 Nov., the corporation agreed to raise the money for and to construct the lines, while the company agreed to pay all expenses of the act; interest on the cost of construction at 3 per cent. per annum; to set aside the same percentage as a sinking fund for the extinction of the original cost; to pay £150 per annum for every mile of street over which the traffic went, and finally, to deliver up the lines and the street between them in good order at the termination of the lease, and then also to hand over any balance of receipts that may exist. The tramway lines authorised within the city, to the total length of 13 miles 1 furl. 131 yds.—exclusive of suburban extensions outside the municipal boundary, which extend to 10 miles 6 furl. 37 yds., or a total length of 23 miles 7 furl. 168 yds.—have been in course of construction from time to time ever since, and were finished in the present year 1882. Starting from the junction of Jamaica Street and Argyle Street as a centre, lines extend westward along Argyle Street, Main Street (Anderston), and Dumbarton Road to Whiteinch, and eastward along Argyle Street and Trongate to the Cross. Here they break off into three branches, one of which runs southward by Saltmarket, Albert Bridge, Crown Street, and Cathcart Road to Crosshill; a second goes SE by London Street, Great Hamilton Street, and Canning Street, and there breaks off into two branches, one of which runs along the Dalmarnock Road to Dalmarnock Toll, the other runs along London Road to Fielden Street, up which it turns to the N and along Crownpoint Street, at the N end of which it joins the third branch from the Cross, which runs along Gallowgate and Great Eastern Road to Parkhead. From this line a branch turns off to the N at East John Street and passes along Bluevale Street, at the N end of which it turns to the W, and passes along Duke Street and George Street, through George Square and along St Vincent Place to Renfield Street; this line is united to the Trongate line by a branch which passes along the S side of George Square and on by South Frederick Street, Ingram Street, and Glassford Street.

Returning to our original starting point, another line passes S by Jamaica Street, Glasgow Bridge, Bridge Street, and Eglinton Street to the W end of Crosshill. At the S end of Bridge Street it is intersected by a line which, starting from Crown Street on the E, passes W to the goods and mineral terminus of the Glasgow and South-Western and Caledonian railways, where it breaks off into two branches, one extending along Paisley Road, and the other by the Govan Road to Govan. From the S end of Jamaica Street another line passes northwards by Union Street and Renfield Street to the corner of Sauchiehall Street, where one branch turns along Sauchiehall Street, and turning down

Derby Street joins the Whiteinch line already mentioned; a second branch passes through Cowcaddens and along New City Road and Great Western Road to Westbourne Terrace. It gives off two branches, one at the NW end of Cowcaddens, which proceeds by Garscube and Possil Roads to the canal at Rockville, while the second, turning off at St George's Cross, passes by New City Road to Maryhill. The Tramway Company possess over 200 cars, and of course a correspondingly large number of horses. The various Acts of Parliament and other expenses have been, up to May 1882, £43,317, 6s. 2d.; the lines under the original agreement have cost £186,399, 3s. 4d.; the lines constructed under new agreements (the terms being the same as before, but without a sinking fund), £60,352, 18s. 8d.; and the Dalmarnock and Garscube Road extensions, under an agreement made in 1881 (no interest being payable for four years), £2758, 19s. 5d.

An act to authorise tramways in the Vale of Clyde was passed in 1871, and supplemented in 1873, the proposal being to construct lines to Bothwell and Hamilton, with a branch to Motherwell and Wishaw, and another set of lines to Govan, Paisley, and Johnstone. The line to Govan has been constructed, and that to Paisley is partly made, and proposals for its extension to its original destination, Paisley and Johnstone, are at present being again brought forward.

Parks and Galleries Trust.—The results of the operations of the council under this act have been already given in the notices of the Public Parks, the Corporation Galleries, and the Kelvingrove Museum, but, notwithstanding the already heavy strain on the finances of the Trust, a proposal is now being made which will greatly enlarge its operations. The insufficiency of the accommodation in the Corporation Galleries in Sauchiehall Street has long been complained of, both as regards the rooms for the exhibition of the pictures and those devoted to the School of Art, while the Museum building at Kelvingrove is, notwithstanding its enlargement, still only sufficient in size for the requirements of a provincial town. To remedy this state of matters, it is proposed to acquire a large space of vacant ground immediately to the W of the present Sauchiehall Street buildings, and separated from them by Dalhousie Street. On this site art galleries would be erected on the E, S, and W sides, while accommodation for the School of Art would be furnished on the N side, and the central square space would be filled by an industrial museum, with a glass and iron roof. The present galleries would then be remodelled to form a home for the Mitchell library. The whole line of frontage would extend along Sauchiehall Street for a distance of 560 feet, and for this distance the street width would be made 90 feet, the site of Dalhousie Street being utilised as the position of a central entrance to both blocks of building. Public subscriptions are now being sought in order to purchase the additional ground, and, by aiding the finances of the Park Trust, allow the operations to be begun at an earlier date than would otherwise be possible.

Markets and Slaughter-Houses.—The operations of the Council under this trust have been already noticed.

The City Improvement Trust.—The City Improvement Act, obtained in 1866, and amended in 1873, and again in 1880, empowered the Town Council to alter, widen, divert, or altogether efface a number of old streets, and to construct new ones, and compulsory powers were given for the purchase of property and the levying of assessments. The number of streets to be altered, widened, or diverted, was 12, while 39 new streets were to be formed; the act was to be in force for 15 years; and the assessment for the first five years was not to exceed 6d. per £1, while for the remaining ten it was not to exceed 3d. per £1. The borrowing limit was fixed at £1,250,000. The state of certain parts of the city had been attracting notice for many years previous to 1866; but from the value of ground in the densely populated part of the city, nothing had been done, and one of the results was

an abnormally high death-rate. What the wynds of Glasgow were may be gathered from the following extract from the report of the 'Commission for Inquiring into the Condition of the Hand-loom Weavers in the United Kingdom,' issued in 1841:—'The wynds of Glasgow comprise a fluctuating population of from fifteen to twenty thousand persons. This quarter consists of a labyrinth of lanes, out of which numberless entraunces lead into small courts, each with a dunghill reeking in the centre. Revolting as was the outside of these places, I was little prepared for the filth and destitution within. In some of these lodging-rooms (visited at night) we found a whole lair of human beings littered along the floor—sometimes fifteen and twenty, some clothed and some naked—men, women, and children, huddled promiscuously together. Their bed consisted of a lair of musty straw, intermixed with rags. There was generally no furniture in these places. The sole article of comfort was a fire. Thieving and prostitution constituted the main source of the revenue of this population. No pains seem to be taken to purge this Augean pandemonium, this nucleus of crime, filth, and pestilence, existing in the centre of the second city of the empire. These wynds constitute the St Giles of Glasgow; but I owe an apology to the metropolitan pandemonium for the comparison. A very extensive inspection of the lowest districts of other places, both here and on the Continent, never presented anything half so bad, either in intensity of pestilence, physical and moral, or in extent proportioned to the population.' Almost twenty years later there was but little improvement, for in 1860 a high local authority said to the Social Science Congress respecting some of the portions of the city about the High Street, Saltmarket, Gallowgate, and Trongate:—'From each side of the street there are narrow lanes or closes running like so many rents or fissures backwards to the extent of sometimes 200, sometimes 300, feet, in which houses of three or four stories stand behind each other, generally built so close on each side, that the women can shake hands with one another from the opposite windows; and in each of many of these lanes or closes there are residing not fewer than 500, 600, and even 700 souls. In one case we observed 38 families, or nearly 300 persons, occupying one common stair; and in the Tontine Close, on the N side of Trongate, there are nearly 800 of the most vicious of our population crowded together, forming one immense hot-bed of debauchery and crime.' The preamble of the act itself states:—'Various portions of the city of Glasgow are so built, and the buildings so densely inhabited, as to be highly injurious to the moral and physical welfare of the inhabitants; and many of the thoroughfares are narrow and circuitous and inconvenient, and it would be a public and local advantage if various houses and buildings were taken down,' etc. Besides the references already made to the operations of the Trust, we may here notice the feuing of lands at Overnewton and Oaklands in 1871 for the construction of new suburbs, with dwelling-houses adapted to the needs of the working-classes; the prolongation of the line of William Street to High Street, the continuation of Grame Street to High Street, the alteration of the Tontine and the widening of Trongate, the alterations on the Gallowgate, the opening up of Watsou Street, Sister Street, and Park Lane, the formation of James Morison Street, John Knox Street, the improvement of Bell o' the Brae from a gradient of 1 in 14 to 1 in 29½, the enlargement of the open space in front of the Royal Infirmary, and the formation of Bridgeton Cross. In no town in the kingdom have changes of the same magnitude and importance taken place in the same time. The improved condition of things is shown by the fact, that while the city death-rate for the five years before the operations of the act was 30 per 1000, it has for the last five years, when they have been pretty well carried out, fallen to under 25 per 1000, which, on a population of 500,000, means a saving of 2500 lives every year. In 1866-67 the tax was at the rate of 6d. per £, from 1867 to 1873 it was 4d. per £, in 1874

it was 3d., and since that time it has been 2d. per £. The borrowing powers, originally fixed at £1,250,000, were by the Act of 1880 extended to £1,500,000, and of this £1,150,965, 19s. 3d. has been borrowed, leaving powers of £349,034, 0s. 9d. still unexhausted. For the year ending 31 May 1882 the ordinary revenue of the Trust was £64,565, 1s. 1d., the ordinary expenditure £54,789, 12s. 10d., the extraordinary revenue £1235, 13s. 5d., and the extraordinary expenditure £4123, 17s. 1d.

In the course of the displacement of the population in the old haunts, and the provision of accommodation for it elsewhere, the trustees erected model lodging-houses in different parts of the city. These, with the total cost up to 31 May 1882, the number of lodgers in the year preceding, and the income and expenditure for the same period are:—Drygate lodging-house for males, £10,910, 18s. 3d., 31,769 nightly lodgers at 4½d. per night, 70,185 at 3½d. per night, income £1620, 19s. 11d., expenditure £913, 4s. 9d.; Greendyke Street lodging-house for males, £11,019, 12s. 8d., 28,671 nightly lodgers at 4½d., 74,423 at 3½d., income £1624, 17s. 5d., expenditure £912, 14s.; Gorbals lodging-house for males, in Portugal Street, £15,991, 11s. 6d., 36,043 nightly lodgers at 4½d., 74,815 at 3½d., income £1768, 17s. 7d., expenditure £873, 3s. 5d.; Calton lodging-house for males, in Clyde Street, £14,641, 10s. 1d., 12,056 nightly lodgers at 4½d., 82,549 at 3½d., income £1432, 7s. 5d., expenditure £829, 12s. 8d.; North Woodside Road lodging-house for males, £17,197, 14s. 4d., 18,078 nightly lodgers at 4½d., 86,224 at 3½d., income £1599, 9s. 3d., expenditure £890, 1s. 3d.; Anderston lodging-house, in Hydepark Street, £15,030, 6s. 8d., 13,861 nightly lodgers at 4½d., 93,138 at 3½d., income £1620, 1s. 2d., expenditure £973, 16s. 7d.; Russell Street lodging-house for unmarried females, £3324, 0s. 1d., 1823 weekly lodgers at 1s. 9d. per week, 13,027 nightly lodgers at 3d. per night, income £322, 7s., expenditure £303, 5s. 7d.

As the active operations of the Trust have now ceased, we may glance briefly at the results of its work. The cost of the property acquired by the Trust has been (1.) within compulsory areas £1,603,343, 17s. 5d.; (2.) at Oaklands £42,173, 18s. 3d.; (3.) at Overnewton £42,899, 13s. 11d.; (4.) cost of erection of two model tenements in Drygate, including site, £3426, 1s. 4d.; (5.) expenditure on formation of streets, squares, sewers, covering Molendinar and Camlachie Burns, etc., £99,443, 2s. 7d.; (6.) lands of Kennyhill, and cost of forming Alexandra Park, £40,000; (7.) cost of buildings and sites of seven lodging-houses £87,170, 13s. 7d., or a total outlay for ground, etc., of £1,918,457, 7s. 1d. Against this the Trust has disposed of ground and feu-duties in the central area to the amount of £838,625, 4s. 2d.; at Oaklands to the amount of £48,513, 15s. 5d.; and at Overnewton to the amount of £49,464, 1s. 9d.; while the value of the property and feu-duties still held is estimated at £783,395, 13s. 1d. This leaves a deficiency of £198,458, 12s. 8d., and if the deficiency on revenue and expenditure be added, £190,167, 12s. 10d., the total estimated cost of the scheme to the ratepayers is brought up to £388,626, 5s. 6d., in return for which they have obtained (1.) Alexandra Park; (2.) 92,722 square yards of ground employed in the formation of 27 new streets, and the improvement of 24, the total space being 28,052 square yards of street surface beyond what was contemplated in the original scheme; and (3.) the great improvement in the sanitary and social condition arising from the alterations in the sewers, streets, and public works. Should the value of property increase, as it is likely to do before the remaining Trust properties are disposed of, this estimated cost will of course be diminished. Since operations commenced in 1876, the sum of £570,581 has been paid in interest alone.

Water Supply.—Originally all the water the city required was procured from wells, of which there was a considerable number. The most noted seem to have been St Thenew's Well near St Enoch's Square, the Deanside or Meadow Well, Bogle's Well, the Barras-

yett Well near the foot of Saltmarket, one in Trongate, the Priest's or Minister's Well on the banks of the Molendinar near the Bridge of Sighs, and not far off, on the opposite bank, the Lady Well, a well at the Cross, one at the Vennel, one on the Green, and no doubt many of less note elsewhere, some being private. M'Ure says that in 1736 there were 'sweet water wells in several closes of the town, besides sixteen public wells which serves the city night and day as need requires.' There were seemingly about thirty in all. In 1776 the magistrates ordained the treasurer 'to pay to Dr Irvine £8, 8s. for his trouble in searching round Glasgow for water to be brought into the city,' but nothing seems to have come of the search; and though in 1785 the magistrates employed Mr James Gordon to examine the water at Whitehill, the scheme was again abandoned. By 1804 the supply had become still scantier, and in that year one of the citizens named William Harley brought water from his lands at Willowbank into his yard at what is now West Nile Street, and thence the water was distributed through the town in barrels mounted on wheels and was sold at a halfpenny the 'stoup.' In 1806 an Act of Parliament was obtained incorporating the Glasgow Waterworks Company with a capital of £100,000 (afterwards increased) in £50 shares. The engineer of the company was Telford, and their operations were carried on by means of reservoirs at Dalquarnock, from which mains passed through the city. In 1808 the Cranstonhill Waterworks Company was formed with a capital of £30,000 in £50 shares, and borrowing powers to the extent of £10,000. The reservoirs were at Cranstonhill, and the supplies in both cases were drawn from the, as yet unpolluted, Clyde. In 1806 the former company had over 17 miles, and the latter company about 9½ miles, of mains in the city, and in the following year there was a sufficient supply to permit of watering the streets with water carts, all former efforts in the direction of keeping down the dust having been limited to men with watering cans. These companies, after competing with one another for a time, at length amalgamated, and by extending their works to meet the increasing demand, continued to supply the whole of the water used till 1846, when the Gorbals Waterworks Company, formed under an Act passed in 1845, brought in an additional gravitation supply from the hills, 7 miles to the S, where there is a contributing area of about 2800 acres, and a storage capacity of 150,000,000 cubic feet, the water is filtered and delivered at Gorbals with a pressure of about 200 feet, and the average daily supply for 1881-82 was 3,797,347 gallons. The quality of the water supplied by the old companies was rapidly becoming bad from the increasing impurity of the Clyde, and as the works were also inadequate to supply the higher parts of the city, it again became necessary in 1853 to introduce a further supply, and in that year the Glasgow Waterworks Company applied to parliament for a bill for the introduction of water by gravitation from Loch Lubnaig. This was successfully opposed by the town council, who, in 1854, introduced a bill asking for power to acquire the works of the Glasgow and Gorbals companies, and to bring in a fresh supply from Loch Katrine. It was defeated, but having been re-introduced the following year was then successful, and though the works were immediately begun, the long distance from Loch Katrine to Glasgow (34 miles) prevented their completion till 1859, when, on 14 Oct., the new water supply was inaugurated by the Queen, who opened the sluice admitting the water to the tunnel at the loch. The water supply is drawn from a water surface of about 4000 acres, with a drainage area of about 45,800 acres. The commencing tunnel at the loch is 8 feet beneath the surface, at a point 2½ miles E of Stronachlachar. It has a diameter of 8 feet, and has to Loch Chon a length of 6975 feet. From this the water is carried by a series of works—comprising numerous aqueducts, some of them from 60 to 80 feet high; 69 tunnels, aggregately 13 miles long; and lines of well protected iron pipes, 4 feet in diameter, and also extending over a distance of 13 miles—past Loch Ard, and across the

valley of the Endrick to a collecting reservoir at Muggdock, in the vicinity of Strathblane. This reservoir lies 311 feet above the level of the sea, and originally occupied 70 acres, with storage accommodation for 500,000,000 gallons of water, but has since been greatly enlarged and improved so as to be capable of receiving and emitting 50,000,000 gallons a day, which is the maximum amount of supply from Loch Katrine, Loch Venachar, and Loch Drunkie. From Muggdock, originally two lines of pipe, and since 1872-73 four, 3 feet in diameter, and about 8 miles long in each case, bring the water to the city, where it is distributed to the various districts, to the suburbs, and to other places in the vicinity, including Rutherglen and Renfrew, through a length of mains, which in the city alone is over 100 miles. New aqueducts have also been constructed between Loch Chon and Muggdock, and the original cost of the Loch Katrine operations (about £700,000) has now been brought up to over £1,000,000, while the total cost, including the compensation for land, the cost of the old works (which was £462,133, 16s. 8d.), etc., has amounted to about £2,000,000. The average daily supply distributed throughout the city and suburbs from this source was, in 1881-82, 34,589,930 gallons, and the water is the purest in the kingdom, containing only '25 gr. of impurities per gallon. The total amount of water distributed in 1881-82 was therefore 38,387,277 gallons, a daily allowance of about 45 gallons a head for the population supplied. The revenue for 1881-82 was £150,504, 0s. 7d., the expenditure £127,659, 18s. 10d., the debts £1,914,016, 1s. 7d., and the assets £2,171,711, 0s. 11d.; while the sinking fund amounts to £238,652. The rate inside the compulsory area is 8d. per £ for domestic purposes, and 1d. for public purposes; and outside the compulsory area, 11d. per £. The offices are in a good Italian building in Miller Street.

Police.—Till the commencement of the present century Glasgow was protected by the 'watch and ward system,' conducted by a force of thirty or more householders patrolling the streets. In 1644 the council appointed 'ane watche to be keptit nightlie heireftir' from six o'clock at night till five in the morning. This does not seem to have been working satisfactorily, for in 1659 the order was repeated, and proclaimed by tuck of drum, with the addition that the watch was 'to be sett ilk nicht, be the baillies in dew time,' and that a penalty was to be exacted from those who neglected to take their turn. This lasted till about 1778, when a superintendent, with a small force of men, was appointed; but this method seems to have again failed, as there was no power of assessing for its support, and a return was made to the old system. In 1788 there was also a small force under a superintendent, but they appear to have been merely to assist the watch kept by the citizens. In 1789 a bill was introduced into Parliament, in which it was proposed to extend the royalty, and to impose an assessment for police purposes, but it was strongly opposed, and was finally thrown out; and in 1790 the city was divided into four districts, and all male citizens between eighteen and sixty, whose rents were over £3, took turns of guard duty, 36 being on patrol every night. By 1800, however, the step could no longer be delayed, and in that year an act was passed authorising the organisation of a police force. New lamps were then erected; sentry boxes were put up for the watchmen; a cleansing department was organised to replace the 3 men, who had hitherto been employed in that service; and a force consisting of a superintendent, a clerk, a treasurer, 3 sergeants, 9 officers, and 68 watchmen, was put in working order. The original assessment was 4d. per £ on rents between £4 and £6; 6d. between £6 and £10; 9d. between £10 and £15; and 1s. on rents of £15 or upwards. The expenditure the first year was about £5400. By 1820 the expenditure had increased to nearly £12,000, and there were then 20 officers, 100 watchmen, and 16 scavengers. In 1842 proposals were made to annex the burghs of Gorbals, Anderston, and Calton, the lands of Milton and the

village of Port Dundas, to Glasgow for police purposes ; but the scheme met with the most violent opposition. In 1845, on another quarrel of the same sort arising, it was intimated in parliament that unless Glasgow was prepared to put its police force into proper order, the government would have to take the matter in hand, and this led to the great police bill of 1846, which, with subsequent amendments in 1862 and 1877, still remains the police act of the city, though a new bill of great magnitude is at present (1882) under discussion by the Town Council, and will probably, ere long, be introduced into parliament. In 1870 the available force consisted of 1 chief constable, 7 superintendents for the seven divisions—namely, the A or Central, the B or Western, the C or Eastern, the D or Southern, the E or Northern, the F or St Rollox, and the 'Anchor' or marine division—and 825 subordinate officers and men, while at present there are a chief constable, 7 superintendents, and 1060 subordinate officers and men. In 1881-82, for the year ending 15 May, the ordinary income of the commissioners was, for police purposes (including lighting and cleansing), £255,046, 1s. ; for statute labour, £47,848, 3s. 3½d. ; for the sanitary department, £26,212, 17s. 4d. ; and for street improvement purposes, £18,276, 17s. 2d.—a total of £347,383, 18s. 9½d. The ordinary expenditure was respectively for the same departments, £205,455, 11s., £38,098, 1s. 2½d., £27,825, 18s. 5d., and £14,204, 6s. 10d. ; and the extraordinary expenditure, £17,641, 5s. 11d., £43,973, 2s. 6d., £5521, 5s. 9d., *nil*, and £30,827, 9s. 4d. under the Municipal Buildings Act—a total of £383,547, 0s. 11½d., there being thus a balance of new debt of £36,163, 2s. 2d. The total surplus of assets over debts in several of the departments was £295,792, 6s. 9d., and the total surplus of debts over assets in other departments was £278,430, 17s. 5d. The borrowing powers extend to over £700,000, and of this £72,677, 2s. 1d. still remains unexhausted.

The fire brigade now forms an important and valuable part of the police system. The first fire engine was acquired by the city in 1657, being one of the results of the fire experience of 1652, and it was constructed on the model of the Edinburgh one of that date. In 1725 a new one was purchased in London for £50. The appliances thus provided look puny when compared with the apparatus of the present day, but the fire brigade itself is of still later growth. In 1818 there were 48 men and 6 fire engines, and in 1870 the force consisted of 70 men, of whom 30 were stationed at the central brigade station, and the others distributed at the district stations. There are now a fire-master and over 120 men, with the most recent and improved steam extinguishing appurtenances, while, scattered throughout the city, there are about 7000 fire-cocks or cleansing-cocks that may be used as such. The average yearly number of fires is about 360.

Attached to the police staff there are also a medical officer of public health, 3 city analysts, and 7 district surgeons, a master of works, a sanitary inspector and inspector of common lodging-houses, an inspector of cleansing, and an inspector of lighting.

Lighting.—Glasgow, like all other places, was formerly dependent on the moon for its night light, and when that was wanting, those of the inhabitants who were abroad at night had to grope their way as best they could, or provide hand-lights for themselves. During the meeting of the General Assembly in 1638 orders were given for the inhabitants to hang out lights, but this was a mere temporary matter, and though there was a feeble attempt in 1713 to make darkness visible by means of conical lamps with tallow candles in them, it was not till 1780 that public lamps were fairly introduced. In that year the magistrates and council ordered nine lamps to be placed on the S side of the Trongate, from the Tron Steeple to Stockwell Street, and expressed their willingness to extend the line to the W on condition that the proprietors there laid down a foot pavement. Lighting with gas commenced in the streets in 1818, and now the number of lamps

in streets and courts is over 12,000, in common stairs about 23,000, and lit by the Clyde Trust about 600, or over 40,000 lights every night altogether.

In pursuance of an Act of Parliament obtained in 1817, the Glasgow Gas Light Company was formed in 1818, with an authorised capital of £40,000, and a subscribed capital of £30,000, and, in 1843, another was started called the Glasgow City and Suburban Gas Light Company, the former having works at Tradeston, Townhead, and Partick, and the latter works at Dalmarnock. These companies supplied gas for the whole district till 1869, by which time, however, they had been experiencing the greatest difficulty in meeting the ever-increasing consumption. In that year they both found it necessary to apply to parliament for powers to increase their capital and extend their works, and the corporation then stepped in and obtained an Act empowering them to acquire all the old works, of which they got possession in the following year, and another Act has since, in 1871, still further enlarged their powers, as has also a provisional order obtained in the present year, for use in the event of electric lighting becoming economically practicable. The capital of the two companies jointly was, at the date of transference, £415,000, and the annuity fixed to be paid on it was 9 per cent. on £300,000 and 6½ per cent. on £115,000. Prior to 1872 the council had so improved and extended the works at Tradeston, Dalmarnock, Townhead, and Partick as to make them capable of turning out 9,000,000 cubic feet every 24 hours. New gasometers, each capable of holding 1,250,000 cubic feet of gas, were constructed for the storage and distribution of this supply, and new and larger mains were laid through the principal streets. They also purchased 22½ acres of ground at Dawsholm, in the vicinity of Maryhill, and on this the first portion of new works was erected in 1872-74. This part, which cost £150,000, had a retort-house 600 feet long by 70 wide, and was capable of producing 3,000,000 cubic feet of gas every 24 hours. The complete works have other two of these retort-houses, and the total supply will, therefore, be 9,000,000 cubic feet every 24 hours, which, with the old works (notwithstanding that those at Townhead and Partick have since been abandoned), will give a supply of 17,000,000 cubic feet per 24 hours. The new works have great facility for coal supply, by branches from the Helensburgh and Stobcross railways and the Forth and Clyde Canal, it being possible to receive 1000 tons of coal in 12 hours. There are machines for charging and emptying the retorts, of which there are in the works at Dawsholm, Tradeston, and Dalmarnock 3010 in operation. The gas is conveyed to the city through a main 4 feet in diameter. The condensers, scrubbers, and purifiers are all of large capacity and improved construction, and adjacent is a chemical work for utilising the waste products of the gas manufacture. The gas revenue in 1882 was £378,133, 13s. 5d. ; the expenditure, including £47,894, 7s. written off for depreciation, £302,400, 1s. 8d. ; the surplus, after paying interest, £8357. In 1830 the quantity of gas manufactured was 100,063,200 cubic feet ; in the year ending in May 1882 it was 2,056,094,000 cubic feet, of which 1,807,851,000 feet were accounted for, the rest being wasted in various ways.

Paving.—Under the department of statute labour the commissioners attend to the paving of the streets, etc. The original condition of the thoroughfares must have been very poor, but the authorities were at a very early date alive to the necessity of something being done for their improvement, for in 1577 'a calsaye maker' was appointed for two years, and as no one in the place had sufficient skill, a man to fill the post was brought from Dundee. In 1662 the street from the West Port to St Enoch's Square was causewayed, and from that time operations went on slowly. In 1728 a contract was entered into by which the magistrates were to get the causeways of the whole of the public streets, lanes, etc., for fifteen years at the rate of £66 per annum, which shows that there could not have been much causeway to uphold. Now the carriage ways of all the principal

streets are paved with granite, greenstone, or wood cubes, the latter material being, however, used only in the S part of Buchanan Street, and the sum expended for paving during the period from 15 May 1856 to 15 May 1882 has been £378,602, 11s. 9d. The first footpath was laid in 1777 on the E side of Candleriggs, between Trongate and Bell Street, while now there are footpaths all over the city and suburbs, and even extending some distance into the country round, most of them well laid with stone or with some variety of the many artificial pavements now so widely employed, while on the outskirts such paths are laid with firm gravel.

Sewage.—Under the health department are cleansing, hospitals, and sewage. The hospitals at Belvidere have been already noticed. The cleansing is carried out by means of morning dust carts in the way customary in large towns. Up till 1790 the Glaswegians managed to exist and defy disease, despite of their having no proper drainage; but in that year the first sewers were formed, and within the following 25 years they were laid down in some 45 of the streets, and now there is a thorough sewer system over the whole of the city and suburbs, though in this department much remains to be done to abate the nuisance caused by the condition of the Clyde and Kelvin. The enormous amount of drainage throughout the city, including the issue of poisonous and putrid matter from public works, and the pouring of the whole of this volume into the harbour, rendered sluggish by the depth of the water and the flow of the tide, used to render the river for miles downward from Albert Bridge but little better than one vast open common sewer. The Kelvin is in the same condition, though the construction of a cross intercepting sewer on the Glasgow side will soon materially improve its condition. The nuisance from the open river sewer has occasioned much discussion as to the devising of some grand scheme for the conveyance of the sewage to a point near the head of the firth, and the nuisance created by the sluggish flow and the oxidation of the contents in the sewers beneath the streets has also given rise to arguments as to methods of flushing and ventilation. Sir John Hawkshaw, who in 1876 reported on the pollution of the Clyde and its tributaries, suggested that the best scheme for disposing of the sewage of Glasgow would be to convey it beyond Whiteinch, and there allow it to enter the Firth of Clyde. He estimated the cost of the scheme at £1,500,000, and recommended the formation of a board of sanitary commissioners, to be selected by the various town councils or sanitary authorities within the area embraced by his scheme, and to be furnished with ample powers to deal with the pollution of the Clyde basin. In 1878 another scheme was submitted by Mr Bateman, and in 1878 other two—one by Dr Wallace and one by Mr Craig. As each involved an expenditure of about £1,500,000, the matter was left over till it should be seen what effect the removal of the weir above the upper harbour should have on the scour of the river. After this obstruction had been displaced it was found that the rapidity of the current between Glasgow and Greenock had increased to four times its former rate, and such has consequently been the improvement on the condition of the Clyde that the sewage question has since ceased to be one of the burning municipal topics.

Public Baths.—Under the police commissioners there are public baths at Greenhead, London Road, Kennedy Street, North Woodside, and Cranstonhill; while another of the same sort, with swimming bath and all the ordinary conveniences, is to be erected on vacant ground near the cathedral. The total assessment for police, etc., purposes is at present 2s. 2d. per £ on rents of £10 and upwards, and 1s. 5½d. on rents under £10. The corporation propose to apply to parliament in the ensuing session of 1883 for a bill to transfer to and vest in the corporation the borrowing powers of all or any of the city trusts. Should this pass, the council hopes to be able to borrow money at low rates, such as

prevail at Liverpool and Manchester, and should they be able to do this, the saving 'over the rates at present payable would be,' according to Mr J. Wyllie Guild, 'about £18,600.' In addition to all their other numerous duties already mentioned, the members of council also manage, in whole or in part, the following educational and charitable funds:—William Lamb's bequest, founded in 1869, the proceeds to be divided among the Royal Infirmary, the Blind Asylum, the Deaf and Dumb Institution, deserving poor, etc.; income, with balance at 15 May 1882, £782, 5s. 7d.; stock, £13,073, 12s. 8d.: Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Maclean's trust, founded in 1859 for the education of poor and deserving boys in Scotland of the name of Maclean; 100 boys and 4 bursars are educated; income for year ending 15 May 1882, £597, 11s. 5d.; expenditure, £481, 6s. 9d.; stock, £22,798, 9s. 7d.: James Murdoch's trust, supporting the school already mentioned in St Andrews Square and others in Springburn and Rottenrow; income, £550, 6s. 10d.; expenditure, £153, 12s. 2d.; stock, including value of buildings, £15,941, 13s. 3d.: John M'Lachlan's free school trust, founded in 1819 (school already noticed); income, £382, 16s. 4d.; expenditure, £291, 6s. 1d.; stock, inclusive of buildings, £10,159, 0s. 6d.: Rev. Dr Andrew Bell's trust, founded in 1831 for the maintenance of schools and the instruction of children on the Madras system; income, including balance, £1024, 16s. 2d.; expenditure, £225, 3s. 3d.; stock, £9791, 3s. 1d.: the Scotstarvit mortification, founded in 1653 by Sir John Scott of Scotstarvit, originally for the purpose of apprenticing to trades poor boys in Glasgow of the name of Scott, but since 1810 paid to George Wilson's Charity School, already referred to, and applied to the clothing and education of boys; income, £320, 16s. 2d.; expenditure, £168, 8s.: Stewart bursaries in the University, 4 of £15 each; income, £61, 7s. 9d.; stock, £1570, 1s. 10d.: Maxwell's free school trust, founded in 1825, revenue accumulating: John Anderson's school trust, founded in 1828 for the education of the children of poor persons residing in Calton; income, £105, 15s. 5d., still accumulating; stock, £2783, 13s. 8d.: Mary Hood's bequest, founded in 1827 for 'the promotion of education within the burgh of Calton'; income, £42, 18s. 3d.; expenditure, £67, 12s. 4d.; stock, £1307, 3s. 4d.: Robert Buchanan's mortification, founded in 1873 for 'the aid of poor but respectable males or females, not being paupers, natives of Scotland resident in Glasgow for five years before the date of their application, and 60 years of age complete'; income, £225, 2s. 7d.; expenditure (on 76 pensioners), £243; stock, £4986, 9s. 8d.: James Coulter's mortification, founded in 1787 for the benefit of deserving persons 'in indigent or narrow circumstances,' preference to be given to those named Coulter or Peadie, related, however remotely, to the donor; income, £54; expenditure (on 12 pensioners), £50; stock, £1327, 10s.: James Coulter's mortification for inventors, founded by the same donor, for a prize in money or a medal every year to persons 'who have invented or improved or confirmed in practice any machine or method of working a valuable manufacture in Glasgow, or within 10 miles of it,' etc.; failing claimants, it is to be applied as a source of 'temporary supply' to deserving poor persons; the judges for inventors are the Lord Provost, the Dean of Guild, 3 assessors from the Merchants' House and 3 from the Trades' House; no inventor has claimed for a long time; income, £9; stock, £255, 5s.: St Nicholas' Hospital (already mentioned); 10 pensioners; income, £63, 6s. 4d.; stock, £585, 11s. 4d.: one-fifth of the free rent of the island of Shuna, bequeathed in 1829 by James Yates to the magistrates of Glasgow for aiding the erection or improvement of any public building, or for any other useful or charitable purpose; the rental is about £270 per annum, and the remaining four-fifths are disposed of in the proportion of one-fifth to Anderson's College, one-fifth to the Royal Infirmary, and two-fifths to increase the salaries attached to the University chairs of natural philosophy, moral philosophy, botany, and mathematics.

Property.—The rental of Glasgow at different periods is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Rental.	Year.	Rental.
1712. . .	£7,840	1871. . .	£2,055,388
1803. . .	81,484	1875. . .	2,720,687
1806. . .	152,738	1880. . .	3,406,008
1816. . .	240,232	1881. . .	3,400,517
1856. . .	1,362,168	1882. . .	3,417,263
1861. . .	1,625,148	1883. . .	3,424,400

The rise, nearly double in the three years between 1803 and 1806, is very noteworthy. Previous to 1712 there was no authoritative rental; but in that year the magistrates and council had a sworn valuation made, by command of the Commissioners of the Convention of Royal Burghs, so that the cess might be properly stented. The rise since the close of last century has been very marvellous, as has also the increase in the value of property. In 1776 the property of Stobcross was sold at the rate of £50 per acre: some of it has since been sold at 35s. per square yard. When Ingram Street, Virginia Street, Buchanan Street, Jamaica Street, St Enoch's Square, and Argyle Street were laid out, the ground was sold for from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per square yard. In the first five it is now worth from £20 to £25 per square yard, while some sites in Argyle Street have been purchased at £50, £80, and even £100 per square yard.

Population, etc.—The following table shows the population of Glasgow at intervals for nearly 600 years:—

Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.
1300. . .	(about) 1,500	1811. . .	100,749
1450. . .	(about) 2,000	1821. . .	147,043
1600. . .	7,000	1831. . .	202,426
1660. . .	14,678	1841. . .	255,650
1708. . .	12,766	1851. . .	329,096
1757. . .	23,546	1861. . .	395,503
1791. . .	66,578	1871. . .	477,732
1801. . .	77,385	1881. . .	487,985

This is the population within the parliamentary boundaries. In 1881 the population of Glasgow, municipal and suburban, reached the grand total of 674,095, of which the parliamentary burgh contained, as above stated, 487,985, while Partick had 27,410; Govan 50,506; Rutherglen 12,786; Maryhill 12,884; Pollokshaws 9363; Shettleston 9229; Shawlands 798; Cathcart, Crosshill, Mount Florida, Langside, and Crossmyloof, 12,198; Hutchesontown (landward), Polmadie, Jenny's Burn, and parts of Govanhill and Strathbungo, 6950; Tradeston (landward), East Pollokshields, and parts of Strathbungo and Crosshill, 5451; Kinning Park (landward) 11,552; Dennistoun (landward) 6009; St Rollox (landward) 945; Gorbals (landward) 5010, a total of 186,010, being an increase in the suburbs for ten years, from 1871, of 97,165, or nearly double. Some of the figures are noteworthy. Within the 10 years preceding 1881, the population of Govan had increased more than 2½ times; Maryhill 3 times; the district given above as Hutchesontown (landward), etc., more than 6 times; the district Tradeston (landward), etc., 4 times; Kinning Park, nearly twice; Dennistoun, nearly twice; St Rollox (landward) 4 times; and Gorbals (landward) more than 3 times. The number of births for the 20 years, from 1861 to 1881, was, on an average, 18,949 every year; the deaths, on an average, 13,763 every year, so that the natural increase was at the rate of 5186 every year, or the natural increase of population for 20 years was 103,723; the actual increase within the last 10 years alone has been 111,598. The Registrar-General's estimate of the population for the present year (1882) is 514,048, but the medical officer of health for

Glasgow has, after careful inquiry and the preparation of a partial special census, arrived at the conclusion that this is under the mark, and that the actual population in June 1882 was 531,200, an increase from the time of the census of 20,384, or, from June 1881, of 19,166. The density of the population to the acre was, in 1871, before the clearances effected by the Improvement Trust 92·5 on an average, while in the quondam Clyde registration district it reached 193. The average is now (1882) 85·206 to the acre; and the average number of inhabitants to each house on the basis of the 1881 census is 4·745. One person in 37·42 is a pauper. The total number of houses in the municipality in the year 1882 was 119,707, of which 110,638 were inhabited and the remainder empty, this being exclusive of the houses in course of construction. The municipal electors for the present year number 79,581, of whom 12,986 are females, and the school board electors 119,743.

The average yearly number of deaths for the last ten years has been 13,763, of which nearly half are cases where the age was five years or under; about ⅓ between five and twenty; about ⅓ between twenty and sixty; and about ⅓ upwards of sixty; more than ⅓ of the average number of deaths is due to consumption and acute diseases of the lungs; about ⅓ to nervous diseases of children; about ⅓ to scarlet-fever, and other diseases that mainly affect children; while in more than ⅓ from various other diseases, about 1 death in every forty is due to accidents, or some other sort of violence. The death-rate in the various localities varies very much, being in the districts round High Street more than double what it is in the West end. The annual average for the last ten years is about 23 per 1000. The healthiest month is September, the least so is March. The average yearly number of marriages for the last ten years is about 4800. The average rainfall is about 40 inches, but in many years rain falls to a greater or less degree on 200 days in the year. The average mean temperature is about 48°.

Parliamentary Representation.—The first mention of Glasgow as being represented in the Scottish Parliament is in 1546, and from that time to the Union it fifty-four times sent a representative to the various parliaments held down to 1703, the member, on many occasions, being the provost. After the Union, for a period of 125 years, it had only a fourth part of a member, as the representative was returned by Rutherglen, Renfrew, Dumbarton, and Glasgow conjointly. This came, however, to an end in 1832, when the Reform Bill provided that there were to be two members returned entirely by the electors in the city within the parliamentary boundary, which was then enlarged, and by the Reform Act of 1868 the number of members was further increased to three. The parliamentary electors for 1867 numbered 13,361, for 1868 they numbered 47,854, and for 1882 they number 60,313.

Royal Visits, etc.—The first royal visit to Glasgow after the overthrow of the kingdom of Strathclyde, seems to have been in 1136, when King David was present at the consecration of the original Cathedral, and from that time there are no indications of a visit again till 1510, when James IV. visited the place in high state. The next royal visit was the historical one paid by Queen Mary to Darnley when he was lying ill in Glasgow in 1567. James VI. seems to have been in Glasgow in 1601 and again in 1617, but details of his visits do not seem to have been preserved. In 1681 the Duke of York, afterwards James VII., paid a visit of two days, during which the council spent a sum equal to £333, 17s. 10d. in his entertainment, including the cost of the gold box in which his Burgess ticket was presented, and from that time none of the sovereigns seem to have honoured the city with their presence till 1849, when the Queen, on 14 Aug., landed at the foot of West Street and drove through the principal streets, being everywhere welcomed with the greatest enthusiasm. In 1866 the Duke of Edinburgh, as representing the Queen, came to unveil the statue of the Prince Consort in George Square; in 1868 the Prince and Princess

of Wales visited the city to lay the foundation-stone of the new University Buildings; and they came again in 1876, when the Prince laid the foundation-stone of the new Post Office; while finally, in 1882, the Duke and Duchess of Albany paid it a visit for the purpose of opening the Exhibition of the branch of the Royal School of Art-needlework in Glasgow.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland met in Glasgow in 1610, and again in 1638; and the Free Church Assembly met here in Oct. 1843—the second meeting after the Disruption—and again in 1878. The British Association has met at Glasgow three times—in 1840, in 1855, and in 1876. The Social Science Congress met in Glasgow in 1860, and again in 1874.

The distinguished natives of Glasgow have been so numerous that a considerable space would be occupied by a mere list of them. The city has given the title of Earl in the Scottish peerage since 1703 to the noble family of Boyle. From 1699 till 1703 the title was Baron Boyle of Kelburn, Stewartoun, Cumbræ, Finnick, Largs, and Dalry; from 1703 Viscount Kelburne and Earl of Glasgow, in the peerage of Scotland; and from 1815 Baron Boyle of Hawkhead, in the peerage of England. His lordship's seats are Hawkhead House in Renfrew, Kelburn House in Ayrshire, Crawford Priory in Fife, and the Garrison or Big Cumbræ in Bute.

See also, among various authorities, John M'Ure's *View*

of the City of Glasgow (1736, new ed. 1830); Andrew Brown's *History of Glasgow* (2 vols., 1795-97); Denholm's *History of the City of Glasgow* (1804); James Cleland's *Annals of Glasgow* (1816); Ewing's *History of the Merchants' House*, 1605-1816 (1817); M'Lellan's *Cathedral Church of Glasgow* (1833); Buchanan's *Memorabilia of the City of Glasgow*, 1588-1750 (1835, new ed. 1868); *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis* (Maitland Club, 1843); *Liber Collegii Nostri Domini* (Maitland Club, 1846); Pagan's *Sketch of the History of Glasgow* (1847); Spalding's *Memorials of the Troubles in Scotland* (Spalding Club, 1850); Marwick's *Extracts from the Burgh Records of Glasgow* (Burgh Records Society); *Glasgow Past and Present* (1851-56); *Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis* (Maitland Club, 1854); John Strang's *Glasgow and its Clubs* (1856); W. West Watson's *Reports on the Vital, Social, and Economical Statistics of Glasgow* (1863-81); Reid's—'Senex'—*Old Glasgow and its Environs* (1864); Peter Mackenzie's *Reminiscences of Glasgow and the West of Scotland* (1865-66); Burnet's *History of the Glasgow Water Supply* (1869); Deas' *The River Clyde* (1873, enlarged 1876); *Rental Book of the Diocese of Glasgow* (Grampian Club, 1875); Andrew Macgeorge's *Old Glasgow, the Place and the People* (1880); Hill's *Hospital and School in Glasgow, Founded by George and Thomas Hutcheson* (1881); Deas' *The River Clyde* (1881); MacGregor's *History of Glasgow* (1881); Wallace's *Popular Sketch of the History of Glasgow* (1882).

INDEX TO GLASGOW.

A.		PAGE			PAGE			PAGE
ACADEMY, GLASGOW, . . .		151	Bishops,		99	City Improvement Trust, . . .		164
Accountants' Hall, . . .		135	Bishop's Forest,		106	City of Glasgow Bank, Failure		
Albert Bridge,		127	Blackfriars or College Church, .		159	of,		118
Albert Street U.P. Church, .		161	Blind Asylum,		141	City of Glasgow Insurance Co.		
Alexandra Park,		129	Blythswood Square,		96	Office,		138
Almshouse, Back,		105	Board Schools,		152	City Parochial Board,		155
Ancient History,		97	Botanic Institution,		143	Claremont Street Independent		
Auderson's College,		149	Botanical Society,		151	Church,		161
Anderston Free Church, . . .		160	Bridge of Sighs,		127	Cleland Testimonial,		130
Anderston U.P. Church, . . .		161	Bridgegate,		95	Clothes Market,		133
Arcades,		139	Bridges,		126	Clubs,		138
Archæological Society, . . .		143	Bridgeton Working Men's Club, .		136	Clyde Trust,		126
Architecture,		94	British Association,		170	Clydesdale Bank,		137
Argyle Street,		95	British Linen Bank,		138	Coal (Statistics),		124
Arms of Glasgow,		98	Butts, Battle of,		104	College of Science and Arts, .		150
Art Club,		143				College or Blackfriars Church, .		159
Atheuæum,		133				Commerce,		118
B.			C.			Commercial Bank,		138
BACK ALMSHOUSE,		105	CALEDONIA ROAD U.P. CHURCH, .		161	Congregational Churches, . . .		161
Bank of Scotland,		138	Caledonian Insurance Co. Office, .		138	Conservative Club,		139
Banks,		137	Calton Mechanics' Institution, .		136	Convalescent Home,		142
Bank Failures,		118	Cathedral,		156	Convents,		162
Baptist Churches,		162	Cattle Market,		133	Corporation, The,		162
Barony Parochial Board, . . .		156	Cemeteries,		127	Corporation Galleries,		134
Barracks,		136	Charitable Bequests,		142	Courts,		130
Baths, Public,		168	Chest, Diseases of, Infirmary, .		141	Covenanters,		110
Bazaar, City,		133	Churches and Chapels, various, .		161	Cowcaddens,		96
Bell o' the Brae,		94	Church of Christ, The,		161	Cranes (Docks),		126
Benevolent Societies,		142	Circus (Hengler's),		137	Cranstonhill Waterworks Co., .		166
Bibliography,		170	City Bazaar,		133	Cross, The,		106
			City Fever Hospital,		140	Crosshill,		97
			City Hall,		133	Cross Tolbooth,		131

GLASGOW

	PAGE
Culloden, News of the Battle of,	115
Custom House,	133
D.	
DALMARNOCK BRIDGE,	127
Darien Scheme,	112
Day Industrial School,	155
Destitute Homes, etc.,	141
Diseases of the Ear, Hospital for,	141
Dispensaries,	139
Docks,	125
Dog and Bird Market,	133
Dorcas Societies, etc.,	142
Dunlop Street Theatre,	137
E.	
EASTERN BOTANICAL SOCIETY,	151
Ecclesiastical Affairs,	156
Educational Institutions,	145
Elgin Place Independent Church,	161
Employers' Liability Insur. Co.,	138
Engineers and Shipbuilders, Institution of,	143
Episcopal Church in Scotland,	162
Established Churches,	156
Established Church Presbytery,	160
Evangelical Union Churches,	161
Evangelistic Hall,	161
Ewing Bequests,	142
Exchanges,	132
Exports,	121
Extent,	92
Eye Infirmary,	140
F.	
FAILURES OF BANKS,	118
Ferries,	126
Fever Hospital,	140
Fire Brigade,	167
Fishmarket,	133
Football Clubs,	143
Franciscan Church,	162
Free Churches,	161
Free Church Assembly,	170
Free Church Presbytery,	161
Free Church Synod of Glasgow and Ayr,	161
Free Church Theological College,	151
Free Presbyterian Church,	161
G.	
GAIETY THEATRE,	137
Gallery (Institute of Fine Arts),	134
Gas Companies,	167
General Assembly,	170
General Assembly (1638),	109
General Assurance Co.,	138
Geological Society,	143
George Square,	96
Girdler Bridge,	127
Girls' Industrial School,	154
Glasgow Art Club,	143
Glasgow Association for the Higher Education of Women,	151
Glasgow Bridge,	126
Glasgow Central Working Men's Club,	136

	PAGE
Glasgow Eye Infirmary,	140
Glasgow Juridical Society,	143
Glasgow Legal and Speculative Society,	143
Glasgow Public Dispensary,	140
Glasgow Veterinary College,	150
Glasgow Waterworks Co.,	166
Gorbals,	96
Gorbals Waterworks Co.,	166
Govan,	96, 202-210
Govan Combination,	156
Govanhill,	206
Grand Theatre,	137
Great Western Bank, Failure of,	118
Green, The,	128
Greyfriar's U.P. Church,	161
Greyfriar's Wynd,	106
Guild, Dean of, Court,	118
H.	
HALLS, PUBLIC,	133
Harbour,	124
Hengler's Cirque,	137
High School,	151
Hillhead,	207
History,	97-118
Homes, Asylums, etc.,	141
Hospitals,	139
Hotels,	139
House of Refuge for Boys,	154
House of Refuge for Girls,	154
House of Shelter,	141
Hunterian Club,	143
Hutcheson's Hospital,	152
Hutchesontown,	97
I.	
IMPROVEMENT TRUST,	164
Incorporations, Trade,	134
Incurables, Relief of, Association for,	142
Independent Churches,	161
Industrial Schools,	154
Industries,	121-124
Infirmary, etc.,	139
Ingram Street,	96
Inland Revenue Office,	133
Institute of Fine Arts (Gallery),	134
Insurance Offices,	138
Iron (Statistics),	123
J.	
JOHN STREET U.P. CHURCH,	161
Juridical Society,	143
Juvenile Delinquency Board,	154
K.	
KELVIN BRIDGES,	127
Kelvingrove Museum,	136
Kelvingrove Park,	129
Kelvingrove U.P. Church,	161
L.	
LANGSIDE, BATTLE OF,	104
Lansdowne U.P. Church,	161
Legal and Speculative Society,	143
Leper Hospital,	101, 109
Libraries,	135

GLASGOW

	PAGE
Lighting,	167
Literary Societies,	142
Little Sisters of the Poor,	142
Lock Hospital,	141
Lodging Houses,	165
London Street,	195
Lunatic Asylum,	141
M.	
M'ALPINE'S MORTIFICATION,	142
Magdalene Institution,	141
Malt Tax Riots,	114
Manufactures and Industries,	121-124
Market Places,	133
Maternity Hospital,	141
Medical School, Western,	150
Merchants' Houses,	135
Methodists,	162
Miller Street,	95
Mint, The,	105
Mitchell Library,	135
Mitchell's Mortification,	142
Monuments,	129
Monuments in the Cathedral,	139
Mortifications and Bequests,	142
Motto of Glasgow,	98
Mungo Street,	97
Municipal Affairs,	162
Municipal and County Buildings,	130
Museums,	136
N.	
NATIONAL BANK,	138
Natural History Society,	143
Navigation,	120
Necropolis,	128
Nelson's Monument,	130
New Club,	139
Newspapers,	145
Night Asylum,	141
No-Popery Riots,	116
Normal Schools,	151
North Prison,	131
Northern Yacht Club,	143
Nurses' Training Home,	142
O.	
OBSERVATORY,	149
Old Clothes Market,	133
Old Mint,	105
Ophthalmic Institution,	140
Original Secession Church,	161
Orphan Homes, etc.,	141
P.	
PARISHES,	155
Parks,	128
Parks and Galleries Trust,	164
Parliamentary Representation,	169
Parochial Boards,	155
Partick,	96, 207
Paving,	167
Peerage,	170
Philanthropic Societies,	141
Philosophical Society,	142
Physicians' and Surgeons' Hall,	135
Police,	101, 166
Police Buildings,	131

GLASGOW

	PAGE
Pollokshields,	206
Population,	169
Post Office,	132
Princess's Theatre,	137
Printing,	144
Prisons,	131
Property,	169
Procurators' Hall,	135
Publications,	144
Public Baths,	168
Public Dispensaries,	139
Public Halls,	133
Public Parks,	128

Q.

QUAYS,	125
Queen Insurance Co. Office,	138
Queen Street,	95
Queen's Dock,	125
Queen's Park,	129
Queen's Rooms,	134

R.

RAILWAY GIRDER BRIDGE,	127
Railway Stations,	139
Ramshorn Church,	159
Rebellion of 1745,	115
Reformatories,	154
Reformed Presbyterian Church,	161
Refuge, Houses of,	154
Registration,	156
Religious Societies,	141
Rental of Glasgow,	169
Representation in Parliament,	169
Revenue,	121
Rifle Association,	144
Riots of 1848,	117, 118
Robertson Bequest,	142
Roman Catholic Churches,	162
Rotten Row,	94
Royal Bank,	138
Royal Clyde Yacht Club,	143
Royal Exchange,	132
Royal Glasgow Volunteers,	143
Royal Infirmary,	139
Royal Lunatic Asylum,	141
Royal Northern Yacht Club,	143
Royal Princess's Theatre,	137
Royal School of Art-Needlework,	152
Royal Visits,	169
Royalty Theatre,	137
Ruskin Society,	143
Rutherford Bridge,	127

S.

SAILORS' HOME,	162
St Andrew's Church,	160

St Andrew's Free Church,	160
St Andrew's Halls,	134
St Andrew's Roman Catholic Church,	162
St Andrew's Scottish Episcopal Church,	162
St Andrew Square,	95
St Andrew's Suspension Bridge,	127
St David's Church,	159
St Enoch's Church,	160
St George's Church,	160
St George's Free Church,	160
St James's Church,	160
St John's Church,	160
St John's Free Church,	160
St Francis, Church of,	162
St Mary's Scottish Episcopal Church,	162
St Mary's or Tron Church,	159
St Matthew's Free Church,	160
St Mungo,	97
St Mungo's Roman Catholic Church,	162
St Mungo Art Society,	143
St Nicholas' Hospital,	105
St Ninian's Lepers' Hospital,	101, 109
St Paul's Church,	159
St Peter's Free Church,	160
St Thenaw's Gate,	106
St Vincent Street,	96
St Vincent Street U.P. Church,	161
Saltmarket,	95
Salvation Army,	161
Sauchiehall Street,	96
Savings' Banks,	138
School of Art-Needlework,	152
Schools, Miscellaneous,	153
Science and Arts, College of,	150
Scientific Societies,	142
Scottish Amicable Assurance Company's Office,	138
Scottish Widows' Fund and Insurance Society,	138
Sewage,	168
Shelter, House of,	141
Shipbuilding,	i. 271, ii. 205
Shipping,	119
Sighthill Cemetery,	128
Site,	92
Skin Diseases, Dispensary for,	141
Slaughter Houses,	164
Social Science Congress,	170
Song School,	106
South Prison,	131
Standard Assurance Co.,	138
Stations, Railway,	139
Statues,	129
Stirling's and Glasgow Public Library,	135

GLASGOW

	PAGE
Stock Exchange,	132
Stock Exchange, New,	132
Streets,	93
Synod of Glasgow and Ayr,	160

T.

TECHNICAL COLLEGE,	151
Telephonic Exchange,	132
Theatres,	137
Theatre Royal,	137
Theological College (F. C.),	151
Tidal Basins (proposed),	126
Tontine Buildings,	130
Trade Incorporations,	134
Trades' Hall,	134
Training Home for Nurses,	142
Tramways,	164
Trongate,	95
Tron or St Mary's Church,	159

U.

UNION BANK,	138
Union Street,	95
United Evangelistic Hall,	161
United Original Secession Church,	161
U.P. Churches,	161
U.P. Presbytery of Glasgow, North,	161
University,	145

V.

VALUATION,	169
Veterinary College,	150
Victoria Bridge,	127
Virginia Street,	95
Volunteers,	143

W.

WATER SUPPLY,	165
Wellington's Monument,	130
Wells,	166
Wesleyan Methodists,	162
Western Club,	138
Western Infirmary,	140
Western Medical School,	150
West George Street,	96
West Regent Street,	96
West of Scotland Rifle Association,	144
William III., Statue of,	130
Woodlands U.P. Church,	161
Working Men's Clubs,	136

Y.

YACHT CLUBS,	143
------------------------	-----

Glasgow and South-Western Railway, a railway in Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, Ayrshire, and Dumfriesshire, with connections into Wigtownshire, etc. The system is an amalgamation of various lines constructed at various times, and as it now embraces the first railway made in Scotland under an Act of Parliament, the line may claim to be the oldest railway enterprise in the country. This line, connecting the Duke of Portland's coal-fields near Kilmarnock with the port of Troon, was authorised by an Act passed in 1808, with a share capital of £55,000 and loans £10,500, and was long worked by horse haulage, while a passenger car conveyed the inhabitants of the inland weaving town to the 'saut watter,' this being at one time a favourite trip from Kilmarnock. Aiton, in his survey of the agriculture of Ayrshire, speaks of this railway as 'of magnitude unequalled in Scotland,' it being in course of formation when he wrote. The total length of this early railway was about $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles, or, with branches subsequently made, 12 miles 1 furlong. The construction of this line was of cast-iron rails resting on stone blocks, a method of laying the line which subsisted down to and after the making of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, but was discarded in favour of wooden sleepers laid under both rails, and steadied by 'ballast.'

As early as 1835 the scheme of connecting Glasgow with Carlisle through Nithsdale was advocated in the *Ayr Advertiser* and the *Dumfries Courier*, and some years previously there had been proposals made for a railway between Glasgow and Paisley. The first proposal in the latter direction was to convert the Glasgow, Paisley, and Johnston Canal into a railway, and what was proposed in 1830 was not sanctioned for fifty years thereafter, and is only now (1883) in process of being carried into effect. In April 1836 a meeting was held in Glasgow to promote the construction of the Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr railway, a line which, it may be remarked, only came within 5 miles of Kilmarnock, although bearing that name in its title, the prospectus stating that 'the high ridge which lies to the S of Glasgow' rendered a more direct line impossible. Thirty years later, however, when the art of making and working railways had advanced, a direct line to Kilmarnock was constructed, being the joint property of the Glasgow and South-Western and the Caledonian Companies.

The first act for the construction of part of the system, eventually combined under the general title of Glasgow and South-Western, received the royal assent on 15 July 1837, the capital being fixed at £625,000, with borrowing powers £208,300. The first section of the line, that between Ayr and Irvine, was opened on 5 Aug. 1837, and on 11 Aug. 1840 the line was opened through between Glasgow and Ayr, amidst great rejoicing. In 1844—the intervening period being occupied by the directors in consolidating the line, constructing branches to Irvine, Ardrossan, etc., acquiring and strengthening the Kilmarnock and Troon line, and other works—a movement was made towards the construction of the Dumfries and Carlisle connection. Although promoted as a separate undertaking, the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle was supported by the Ayrshire company and its board, and in 1850 the lines were amalgamated. The Act was obtained, after much opposition, in 1846; and on 16 July 1847 the foundation-stone of the bridge over the Nith at Martinton was made the occasion of a great public demonstration at Dumfries. The line was opened on 28 Oct. 1850, when the two systems became one, the first meeting as the 'Glasgow and South-Western railway' being held in March 1851.

By a series of constructions and amalgamations, the system at the end of July 1882 consisted of $300\frac{1}{4}$ miles wholly the property of the company, $31\frac{1}{2}$ partly owned (the Kilmarnock joint line, etc.), 17 leased or rented, and 25 worked by the company. Of the lines maintained by the company there were $233\frac{1}{2}$ miles of double and $96\frac{1}{2}$ of single line. At the same date the authorised capital of the company was £9,727,770 in stock and

shares, and £2,768,800 in loans, and a total of £10,340,998, 14s. 8d. was given as the capital sum expended in the construction and equipment of the railway, including subscriptions to allied or subsidiary railways. As with other companies it is difficult now to say what amount in actual cash was expended in making the line, as a certain amount of nominal stock is comprised in the above totals, including a sum of £987,770 added on the consolidation on an equal dividend basis of certain guaranteed stocks, and an amount of £442,250 created as 'deferred' stock, to carry certain contingent dividends that were payable to stock of equal amount, neither of those sums representing actual outlay on the line. Of the share capital, £4,927,920 stood as consolidated ordinary stock, £748,360 as 'guaranteed' stock (increased to £935,450 on equalisation as above described), and £1,949,299 as 'preference' stock at 4, $4\frac{1}{2}$, and 5 per cent.

In the half-year last reported upon the company carried 354,701 first class, 238,344 second class, and 3,463,284 third class passengers, besides issuing 3191 season tickets, making a total of 4,059,520 passengers, yielding a revenue of £191,906. For parcels, horses, and mails, the company received £221,963, and the goods traffic (merchandise 495,843 tons, minerals 2,022,103 tons) yielded a revenue of £313,861. With some miscellaneous items of receipt the revenue for the half-year was £546,915. To carry this traffic the company owned 280 locomotives, 871 passenger vehicles (including horse-boxes, carriage trucks, post office vans, etc.), and 11,592 waggons, 7051 of the latter being mineral waggons, and 184 brake-vans for goods trains. In the half-year those vehicles traversed 1,042,340 miles in the passenger, and 1,125,556 in the goods department. The gross revenue per train mile was 59·32d., and of this the passenger traffic yielded an average of 51·11d., and the goods traffic an average of 66·92 per train mile. The affairs of the company are controlled by a board consisting of chairman, deputy-chairman, and 8 directors, who received an honorarium of £1000 in the half-year.

As constructed up to the end of 1882, the Glasgow and South-Western railway served a district admirably described by its title, and having for its termini Glasgow, Greenock, Dumfries, Girvan, Castle-Douglas, and Kirkcudbright, with a vast network of intercommunication between the various parts of the district comprised within those limits. The parent line, that from Glasgow to Ayr, passes from Glasgow through a level country sprinkled with villas, villages, towns, and manufactories. Paisley, the first station of importance, is approached by a bridge over the White Cart, with the castellated buildings of the jail prominent in the foreground, and a glimpse is got of the venerable remains of the abbey, 'the cradle of the Empire,' for to the birth of the son of Marjory Bruce, the Queen Blearie of the ringing aisle, the present reigning house traces its right to the British throne. At Paisley the branch to Renfrew diverges. Before reaching Johnstone, the line to Bridge of Weir and Greenock branches off, the section to Bridge of Weir, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles, having been sanctioned in 1862, and the Greenock and Ayrshire, 15 miles, in 1865. The former was absorbed in 1865, and the latter in 1872. By the construction of this line, the Glasgow and South-Western obtained an independent access to Greenock, running their passenger trains to Princes Pier, at the W end of the port, where steamers call regularly. The Anchor Line passengers for America are conveyed by special train from Glasgow to Princes Pier, starting some hours after the vessel has left the harbour of Glasgow. From Johnstone the main line proceeds through a fine verdant district, passing Loch Semple, with a station for Lochwinnoch, and immediately entering Ayrshire, where it skirts Kilbirnie Loch, and passes through a picturesque country, with its beauties marred, as so many scenes in the W of Scotland are marred, by the mineral operations which bring the railway and the county their wealth. At Dalry there is a separation of the lines, that to the right proceeding to Kilwinning, from which a branch runs to

Saltcoats (with a branch to the harbour) and Ardrossan. Extensions of the latter branch were opened to West Kilbride in 1878 and to Fairlie in 1882, and in the latter year powers were obtained to continue the railway to Largs, further N on the Ayrshire coast. A direct line from Dalry to Fairlie was at one time projected, but owing to the magnitude of the works involved, the powers to make this line were abandoned, and the circumfendibus route to the favourite watering place of Largs has been, after some delays, carried into effect. Leaving out of view some mineral lines in this part of the county, we next on the main line reach the town and harbour of Irvine, from beyond which a cross line by Dregghorn connects, for the first time, the two principal parts of the system, forming a short route between Kilmarnock and Ardrossan. This line skirts the coast, affording a fine view of the lower waters of the Clyde estuary, with Holy Island and the bold hills of Ayr to fill up the background, and Ailsa Craig visible in the far distance. On approaching Troon, the old line to Kilmarnock, already spoken of, is met, and a branch strikes off, or rather, the original Troon line, strengthened to suit later requirements, strikes off to the town and harbour. Approaching Ayr, the village of Prestwick is passed, the hicks round which have been rendered accessible by the railway, and have been adopted as a favourite golfing ground.

S of Ayr we encounter a very interesting chapter of railway history. In the great railway promotion of nearly forty years ago, when the through routes of the county were elaborately reported upon by the Board of Trade, and the merits of various routes were keenly canvassed, an Act was passed in 1846 for the formation of the Glasgow and Belfast Union railway. Although promoted with this comprehensive title, and originally intended as the nucleus of a short route to Ireland *via* Stranraer, the line was only 22½ miles in length, reaching to Girvan with a branch to Maybole. The capital was £440,000 in shares and loans. In 1847, an Act for the construction of the 'Ayrshire and Galloway' railway was obtained, this line reaching to Dalmellington, and being intended to inaugurate a southern route through the Glenkens into Galloway. Although last promoted the Dalmellington line was first constructed. An Act passed in 1853 authorised the formation of this line, 13 miles in length, 4 miles of this being available for the proposed line to Girvan and Maybole should the latter be proceeded with. In 1854 the Ayr and Maybole Junction was promoted, 5½ miles in length, and the two lines were opened in 1856. In 1858 the Dalmellington railway was amalgamated with the parent line. The Ayr and Maybole Company to this day preserves its autonomy, being worked by the Glasgow and South-Western railway under a perpetual lease agreed to in 1871, at an annual rent of 7 per cent. on the capital, with a lien on the revenue (see Ayr and MAYBOLE RAILWAY). The extension to Girvan, 12½ miles, was promoted by a company in 1856: capital £90,600, eventually (owing to the works proving more expensive than had been estimated) increased to £145,600. The line was opened in 1860, and amalgamated with the parent line in 1865, the Maybole section, as already mentioned, standing as a separate property between the two parts of the line then amalgamated. In 1865 powers were obtained to construct several important junctions in Ayrshire, embracing a cross line from Mauchline to Ayr—to bring Ayr into nearer connection with the S—a cross line from the Dalmellington branch to Cumnock, and a transverse railway connecting these two lines through the parishes of Ochiltree and Coylton. Those connections were opened in 1872. For the more southerly connection of the company beyond Girvan see GIRVAN AND PORTPATRICK RAILWAY and PORTPATRICK RAILWAY.

Returning to Dalry, the point of divergence noticed in an earlier paragraph, we proceed to Kilmarnock, an important centre. After many negotiations and struggles, the Glasgow, Barrhead, and Kilmarnock joint line was sanctioned, and it is held in equal shares by the Cale-

donian and the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Companies. This was a compromise, on the abandonment of the Kilmarnock direct, and comprised the Barrhead and Neilston railway, and the Crofthead and Kilmarnock, with junctions and extensions, making a through line, which was opened in 1873. The line from Dalry to Kilmarnock (still an important passenger route, although the expresses take the direct line) was opened in 1843. It was followed by the extensions to Mauchline and Auchinleck, opened in Aug. 1848, and to New Cumnock, opened in May 1850. Meantime, as part of the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle railway, the line had been opened from Dumfries to Greta, 24½ miles, in Aug. 1848, and from Dumfries to Closeburn, 11½ miles, in Oct. 1849. The completing line between Closeburn and New Cumnock, 25½ miles, was opened as already stated in Oct. 1850, and at the end of that month the original Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr, and Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle companies were, under agreements previously made, amalgamated under the title at the head of this article. A branch from Auchinleck to Muirkirk, 10½ miles, was opened in Aug. 1848, and a line from the neighbourhood of Kilmarnock to Galston and Newmilns was opened in May 1850. There are various mineral lines in this district that need not be particularised. By the Caledonian extension from Douglas to Muirkirk, authorised in 1865, a short route from Edinburgh to Ayr, *via* Carstairs and Lanark, was established, using the lines of the Glasgow and South-Western from Muirkirk by Cumnock. From Dumfries the Glasgow and South-Western company runs to Castle Douglas and Kirkcudbright. To the former town a railway, 19½ miles in length, was sanctioned by an Act passed in 1856, and the Kirkcudbright railway, 10½ miles in length, was sanctioned in 1861. Both were amalgamated with the Glasgow and South-Western in 1865.

While the engineering works on the system present no feature of world-wide fame, there is throughout an average amount of difficult and costly works in tunnels, bridges, etc. There is a long tunnel at Drumlanrig, rendered necessary by the line being carried along the side of the hill so as to preserve the amenity of Drumlanrig Castle. Between Dumfries and Annan the unstable character of the Locher Moss gave considerable trouble. But as a rule the line was comparatively easy to construct, its gradients being generally moderate, while its course, laid out in the earlier days of railway construction, formed detours rather than short cuts. The reason given for omitting Kilmarnock in the route of the railway has already been quoted, and in the prospectus it was stated that the summit-level of the line between Glasgow and Ayr, at Kilbirnie Loch, is only 95 feet above sea-level.

The principal station of the railway, at St Enoch's Square in Glasgow, was opened by the Prince of Wales in Oct. 1876, but the works of the station, and the hotel fronting it, were not completed till 1879, when the hotel was opened. Previous to the erection of the new station, the company had its headquarters and principal terminus in Bridge Street, at the S end of Glasgow Bridge. This station, in which the Caledonian holds running powers and partial ownership, has been completely recast, and at present (1883) is of little importance; its principal terminal traffic being the trains to Wemyss Bay (See WEMYSS BAY RAILWAY) and to Johnstone, with the numerous through trains passing to the central station of the Caledonian. The Bridge Street station, although little used, is held by the Glasgow and South-Western in anticipation of any change in traffic that may render it busier, and the company has successfully resisted the endeavours of the Caledonian to obtain a larger share in the property.

The hotel and station at St Enoch's Square take rank with the largest works of the kind in the kingdom. The hotel front to the square presents a splendid façade in Early English Gothic, 240 feet long, with a total height from the street level of 130 feet. The plat-

form level is approached by a sloping carriage-way, and is 20 feet above street level, the lower front of the terrace thus formed being used as shops. At the NW corner, under a lofty tower, is the entrance to the hotel, and in the centre, under an iron and glass roof, are the entrances to the booking-hall, a fine apartment 90 by 60 feet. The usual luggage-rooms, waiting-rooms, etc., are on this floor, and bounding the N side of the station is a wing 600 feet long, occupied as the headquarters of the company. In the angle subtended by the hotel and this wing is found the station, covered in a one-arched span of iron and glass, presenting a vast airy aspect, and fully accommodating the large traffic brought into the station. The main ribs of this splendid roof, built up in eleven sections, weigh 54 tons each. The hotel, the business of which is retained in the hands of the company, is only exceeded in size by two hotels in the kingdom. In the basement is a spacious kitchen, 85 by 32 feet in size, and with a roof 20 feet high, and the remaining appointments of the hotel are in keeping with this enlarged view of the needs of a first-class modern hotel. Electric-bells, speaking-tubes, and a hoist to carry visitors to the higher floors, are amongst the facilities offered by this finely equipped hotel.

The goods station of the company in College Street, adjoining the College (passenger) station of the North British railway, takes its name from having been built on the site of Glasgow University, of which building part of the front to High Street still remains, being used as railway offices. This district, once crowded with mean streets and narrow closes running down to Molendinar Burn, was levelled up for railway purposes at great expense. The College and St Enoch stations and the lines connecting them were constructed by, and are the property of, the City of Glasgow Union railway, a company incorporated in 1864, and the shares of which are held in equal proportions by the Glasgow and South-Western and the North British railway companies. The works of this *quasi* company, extending to little more than 6 miles, have entailed a capital expenditure of two and a half millions of money. In the half-year last reported upon, the Glasgow and South-Western Company paid £28,743 for the rent of the two stations, and received £6500 as dividend upon its shares in the City of Glasgow Union. At Kilmarnock, Ayr, and Dumfries the company has excellent station buildings, and commodious goods yards, engine sheds, etc. The locomotive works at Kilmarnock are extensive, employing 1500 persons, and performing all work necessary in building and repairing engines, carriages, waggons, etc. At Irvine the company maintains an establishment connected with the maintenance of permanent way. Here signal posts and all the apparatus for the conduct and protection of the traffic are cared for, as well as the rails, sleepers, fish-plates, bolts, etc., required for the line itself.

It remains to notice that one of the features of the Glasgow and South-Western railway is, that it holds complete possession, so to speak, of the 'land of Burns.' To Ayr, his birthplace, to Dumfries, where he died, to Kilmarnock, Mauchline, Tarbolton (near which is Lochlee), Dalrymple (where the poet attended school), to Ellisland, to Lugar, to nearly every place that can be named in association with Burns, the railway forms the access, and in consequence it presents many attractions to the tourist and to the pilgrim to Burns' shrines. The line presents besides many other points of interest, affording access to such places of historic interest as Caerlaverock Castle, Sweet Heart and Lincluden Abbeys, St Mary's Isle at Kirkcudbright—the 'Selcraig Ha' of Paul Jones' well-known exploit—Drumlanrig Castle and the valley of the Nith, the many fine castles on the Ayrshire coast, many places associated with Wallace and Bruce, the island of Arran by steamer from Ardrossan, etc., etc. See *Glasgow and South-Western Railway, its History, Progress, and Present Position*, by William McIlwraith (Glasg. 1880), and *Guide to Glasgow and South-Western Railway*.

Glashmore. See DRUMMOAK.

Glasletter or **Lungard**, a deep lake in Kintail parish, Ross-shire. Lying 761 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile and $2\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs, contains both trout and pike, and sends off a stream 2 miles east-by-northward to the head of Loch Mullardoch.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 72, 1880.

Glas Maol, a summit of the Grampians, at the meeting-point of Glenisla, Kirkmichael, and Cathrie parishes, in respectively Forfarshire, Perthshire, and Aberdeenshire. It has an altitude of 3502 feet above sea-level, and is crowned with a cairn at the meeting-point of the counties. Its eastern shoulder is traversed by a foot-path leading up Glen Isla and down Glen Clunie to Castleton of Braemar.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 65, 1870.

Glasnock or **Glaishnock**, an estate, with a handsome modern mansion, in Old Cumnock parish, Ayrshire, on the left bank of Glasnock Burn, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile SSE of Cumnock town. Its owner, Robert Mitchell Campbell, Esq. of Auchmannoch (b. 1841; suc. 1869), holds 3928 acres in the shire, valued at £2169 per annum. Glasnock Burn, issuing from a lake in New Cumnock parish, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles WNW of New Cumnock village, runs 3 miles north-north-westward to Cumnock town, after intersecting which it falls into the Lugar.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Glass, a parish of Aberdeenshire mainly, but partly of Banffshire, whose church stands $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Huntly, under which there is a post office of Glass. It is bounded N by Cairnie, E by Cairnie and Huntly, SE by Huntly and Gartly, SW by Cabrach, and W by Mortlach and Botriphnie. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its breadth, from NW to SE, varies between $1\frac{3}{4}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 12,655½ acres, of which 111½ are water, and 4732 belong to the Banffshire or south-western portion. The rapid DEVERON has here a north-north-easterly and east-north-easterly course, along a deep narrow vale, of $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles, at two points (3 furl. and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile) tracing the Cabrach and Mortlach boundaries, but elsewhere traversing the interior. Along it the surface declines to 530 feet above sea-level, thence rising westward to 931 feet at Newton Hill, 1000 at Both Hill, 1124 near Upper Hill-top, 1056 at Crofts of Corsemaul, and 1339 at *Tops of Corsemaul; south-westward to 1281 at Evron Hill, 1586 at Brown Hill, and 1540 at *Craig Watch, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. Syenite occupies a good deal of the valley and lower hill-sides, but the rocks are mainly Silurian—greywacke, clay slate, and quartz, with veins of crystalline limestone; the prevailing soil is a fertile yellow loam incumbent on gravel throughout the lower grounds, but poorer and lighter over all the uplands. Less than a third of the entire area is in tillage; plantations of Scotch firs and larch cover about 150 acres, and the rest is pastoral or heathy waste. Two pre-Reformation chapels stood within the bounds of this parish, which, small originally, has twice been enlarged by annexations—from Mortlach in the 13th or 14th century, and towards the close of the 17th from Drumdelzie or Potterkirk, now incorporated with Cairnie. The Earl of Fife is the chief proprietor, and his shooting-lodge of Glenmarkie is the only mansion. Glass is in the presbytery of Strathbogie and synod of Moray; the living is worth £303. The parish church, built in 1782, contains 550 sittings. There is also a Free church; and Glass public, Glass female public, and Beldorney public schools, with respective accommodation for 109, 57, and 70 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 55, 29, and 59, and grants of £47, 19s. 6d., £25, 10s. 6d., and £56, 13s. Valuation (1860) £2108, (1881) £2615, 12s. 2d. Pop. (1801) 703, (1831) 932, (1861) 1049, (1871) 1061, (1881) 1020, of whom 654 were in Aberdeenshire.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 85, 86, 1876.

Glass, a picturesque loch on the mutual border of Alness and Kiltarn parishes, Ross-shire, at the north-eastern base of Ben Wyvis. Lying 713 feet above sea-level, it curves 4 miles south-eastward to within 7 miles of Novar or Evanton station, has a maximum width of 5 furlongs, and from its foot sends off the river Glass or

AULTGRANDE, running 8 miles east-south-eastward to Cromarty Firth, at a point 9 furlongs ESE of Novar station. Both loch and river afford good trout fishing.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 93, 1881.

Glass, a river of Kiltarlity and Kilmorack parishes, N Inverness-shire, formed, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Glenaffric Hotel, by the confluence of the river Affrie and the Amhuinn Deabhaidh. Thence it winds 12 miles north-eastward along wooded STRATHGLASS, till, near ERCHLESS Castle, it unites with the Farrar to form the river Beauly. During this course it descends from 250 to 160 feet above sea-level, and is a fine fishing stream for salmon and trout, the latter running up to 4 lbs.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 73, 83, 1878-81.

Glass. See GLASS-ELLAN.

Glassalt (Gael. 'grey stream'), a mountain torrent of Crathie and Braemar parish, SW Aberdeenshire, rising on the southern side of Lochnagar at an altitude of 3450 feet, and running 3 miles east-south-eastward, till it falls into Loch Muick (1310 feet) near its head, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW by S of Alt-na-Giuthasach. 'The falls,' writes the Queen under date 16 Sept. 1852, 'are equal to those of the Bruar at Blair, and are 150 feet in height; the whole height to the foot of the loch being 500 feet. . . . We came down to the Shiel of the Glassalt, lately built, where there is a charming room for us, commanding a most lovely view.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 65, 1870.

Glassary. See KILMICHAEL-GLASSARY.

Glassaugh, a mansion in Fordyce parish, Banffshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Portsoy. Much enlarged in the first half of the present century, it is the property of Robert W. Duff, Esq., M.P., of FETTERESSO, who succeeded his father, Arthur Duff Abercromby, Esq., in 1859, and holds 2671 acres in Banffshire, valued at £2347 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 96, 1876.

Glassel, a station and an estate, with a mansion, on the W border of Banchory-Ternan parish, Kincardineshire. The station is on the Deeside railway, adjacent to the boundary with Aberdeenshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Banchory village.

Glass-Ellan or **Green Island**, a low grassy islet of Glenshiel parish, SW Ross-shire, in Loch Alsh, adjacent to Lochalsh parish. It measures 30 acres in area, has flat sandy shores, and is separated from the mainland on both sides by only a narrow strait.

Glassert. See GLAZERT.

Glasserton, a coast parish of SE Wigtownshire, whose church stands $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile inland, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Whithorn. It is bounded N by Kirkinner, NE by Sorbie, E by Whithorn, SW by Luce Bay, and W by Mochrum. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is 13,889 acres, of which $514\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore and 90 water. The coast-line, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, is a chain of green-topped hills, various in height, and rocky, bold, and beetling towards the sea; it rises on Carleton Fell to a maximum altitude of 475 feet above sea-level. Many of its hills are abrupt and precipitous, overhanging the shore in projecting cliffs; others slope gently down to the water's edge, and several are pierced to no great depth by caverns. Of these St Ninian's Cave, near Physgill House, is said to have served as an oratory to that early apostle of the Southern Picts; and carved on a panel, 25 feet SW of its entrance, the figure of a cross, 9 inches high, was discovered by a party, which comprised the late Dr John Stuart and Dean Stanley. (See WHITHORN.) Monreith Bay, at the boundary with Mochrum, and two or three spots elsewhere, are available for the unloading of sloops in fine weather; but nowhere is there any safe harbourage. The interior exhibits an uneven, broken, and knolly appearance, a constant succession of heights and hollows, with scarcely a level field; and, rising at many points to 200 or 300 feet above sea-level, culminates on the Fell of Barhullion at an altitude of 450 feet. DOWALTON LOCH, now drained, lay at the northern extremity, and has been separately noticed. The rocks are various, but chiefly Silurian; and they yield hard material for road-

metal. The soil, too, varies much, and often, on one and the same ridge, ranges from light dry earth to loam and moss; but rich soil prevails, much interspersed with till. Between 200 and 300 acres are under wood, and more than a fourth of the entire area still is waste, though great improvements have been carried out, especially on the estate (677 acres) of Craigmeline and Appleby, purchased in 1847 by George Guthrie, Esq., who, expending on it £4250, had raised its rental by 1874 from £423 to £1150. He 'found it a wilderness, and left it a garden.' Glasserton House, 3 furlongs SW of the church, stands in the midst of a large, well-wooded park, and is a red stone building, successor to a seat of the Earls of Galloway, which was destroyed by fire in 1730. It and the older mansion of Physgill, 1 mile to the SE, are both the property of Robert Hathorn Johnston-Stewart, Esq. (b. 1824; suc. 1865), who holds 5552 acres in the shire, valued at £7619 per annum. Another mansion is RAVENSTONE; and the entire parish is divided among five proprietors. It is in the presbytery of Wigtown and synod of Galloway; the living is worth £246. The church was built in 1732, and, as repaired and enlarged in 1837, contains 400 sittings; whilst two public schools, Glasserton and Ravelstone, with respective accommodation for 94 and 76 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 51 and 50, and grants of £49, 3s. and £55, 18s. Valuation (1860) £10,333, (1882) £14,056, 13s. 4d. Pop. (1801) 860, (1831) 1194, (1861) 1472, (1871) 1196, (1881) 1203.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 2, 4, 1856-57.

Glassford, a parish in the Middle Ward of Lanarkshire, containing Glassford station on a branch line of the Caledonian, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile N by E of Strathaven, and also containing the villages of WESTQUARTER and CHAPELTON, which are respectively 1 mile ESE and 2 miles N by W of that station, whilst Chapelton by road is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Hamilton, under which it has a post office. With an irregular outline, rudely resembling an hourglass, the parish is bounded N by Hamilton, NE and SE by Stonehouse, S by Avondale, SW by East Kilbride, and NW by East Kilbride and Blantyre. Its utmost length, from WNW to ESE, is 7 miles; its width varies between $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 6459 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 17 are water. AVON Water winds 2 miles north-north-eastward along the south-eastern border, and CALDER Water $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-westward and north-eastward along the south-western and north-western border. By the former stream the surface declines to 490, by the Calder to 680 feet above sea-level; and between them it rises to 804 feet near Glassford station, 857 at Bents, and 853 near Craighall. The rocks are mainly trap and carboniferous; and coal, freestone, and limestone have all been worked, but the first to no great extent. The soil is variously light loam, clay, and moss; and during this century a good deal of barren moorland has been reclaimed. Just to the N of Westquarter is the site of an ancient castle; and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the E are remains of the old church of 1633, with a tombstone bearing this epitaph: 'To the Memory of the very worthy Pillar of the Church, Mr William Gordon of Earlston, in Galloway, shot by a party of dragons on his way to Bothwell Bridge, 22 June 1679, aged 65. Inscribed by his great-grandson, Sir John Gordon, Bart., 11 June 1772.' John Struthers (1776-1853), author of *The Poor Man's Sabbath*, for three and a half years was a cowherd in Glassford parish. Mansions, noticed separately, are Avonholm, Craighornhill, Crntherland, Hallhill, Muirburn, and West Quarter House. In the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, this parish, since 1875, has been ecclesiastically divided into Glassford and Chapelton. The stipend and communion allowance for Glassford is £306, 17s.; its present church, built in 1820, contains 560 sittings. Two public schools, Chapelton and Glassford, with respective accommodation for 140 and 119 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 104 and 89, and grants of £96, 17s. and £74, 1s. Valuation (1860) £9900, (1882) £10,284. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 953, (1831) 1730,

(1861) 1938, (1871) 1430, (1881) 1452; of ecclesiastical parish (1881) 670.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Glassie, a Perthshire lake on the mutual border of Dull and Logierait (detached) parishes, Perthshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Aberfeldy. Lying 1200 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, and contains pike.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 55, 1869.

Glasslaw. See GLASLAW.

Glassmount, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Kinghorn parish, Fife, 2 miles NW of Kinghorn town, and 3 NNE of Burntisland. Two rough standing stones, supposed to commemorate the last battle fought between the Scots and the Danes, are in a field to the W of the mansion.

Glasvein or **A'Ghlas-bheinn**, a mountain (3006 feet) in Kintail parish, SW Ross-shire, flanking the N side of the BEALACH PASS, 5 miles ENE of Invershiel.

Glasvein or **Glas Bheinn**, a mountain (2541 feet) on the NE border of Assynt parish, Sutherland, flanking the upper part of the northern shore of Loch Assynt, and culminating 3 miles N of Inchnadamff.

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

Glaudhall, an estate, with a mansion, in Cadder parish, Lanarkshire, 1 mile NE of Garnkirk station.

Glazert, a rivulet of Campsie parish, Stirlingshire. Formed by the confluence of Pow, Finglen, and Kirkton Burns, near Campsie Glen station, it thence runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward past Lennoxton and Milton, till it falls into the Kelvin opposite Kirkintilloch. It traverses, over much of its course, a rocky channel fretted by the floods of ages; receives no fewer than sixteen little affluents; and affords such abundant water-power as to have been a main cause, along with the plenteousness of coal, why manufactures have taken root and flourished in Campsie.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 30, 31, 1866-67.

Glazert, a troutful burn of Dunlop and Stewarton parishes, Ayrshire, rising close to the Renfrewshire border, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Dunlop village, and winding $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward till it falls into Annick Water at Watermeetings, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Kilmarnock.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Glen, an estate, with a mansion, in Traquair parish, Peeblesshire, near the left bank of Quair Water, 5 miles SW by S of Innerleithen. Sold for £10,500 in 1796, and for £33,140 in 1852, the estate is now the property of Charles Tennant, Esq. (b. 1823; suc. 1878), who has sat as Liberal member for Peebles and Selkirk shires since 1880, and who holds 3500 acres in the county, valued at £897 per annum. The mansion, erected in 1854, and enlarged in 1874, is a stately Scottish Baronial edifice, from designs by the late David Bryce, with beautiful gardens, vineries, an artificial lake of 3 acres, etc. A short way higher up is the 'frightful chasm' of Glendean's Banks, which, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long, is flanked on either hand by lofty shelving cliffs, and takes up a mountain footpath into Yarrow.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Glen, a village in Falkirk parish, Stirlingshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Falkirk town, under which it has a post office. Pop. (1881) 319.

Glenae, a mansion in Tinwald parish, Dumfriesshire, near the left bank of Park Burn, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Amisfield station, and 6 miles N by E of Dumfries. It superseded an ancient baronial fortalice, now a ruin, on Wood farm in the parish of Kirkmichael, 4 miles N by W; and it gave designation to three baronets from 1666 to 1703 belonging to a branch of the family of Dalzell, who, in the latter year, succeeded to the earldom of Carnwath. Its present owner, David Brainerd Dalzell, Esq., M.D. (b. 1823; suc. 1847), holds 1234 acres in the shire, valued at £943 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Glenaffric. See AFFRIC.

Glenafton. See AFTON.

Glenaladale, a glen in Moidart district, SW Inverness-shire. Descending $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward and south-by-eastward to the middle of Loch Shiel, it has a

flat bottom about 300 yards broad, and is flanked by green rounded hills.

Glenalbert, a farmhouse in Little Dunkeld parish Perthshire, near the right bank of the Tay, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NNW of Dalguise station. It is the scene of Mrs Brunton's novel *Self Control* (1811), and near it is a beautiful waterfall.

Glenalla Fell, a hill (1406 feet) in the S of Kirkmichael parish, Ayrshire, 3 miles SW by S of Straiton.

Glenalmond, either all, or much, or a small part of the vale of the river ALMOND, in Perthshire. The small part, lying in the northern section of Crieff parish, and extending $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-eastward to Fendoch Camp in the vicinity of Buchanty, is a deep, narrow defile, only wide enough to afford passage to the river and a road, and flanked by bare rocky acclivities rising to the height of from 1600 to 2117 feet above sea-level. It is commonly designated the Sma' Glen; and contains an old stone-faced excavation, noticed under CLACH-NA-OSSIAN. The section of the vale eastward of the Sma' Glen, to the extent of about 3 square miles, bears the distinctive name of Logie-Almond; but contains, 7 miles NNE of Crieff, Glenualmond post office under Perth, with money order and savings' bank departments, as also Glenualmond House on the CAIRNIES estate, and the Scottish Episcopal College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, commonly known as Glenualmond College. The last stands on the right bank of the winding Almond, 4 miles NW of Methven station, this being $7\frac{3}{4}$ W by N of Perth. It was originated in 1841, 'to embrace objects not attainable in any public foundation hitherto established in Scotland, viz.—the combination of general education with domestic discipline and systematic religious superintendence;' and until 1875 it comprehended a theological department, now removed to Edinburgh. There are a warden, sub-warden, and five assistant masters; whilst the governing council consists of the bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church and nine others, amongst them the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, whose father, Sir John Gladstone of Fasque, was a principal founder of the college. Its site and grounds, 20 acres in extent, were given by the late Lord Justice-Clerk Patton of Cairnies; the chapel was built (1851) at the sole expense (over £8000) of the first Warden, Charles Wordsworth, since Bishop of St Andrews; and the entire cost of the work had been £90,000, when, on 26 Oct. 1875, a further large outlay was entailed by a disastrous fire that destroyed the W wing and did other damage to a total amount of £20,000. The buildings, designed by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, were opened in 1847. In the Domestic Gothic style of the 15th century, they offer a very fine frontage to the W, and form, apart from the chapel, a quadrangle 190 feet square. The entrance is through an arched gateway, surmounted by an embattled tower; opposite, on the E side, is the handsome dining-hall; and from the SE corner the chapel projects to the eastward of the other buildings. It is 136 feet long, 52 wide, and 80 high; in style is Decorated or Middle Pointed; has a graceful SW tower and spire; and is richly adorned with beautiful stained glass to the 'pious memory' of old Glenualmondians and others.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Glenample, a glen in Balquhither parish, Perthshire, traversed by the Burn of Ample, which, rising at an altitude of 1050 feet above sea-level, runs 5 miles north-by-eastward till, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below its beautiful cascade and $1\frac{1}{2}$ ESE of Lochearnhead, it falls into Loch Earn (306 feet) in the grounds of EDINAMPLE.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 46, 1872.

Glenapp, a picturesque glen in BALLANTRAE parish, SW Ayrshire, with a post office under Girvan, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Cairnryan, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ S of Ballantrae village. It is traversed by the shallow Water of App, descending from Beneraid 6 miles south-westward to Loch Ryan, and followed over the last $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of its course by the road from Ayr and Girvan to Stranraer. Glenuapp estate was purchased from the Earl of Orkney in 1864 by James Hunter, Esq. (b. 1818), for whom a Scottish Baronial mansion, Glenapp House, was built by the late Mr David

Bryce in 1870, and who holds 8580 acres in the shire, valued at £3105 per annum, including £400 for minerals. Glenapp *quoad sacra* parish, constituted in 1874, is in the presbytery of Stranraer and synod of Galloway. Its church ('Butters Church') and school arose more than 40 years since from a bequest of £4500 and 15 acres of land by a lady of the name of Caddall. Pop. of *q. s.* parish (1881) 192.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 7, 1863.

Glenaray. See ARAY and INVERARY.

Glenarbuck, a ravine in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire, running down the face of the Kilpatrick Hills from Craigarestie (1166 feet) $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile southward to the Clyde in the easterly vicinity of Bowling Bay. It looks like a broad deep rent in the hills, formed by the vertical stroke of an earthquake. Glenarbuck House stands on a slope between its foot and the Clyde, and is a fine mansion, embosomed in wood.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Glenarchaig. See ARCHAIG, LOCH.

Glenarklet. See ARKLET.

Glenartney, a beautiful sylvan glen in Comrie parish, Upper Strathearn, Perthshire, traversed by the last $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles of hazel-fringed RUCHILL Water, which, after a north-easterly course, falls into the Earn, opposite Comrie village. Itself descending from 700 to 200 feet above sea-level, it is flanked on its left side by mountainous Glenartney deer forest, the property of Lady Willoughby de Eresby, which culminates at 2317 feet, and in which Prince Albert shot his first Highland stag on 12 Sept. 1842. The region along all its right side was auciently a royal forest; and here in 1589 the Macgregors murdered James VI.'s forester, Drummond of Drummond Ernoch, and swore on their victim's head to avow and defend the deed. Scott wove the episode into his *Legend of Montrose*, and it led to the outlawry of the Macgregor clan.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Glenaven, the upper part, or the whole, of the Highland vale of the river AVEN, in S Banffshire. On 5 Sept. 1860 the Queen and Prince Consort rode 8 miles up it from Tomintoul to Inchroary, and thence 3 miles onward to Loch Buiig. Her Majesty describes 'the road winding at the bottom of the glen, which is in part tolerably wide, but narrows as it turns and winds towards Inchroary, where it is called Glenaven. The hills, sloping down to the river side, are beautifully green. It was very muggy—quite oppressive—and the greater part of the road deep and sloppy, till we came upon the granite formation again. . . . We passed by Inchroary—seeing, as we approached, two eagles towering splendidly above, and alighting on the top of the hills.' The upper part of the vale, called specially Glenaven, constitutes the southern or alpine division of Kirkmichael parish, and is disposed as a deer forest of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 74, 75, 85, 1877-76.

Glenavon, an estate, with a mansion, in Stonehouse parish, Lanarkshire, on the left bank of Avon Water, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Stonehouse town.

Glenays, an old baronial fortalice, now a fragmentary ruin, in Maybole parish, Ayrshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Ayr.

Glenbarr Abbey, a mansion in Killeen parish, W Kintyre, Argyllshire, on the left bank of Barr Water, 5 furlongs above its mouth and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Tayinloan. It is the seat of Keith Macalister, Esq. (b. 1803; suc. 1830), who holds 17,235 acres in the shire, valued at £2618 per annum. Across the stream is a post office hamlet, with a public school.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 20, 1876.

Glenbarry, a station on the Banffshire section of the Great North of Scotland railway, in Ordiquhill parish, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Grange Junction, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Banff.

Glenbeg, a glen in Glenelg parish, NW Invernessshire, extending 5 miles west-north-westward to the head of Sleat Sound, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Glenelg village. It contains two well-preserved Scandinavian round towers—the one 25 feet high, and 54 in circumference; the other 30 feet high, and 57 in circumference.

Glenbeich, a glen in the W of Comrie parish, Perthshire, traversed by Beich Burn, which, rising at an

altitude of 2000 feet above sea-level, runs $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward, till it falls into Loch Earn (306 feet) at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by N of the head of the lake, and which in one place forms a beautiful cascade.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 47, 46, 1869-72.

Glenbennan Hill, a heathy ridge in the W of Kirkpatrick-Irongray parish, NE Kirkcudbrightshire, flanking the right side of the Old Water of Cluden, and rising to an altitude of 1305 feet above sea-level.

Glenbervie (anciently *Overbervie*), a parish of central Kincardineshire, containing DRUMLITHIE village, with a station on the Caledonian railway, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Stonehaven. It is bounded N by Durris, NE by Fetteresso, E by Dunnottar, SE by Arbuthnott, SW and W by Fordoun, and NW by Strachan. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $15,071\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 30 are water. BERVIE Water flows $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward along the Fordoun border; CARRON Water rises in the middle of the western district, and runs eastward into Dunnottar; and COWIE Water, rising at the NW corner, runs east-by-northward across the northern district. The land descends southward and eastward from the frontier Grampians, and presents an uneven, hilly, and ridgy appearance, being naturally divided into four districts, first by a sort of ravine separating the W from the middle, then by an abrupt sandbank separating the middle from the SE, and lastly, by a narrow range of the frontier Grampians separating the middle from the N. The surface sinks in the extreme S to 262 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 732 feet at Droon Hill, 736 near Upper Kinmonth, 543 near Kealog, 746 at Mid Hill, 1281 at Leachie Hill, 1163 at Craiginour, 951 at the Hill of Three Stones, and 1231 at Mouluth Hill, which culminates right upon the Durris border. The rocks are mainly trap and Devonian; and the soils are extremely various, comprising some good clay loam and a good deal of thin reddish land that yields only moderate crops, with here and there deposits of moss. Within the last thirty years important improvements, in the way of draining, reclaiming, planting, etc., have been effected on both the Glenbervie and Drumlithie estates, upwards of £10,000 having been expended thereon since 1855 by the proprietor of the former, James Badeuach Nicolson, Esq. (b. 1832), who owns 1161 acres in the shire, valued at £727 per annum. His seat, Glenbervie House, on the left bank of Bervie Water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of Drumlithie, is an old mansion, whose grounds are well wooded, like the other estates in the parish. In all 4 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of between £100 and £500, 1 of from £50 to £100, and 2 of from £20 to £50. Giving off a small portion to Rickarton *quoad sacra* parish, Glenbervie is in the presbytery of Fordoun and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £288. The parish church, near Glenbervie House, was built in 1826, and contains 700 sittings. A Free church and an Episcopal church have been noticed under Drumlithie; and three public schools—Brae, Drumlithie junior, and Glenbervie—with respective accommodation for 60, 70, and 85 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 26, 34, and 32, and grants of £30, 8s., £10, 16s., and £17, 3s. Valuation (1856) £5651, (1882) £8135, 15s. 2d., *plus* £1884 for railway. Pop. (1801) 1204, (1841) 1296, (1861) 1219, (1871) 1073, (1881) 972, of whom 10 were in Rickarton.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 66, 1871.

Glenboig, a village at the western verge of New Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, with a station on the Caledonian, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of the post-town Coatbridge. It has large fire-clay and brick works, a post office, a public school, a Roman Catholic school (1881), and the Roman Catholic church of Our Lady and St Joseph (1880). Pop., with GARNQUEEN, (1871) 307, (1881) 934.

Glenboltachan, a glen in Comrie parish, Perthshire, descending $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward from Loch BOLTACHAN to the river Earn, at a point $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Comrie village. It is the glen up which Hogg's 'Bonny Kilmeny' gaed, and was the scene of the final and almost exterminating victory of the Macnabs over

the Neishes in the early part of the 17th century.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Glenborrodale Castle, a modern mansion in Ardnarmurchan parish, Argyllshire, near the N shore of Loch Sunart, 7 miles WSW of Salen. Its owner, John James Dalgleish, Esq. (b. 1836; suc. 1870), holds 55,000 acres in the shire, valued at £5962 per annum.

Glenbriarachan. See BRIARACHAN.

Glenbrighty. See BRIGHTY.

Glenbuck, a village amid the hills of Muirkirk parish, E Ayrshire, within 7 furlongs of the Lanarkshire border, and near a station of its own name on the Douglassdale branch of the Caledonian, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Muirkirk town. It has large coal and lime works, a post office under Lanark, a public school, and an Established chapel of ease (1881). Near the station are two reservoirs—the Upper ($5\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ furl.) and the Lower (4×1 furl.). They were formed about 1802 to furnish water-power to cotton works at Catrine. The House of Glenbuck is a mansion of recent erection, the seat of Charles Howatson, Esq. of Glenbuck. Pop. of village (1851) 237, (1871) 311, (1881) 858.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 23, 15, 1865-64.

Glenbucket, a parish on the western border of Aberdeenshire, containing, near its SE corner, Bridge of Bucket post office, $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Alford station, and $44\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of its post-town, Aberdeen. It is bounded N by Cabrach, E by the Glenkindie section of Strathdon, SE by the Culquoich section of Tarland, S and SW by Strathdon, and NW by Inveraven in Banffshire. Its utmost length, from WNW to ESE, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $11,083\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The N is drained by head-streams of the DEVERON; and the Allt Sughain and Coullins Burn, rising in the extreme W at 1900 and 2100 feet above sea-level, and running $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward and $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-by-southward, unite to form the Water of Bucket, flowing $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-south-eastward through the middle of the parish to the Dox, which itself winds 7 furlongs north-eastward and south-eastward along all the Tarland border. The surface, sinking along the Don to 774 feet above sea-level, thence rises to 1561 feet at *Millbuie Hill, 1831 at *Meikle Forbridge Hill, 2073 at *Creag an Innean, 1901 at *Clashenteple Hill, 1998 at *Ladylea Hill, 1525 at White Hill, 2159 at *Moss Hill, 1886 at the Soeach, 1862 at Allt Sughain Hill, and 2241 at *Geal Charn, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate right on the borders of the parish. Grey-wacke, mica slate, and serpentine prevail throughout the upper portion of the parish; the lower is rich in primary limestone and gneiss, the former of which, containing 70 per cent. of lime, has been largely worked. The soil of the middle glen is much of it a fertile yellow loam; but that of the higher grounds is mostly poor gravelly clay; whilst near the Deveron's sources are vast deposits of peat. Glenbucket Castle, near the Don's left bank, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Bridge of Bucket, is a picturesque ruin, with its turrets and corbie-stepped gables. Built in 1590, it was the seat of the Gordons of Glenbucket, the last of whom fought at both Sheriffmuir (1715) and Culloden (1746). From place to place he was hunted, till, letting his beard grow and assuming the garb of a beggar, he at length effected his escape to Norway. Glenbucket shooting-lodge, 7 miles WNW of Bridge of Bucket, was built in 1840 by the Earl of Fife, on or near the site of the dwelling of 'John o' Badenyon,' the hero of a capital song by the Rev. John Skinner. One other memory has Glenbucket, that here on the moors of Glencairney, 'among the bonny blooming heather,' died, just as he had hoped to die, the last of the 'old poachers,' Sandy Davidson, 25 Aug. 1843. The Earl of Fife is almost sole proprietor. Glenbucket is in the presbytery of Alford and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £177. The church, 2 miles W of Bridge of Bucket, is an old building, dedicated originally to St Peter, and containing 300 sittings. Two schools, Glenbucket public and Balloch Society's, with respective accommodation for 109 and

35 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 79 and 26, and grants of £57, 3s. and £36, 11s. Valuation (1881) £1883, 4s. 7d. Pop. (1801) 420, (1831) 539, (1861) 552, (1871) 570, (1881) 506.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 75, 1876.

Glenbuckie, a glen in Balquhiddie parish, Perthshire, extending 5 miles north-by-westward to the foot of Loch Voil at Balquhiddie hamlet, and traversed over the last $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles by the lower reaches of CALAIR Burn.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 38, 46, 1871-72.

Glen Burn, a rivulet of Newabbey parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, rising on the W shoulder of Crifell at an altitude of 1500 feet, and running $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-eastward, past CARSEGOWAN, till, after a descent of 1350 feet, it falls into Newabbey Pow in the western vicinity of Newabbey village.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Glenburn Hydropathic. See ROTHESAY.

Glenburnie, a hamlet in Abdie parish, Fife, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Newburgh.

Glencainail. See CAINAIL.

Glencairn, a parish on the W border of Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire, containing the village of MONIAIVE, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles WSW of Thornhill, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. It is bounded N by Tyron, E by Keir, SE and S by Dunscore, and SW and W by Balmacellellan and Dalry in Kirkcudbrightshire. Its utmost length is $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles from NW to SE, viz., from Coranbae Hill on the Kirkcudbrightshire border to Dalgoner Mill on Cairn Water; at Moniaive it has an utmost width of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and tapers thence north-westward and south-eastward; and its area is 30,239 acres, of which $155\frac{1}{2}$ are water. From 1680 feet on Coranbae Hill, DALWHAT Water runs 10 miles east-south-eastward; CRAIGDARROCH Water, from 1500 feet on Cornharrow Hill, runs 6 miles east-by-southward; and CASTLEFERN Water, from 1200 feet on Troston Hill, runs 7 miles south-eastward and north-eastward along the Kirkcudbrightshire border and through the interior, till, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Moniaive, it joins Craighdarroch Water. Their confluent stream, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile lower down, falls into Dalwhat Water, and, thenceforth called CAIRN Water, winds $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward through the south-eastern interior, then $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward along the Dunscore border. Loch URR (5×4 furl.) lies, 680 feet above sea-level, at the meeting-point of Glencairn, Dunscore, and Balmacellellan. In the SE, where Cairn Water quits the parish, the surface declines to 250 feet above sea-level, and rises thence to 886 feet at Slate-house Hill, 1171 at Beuchan Moor, 1416 at Bogrie Hill, 942 at Peulton Hill, 1102 at Terreran Hill, 1045 at Craighdarroch Hill, 1367 at Big Morton Hill, 1747 at Cornharrow Hill, 1900 at Benbrack, and 1961 at Colt Hill, whose summit, however, falls just within Tyron. Old Red sandstone is the prevailing rock, and a sort of slate was formerly worked near Moniaive. Some 7000 acres are regularly or occasionally in tillage, about 800 are under wood, and the rest of the parish is pastoral or waste. An oblong artificial mound, the Moat, rises 5 furlongs WSW of the church; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Moniaive is Kirkcudbright, the site of a chapel dedicated to St Cuthbert. The Rev. James Renwick (1662-88), last of the Scottish martyrs, was born near Moniaive; and a monument to him, 25 feet high, was erected on a rising ground in 1828. Another native was Robert Gordon, D.D. (1786-1853), a Disruption worthy. In the latter half of the 15th century Sir William Cunningham of KILMAURS wedded Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Robert Dennieston of that ilk, and thereby acquired Glencairn and lands in Renfrew, Dumbarton, and Edinburgh shires. His grandson, Alexander, was in 1445 created Lord Kilmaurs, and in 1488 Earl of Glencairn, a title which became dormant at the death of the fifteenth Earl in 1796, and now is claimed by Sir William James Montgomery-Cunninghame of Corsehill and by Captain William Cunninghame. Alexander, the fifth or 'good' Earl, who died in 1574, was among the first of the Scots nobility that favoured the Reformation; and

James, the fourteenth Earl (1750-91), is remembered as a patron of the poet Burns. Auchencheyne, 3 miles SW of Moniaive, is the seat of James Walter Ferrier Connell, Esq. (b. 1853; suc. 1876), who holds 3140 acres in the shire, valued at £1250 per annum. Other mansions, noticed separately, are Craigdarroch, Crawfordton, and Maxwellton; and 8 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 20 of between £100 and £500, 5 of from £50 to £100, and 8 of from £20 to £50. Glencairn is in the presbytery of Penpont and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £330. The parish church, 2 miles E by S of Moniaive, was built in 1836, and contains 1050 sittings. At Moniaive are Free and U.P. churches; and three public schools—Ayr Street, Chapel Street, and Crossford—with respective accommodation for 93, 122, and 89 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 59, 94, and 37, and grants of £43, 5s., £62, 11s., and £13, 17s. 2d. Valuation (1843) £13,315, (1883) £19,371, 18s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 1403, (1831) 2068, (1861) 1867, (1871) 1749, (1881) 1737.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863. See the Rev. J. Monteith's *Account of the Parish of Glencairn* (1876).

Glencannich, the glen of the rivulet CANNICH, in Kilmorack parish, NW Inverness-shire. Glencannich deer-forest, to the N, is let by The Chisholm for £1350 a year.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 72, 82, 83, 73, 1878-82.

Glenceaple, a seaport village in Caerlaverock parish, Dumfriesshire, on the left bank of the Nith, 5 miles S by E of Dumfries, under which it has a post office. Founded in 1747, it presents a tidy and cheerful appearance, commands a charming view across the Nith to Criffel, and serves in a small way as a sea-bathing quarter to families of the town and neighbourhood of Dumfries. Its shipbuilding is all but quite extinct; and, ranking as a sub-port of Dumfries, it has scarcely any trade of its own, but serves for such vessels to discharge their cargoes as are unable to sail up to the burgh. At it are two inns, a tolerably good quay, a police station, a school, and a Free church.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 6, 1863.

Glencarradale. See CARRADALE.

Glencarrick, a reach of the basin of Duncow Burn, in Kirkmahoe parish, Dumfriesshire, 6½ miles N by W of Dumfries. A pretty cascade is on the burn here, and a distillery was formerly in the neighbourhood of the cascade.

Glencarron, a vale of Lochcarron parish, SW Ross-shire, traversed by the river Carron, which, issuing from Loch Scaven (491 feet), flows 14 miles south-westward to the head of salt-water Loch Carron, and about midway in its course expands into Loch Doule or Dhughail (1½ mile × 3 furl.; 100 feet). The vale takes down the Dingwall and Skye railway, with a station thereon, Glencarron, 17 miles NE of Stromeferry and 36 WSW of Dingwall.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 82, 1882.

Glencarse, a hamlet close to the south-eastern border of Kinfauns parish, Perthshire, with a station on the Dundee and Perth section of the Caledonian, this being 6 miles E by S of Perth, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. There are an inn and an Episcopal church, All Saints (1878; 200 sittings), an Early Domestic Gothic edifice of pitch pine and concrete. Glencarse House, 7 furlongs N by W of the station, on the SE slope of wooded Glencarse Hill (596 feet), is a modern mansion, the seat of Thomas Greig, Esq. (b. 1801; suc. 1840), who holds 662 acres in the shire, valued at £1496 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Glencatacol, a pastoral and romantic glen of Kilmore parish, in the NW of the Isle of Arran, Buteshire, descending 3½ miles northward and north-westward, from an altitude of 1040 feet, to Kilbrannan Sound at Catacol Bay, 2¼ miles SW of Loch Ranza.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870.

Glenclittlein. See GLENKETLAND.

Glenchalmdale. See GLENHALMDALE.

Glenclova, the upper part of the basin of the South Esk, in CORTACHY AND CLOVA parish, Forfarshire.

Glenclroy, a glen in Kilbride parish, on the E side of the

Isle of Arran, Buteshire. Commencing as Glenn Dubh at an altitude of 1480 feet, it descends 4 miles north-eastward to a convergence with Glensherrig and Glenrosie, in the vicinity of Brodick, and for the first 2 miles is a deep, dark ravine, flanked by high hills, and traversed by an impetuous streamlet.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870.

Glencunnie. See CLUNIE, LOCH; and GLENSHEIL.

Glencoe (Gael. *gleann-cumhann*, 'narrow vale'), a desolate defile in Lismore and Appin parish, N Argyllshire, commencing at a 'col' (1011 feet) that parts it from Glenetive and the basin of the Tay, and thence descending 7½ miles west-by-northward to salt-water Loch Leven at Invercoe, 1½ mile ENE of Ballachulish. It is traversed from head to foot by the turbulent Cor, the 'Cona' of Ossian, which midway expands into sullen Loch Triochatan (3 × 2 furl.; 235 feet); and it takes up a road leading 17 miles east-by-southward from Ballachulish Pier to Kingshouse Inn. As one ascends this road, on the left stand Sgor na Ciche or the Pap of Glencoe (2430 feet), Sgor uam Fiannaidh (3168), and Meall Dearg (3118); on the right Meall Mor (2215), BENVEEDAN (3766), and BUACHAILLE-ETIVE-BHEAG (3129)—porphyritic, conical mountains that rise 'on either side nearly as abruptly as the peaks of the Alps hurst out of the coating of snow. There is a narrow strip of grazing ground in the main glen, watered by the Coua; there are a few, still narrower, scattered here and there in the upper levels, whence start the scours and mural precipices.' Of many descriptions of Glencoe, none is so fine and graphic as that in Dorothy Wordsworth's Journal, under date 3 Sept. 1803:—'The impression was, as we advanced up to the head of this first reach, as if the glen were nothing, its loneliness and retirement—as if it made up no part of my feeling: the mountains were all in all. That which fronted us—I have forgotten its name—was exceedingly lofty, the surface stony, nay, the whole mountain was one mass of stone, wrinkled and puckered up together. At the second and last reach—for it is not a winding vale—it makes a quick turning almost at right angles to the first; and now we are in the depths of the mountains; no trees in the glen, only green pasturage for sheep, and here and there a plot of hay-ground, and something that tells of former cultivation. I observed this to the guide, who said that formerly the glen had had many inhabitants, and that there, as elsewhere in the Highlands, there had been a great deal of corn where now the lands were left waste, and nothing fed upon them but cattle. I cannot attempt to describe the mountains. I can only say that I thought those on our right—for the other side was only a continued high ridge or craggy barrier, broken along the top into petty spiral forms—were the grandest I had ever seen. It seldom happens that mountains in a very clear air look exceedingly high, but these, though we could see the whole of them to their very summits, appeared to me more majestic in their own nakedness, or our imaginations could have conceived them to be, had they been half hidden by clouds, yet showing some of their highest pinnacles. They were such forms as Milton might be supposed to have had in his mind when he applied to Satan that sublime expression—

"His stature reached the sky."

The first division of the glen, as I have said, was scattered over with rocks, trees, and woody hillocks, and cottages were to be seen here and there. The second division is bare and stony, huge mountains on all sides, with a slender pasturage in the bottom of the valley; and towards the head of it is a small lake or tarn, and near the tarn a single inhabited dwelling, and some unfenced hay-ground—a simple impressive scene! Our road frequently crossed large streams of stones, left by the mountain-torrents, losing all appearance of a road. After we had passed the tarn the glen became less interesting, or rather the mountains, from the manner in which they are looked at; but again, a little higher up, they resume their grandeur. The river is, for a

short space, hidden between steep rocks: we left the road, and, going to the top of one of the rocks, saw it foaming over stones, or lodged in dark black dens; birch-trees grew on the inaccessible banks, and a few old Scotch firs towered above them. At the entrance of the glen the mountains had been all without trees, but here the birches climb very far up the side of one of them opposite to us, half concealing a rivulet, which came tumbling down as white as snow from the very top of the mountain. Leaving the rock, we ascended a hill which terminated the glen. We often stopped to look behind at the majestic company of mountains we had left. Before us was no single paramount eminence, but a mountain waste, mountain beyond mountain, and a barren hollow or basin into which we were descending. . . . At Kingshouse, in comparing the impressions we had received at Glencoe, we found that though the expectations of both had been far surpassed by the grandeur of the mountains, we had upon the whole both been disappointed, and from the same cause; we had been prepared for images of terror, had expected a deep, den-like valley with overhanging rocks, such as William has described in his lines upon the Alps. The place had nothing of this character, the glen being open to the eye of day, the mountains retiring in independent majesty. Even in the upper part of it, where the stream rushed through the rocky chasm, it was but a deep trench in the vale, not the vale itself, and could only be seen when we were close to it.'

Glencoe has been claimed for Ossian's birthplace; but its chief, everlasting fame arises from the massacre of 13 Feb. 1692. To break the power of the Jacobite Highlanders, a plan was concerted between John Campbell, Earl of Breadalbane, and Sir John Dalrymple, Master of Stair—a Highland chieftain the one, a Lowland statesman the other. The Earl obtained £20,000 from government to bribe the allegiance of the chiefs, while a proclamation was issued by the Privy Council declaring all to be traitors who did not take the oath to William and Mary on or before 31 Dec. 1691. Not till that very day did old Macdonald of Glencoe, surnamed Mac Ian, repair with his principal clansmen to Fort William and offer to be sworn. At Fort William, however, there was no magistrate; the sheriff of Argyllshire at Inverary was the nearest; and this caused a further delay of six days. The roll was then sent into Edinburgh, with a certificate explaining the circumstances of the case; but that certificate was suppressed, and Glencoe's name deleted from the roll. Stair was the man that did this hateful deed, and Stair it was who straightway procured the signature of William to an order 'to extirpate that sect of thieves.'

On 1 Feb. 120 soldiers, Campbells mostly, and under the command of Captain Campbell of Glenlyon, were approaching Glencoe, when they were met by John Macdonald, the elder son of the chief, at the head of some 20 men. To his question as to the reason of this incursion of a military force into a peaceful country, Glenlyon answered that they came as friends, and that their sole object was to obtain suitable quarters, where they could conveniently collect the arrears of cess and hearth-money,—a new tax laid on by the Scottish parliament in 1690,—in proof of which, Lieutenant Lyndsay produced the instructions of Colonel Hill to that effect. They thereupon received a hearty welcome, and were hospitably entertained by Glencoe and his people till the fatal morning of the massacre. Indeed, so familiar was Glenlyon, that scarcely a day passed that he did not visit the house of Alexander Macdonald, the younger son of the chief, who was married to Glenlyon's niece, the sister of Rob Roy, and take his morning dram, agreeably to the most approved practice of Highland hospitality.

In pursuance of fresh instructions from Dalrymple, on 12 Feb. Lieut.-Col. Hamilton received orders forthwith to execute the fatal commission. Accordingly, on the same day, he directed Major Robert Duncanson of Argyll's regiment to proceed immediately with a detachment of that regiment to Glencoe so as to reach the

post which had been assigned him by five o'clock the following morning, at which hour Hamilton promised to reach another post with a party of Hill's regiment. Whether Duncanson, who appears to have been a Campbell, was averse to take an active personal part in the bloody tragedy about to be enacted, is a question that cannot now be solved; but it may have been from some repugnance to act in person that immediately on receipt of Hamilton's order, he despatched another order from himself to Captain Campbell of Glenlyon, then living in Glencoe, with instructions to fall upon the Macdonalds precisely at five o'clock the following morning, and put all to the sword under seventy years of age.

Glenlyon himself appears to have been a man equal to any kind of loathsome work, especially against a Macdonald. With this sanguinary order in his pocket, and with his mind made up to execute it rigorously, he did not hesitate to spend the eve of the massacre playing at cards with John and Alexander Macdonald, the sons of the chief, to wish them good night at parting, and to accept an invitation from Glencoe himself to dine with him the following day. Little suspecting the intended butchery, Glencoe and his sons retired to rest at their usual hour; but early in the morning, while the preparations for the intended massacre were going on, John Macdonald, the elder son of the chief, hearing the sound of voices about his house, grew alarmed, and jumping out of bed threw on his clothes and went to Inverriggen, where Glenlyon was quartered, to ascertain the cause of the unusual bustle which had interrupted his nocturnal slumbers. To his great surprise he found the soldiers all in motion, as if preparing for some enterprise, which induced him to inquire of Glenlyon the object of these extraordinary preparations at such an early hour. Glenlyon endeavoured by professions of friendship to lull his suspicions, and pretended that his sole design was to march against some of Glengarry's men. As John Macdonald, the younger son of Glencoe, was married to Glenlyon's niece, that crafty knave referred to his connection with the family, and put it to the young man, whether, if he intended anything hostile to the clan, he would not have provided for the safety of his niece and her husband. Macdonald, apparently satisfied with this explanation, returned home and retired again to rest, but he had not been long in bed when his servant informed him of the approach of a party of men. Jumping out of bed he ran to the door, and perceiving a body of 20 soldiers with muskets and fixed bayonets coming in the direction of his house, he fled to a neighbouring hill, where he was joined by his brother Alexander, who had escaped from the scene of carnage, after being wakened from sleep by his servant.

The massacre commenced about five o'clock in the morning at three different places at once. Glenlyon undertook to butcher his own hospitable landlord and the other inhabitants of Inverriggen, where he and a party of his men were quartered, and despatched Lieutenant Lyndsay with another party of soldiers to Glencoe's house to cut off the unsuspecting chief. Under pretence of a friendly visit, he and his party obtained admission. Glencoe was in bed, and while in the act of rising to receive his visitors, was shot through the head by two of the soldiers. His wife was already up and dressed, but the ruffians stripped her naked, tore the rings off her fingers with their teeth, and so maltreated her that she died the following day. The party also killed two men whom they found in the house, and wounded a third named Duncan Don, who came occasionally to Glencoe with letters from Braemar.

While the butchery was going on in Glencoe's house, Glenlyon was busy with his bloody work at Inverriggen, where his own host was shot by his order. Here the party seized nine men, whom they first bound hand and foot, and then shot one by one. Glenlyon was desirous of saving the life of a young man twenty years old, but Captain Drummoud shot him dead. He too it was that, impelled by a thirst for blood, ran his dagger through the body of a boy who had grasped Glenlyon by the legs and was imploring mercy.

A third party under the command of Sergeant Barbour, which was quartered in the hamlet of Auchnaion, fired on a body of nine men whom they observed in a house in the village sitting before a fire. Among these was the laird of Auchintriatten, who was killed on the spot, along with four more of the party. This gentleman had at the time a protection in his pocket from Colonel Hill, which he had received three months before. The rest of the party, two or three of them wounded, escaped by the back of the house, with the exception of a brother of Auchintriatten, who, having been seized by Barbour, asked as a favour to be killed in the open air. The sergeant consented, on account of having shared his generous hospitality; but when brought out he threw his plaid, which he had kept loose, over the faces of the soldiers who were appointed to shoot him, and in a moment was lost in the darkness.

Besides the slaughter at these three places, there were persons dragged from their beds and murdered in other parts of the Glen, among them an old man eighty years of age. In all, 38 were slaughtered. The whole male population under 70 years of age, amounting to 200, would in all likelihood have been cut off, if, fortunately for them, the party of 400 men under Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, who was principally charged with the execution of the sanguinary warrant, had not been prevented by the severity of the weather from reaching the Glen till eleven o'clock, six hours after the massacre, by which time the whole surviving male inhabitants, warned of their danger and of the fate of their chief and other sufferers, had fled to the hills. Ignorant of this latter circumstance, Hamilton, on arriving at the pass, appointed several parties to proceed to different parts of the Glen, with orders to take no prisoners, but to kill all the men that came in their way. They had not, however, proceeded far when they fell in with Major Duncanson's party, who informed them of the events of the morning, and told them that as the survivors had escaped to the hills, they had nothing to do but to burn the houses, and carry off the cattle. They accordingly set fire to the houses, and having collected the cattle and effects in the Glen, carried them to Iuverlochy, where they were divided among the officers of the garrison. That Hamilton would have executed his commission to the very letter, is evident from the fact, that an old man, above seventy, the only remaining male inhabitant of the desolate vale they fell in with, was by his orders put to death.

After the destruction of the houses, a heartrending scene ensued. Aged matrons, women with child, and mothers with babies at their breast and children toddling after them, might be seen wending their way, half-naked, towards the mountains in quest of some friendly hovel, beneath whose roof they might seek shelter from the pitiless tempest and deplore their unhappy fate. But as there were no houses within the distance of several miles, and as these could only be reached by crossing mountains deeply covered with snow, a great number of these unhappy beings, overcome by cold, fatigue, and hunger, dropped down and perished miserably in the snow.

The tale of perfidy and blood excited widespread indignation. A parliamentary inquiry was only averted by the nomination of a royal commission, which found (1695) that William's instructions 'offered no warrant for the measure.' Stair was severely censured, but was left to be dealt with by the king, who was addressed to prosecute Glenlyon, Major Duncanson, Captain Drummond, etc., then in Flanders. And so the affair ended.

Glencoe gives name to a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, an Established chapel of ease, St Mary's Episcopal Church (1880; 250 sittings), and St Mun's Roman Catholic (1836; 100 sittings). Invercoe House, on the Coe's right bank, immediately above its mouth, is the seat of Archibald Burns-Macdonald, Esq. of Glencoe (b. 1829), who holds 6305 acres in the shire, valued at £715 per annum. Pop. of registration district of Ballachulish and Glencoe (1861) 1324, (1871) 1529, (1881) 1444, of whom 1363

were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 53, 1877. See pp. 170-179 of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland* (ed. by Prince Shairp, 1874); chap. xviii. of Lord Macaulay's *History of England* (1855); and vol. vii., pp. 394-413, of Dr Hill Burton's *History of Scotland* (ed. 1876).

Glencona. See CONA.

Glenconrie. See CONRIE.

Glencovinth, a glen in Kiltarlity and Convinth parish, Inverness-shire, traversed by Belladrum Burn, which, rising at an altitude of 780 feet above sea-level, winds $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward, till, after a descent of 758 feet, it falls into the river Beauly, just below Beaufort Castle, 4 miles SSW of Beauly town. Glencovinth takes up a road from Strathglass to Glenurquhart and Loch Ness. It received its name from an ancient nunnery, traces of whose chapel may still be seen $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Kiltarlity church, and near which is Glencovinth public school.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 83, 1881.

Glencorse, a parish towards the middle of Edinburgh-shire, containing, near its eastern border, AUCHINDINNY village and the Glencorse terminus of the Roslin branch of the North British, $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Edinburgh, from which by road the parish is only 6 to 8 miles distant. Its post office is Milton Bridge, and Penicuik is the nearest town,—within 5 furlongs of its southern extremity. Bounded NW by Colinton, N and E by Lasswade, and S and W by Penicuik, it has an utmost length from NNW to ESE of $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles, an utmost breadth from NNE to SSW of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an area of $4292\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 17 are water. Near Auchindinny the river North Esk winds $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-north-eastward along the Lasswade border, and here is joined by Glencorse Burn, which, rising in Penicuik as Logan Burn at an altitude of 1400 feet, in Penicuik has an east-north-easterly course of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, through a false 'HABBE'S Howe' and Loganlee Reservoir ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile \times $\frac{1}{2}$ furl.). In Glencorse it first runs $5\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs along the Penicuik border to crescent-shaped Glencorse Reservoir or the Compensation Pond ($\frac{3}{4}$ mile \times by $1\frac{1}{4}$ furl.), and then winds $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-south-eastward across the interior. From source to mouth it is a pretty little stream; and its expansion, Glencorse Reservoir, has much of the beauty of a natural lake, with its wooded islet and its girdle of big green rounded hills. It was formed in 1819-28, at a cost of nearly £200,000, by damming the burn's glen with a huge embankment, 128 yards long, 140 yards broad at the base, and 130 feet high. Along the North Esk the surface sinks to a trifle less than 600 feet above sea-level, thence rising west-north-westward to the Pentlands, of which Castletale (1595 feet) and Turnhouse Hill (1500) stand N and S of Glencorse Reservoir, whilst Carnethy Hill (1890) falls just within Penicuik parish. The rocks of the hills are mainly eruptive, including clinkstone, greenstone, claystone, and porphyry; those of the lower grounds are carboniferous—sandstone, limestone, coal, and shale. Ironstone of fine quality is worked by the Shotts Iron Co. at Greenlaw; and Dalmore paper-mill at Auchindinny employs a large number of families. The soil ranges from moss to stiff clay, from gravel to the finest loam; and much that formerly was barren moor is now either arable or under wood. Submerged beneath the waters of the reservoir is the site of St Catherine's chapel, said falsely to have been founded by Sir William St Clair, who fell in battle with the Moors of Andalusia, along with the Good Sir James Douglas (1330). He had wagered—so runs the story—with the Bruce that Help and Hold, his hounds, would pull down a fleet white deer before it crossed the burn. His life was the forfeit, and the scene of the chase the prize; but, with St Catherine's help, he won the wager, so dedicated this chapel to her honour. Logan House or Tower, although in Penicuik parish, may from its close proximity be noticed here. Supposed, on no good evidence, to have been a royal hunting-seat, it consisted originally of a single tower, built in 1230 or thereby, to which another was added on the N side early in the 15th century by William St Clair, third Earl of Orkney. By the St

Clairs or Roslin it was occasionally occupied down to the middle of the 17th century. About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile higher up the glen are remains of what was probably a chapel. Rullion Green, the scene of the Covenanters' overthrow (1666) and House of Muir, where formerly great sheepmarkets were held, are both in the S of the parish, and both are treated of in separate articles. Greenlaw or Glencorse Barracks, the *dépôt* of the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), stand $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile NNE of Penicuik and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Edinburgh. An old mansion here was converted, in 1804, into a *dépôt* for French prisoners of war; and in 1813 a suite of buildings, to accommodate 6000 prisoners and their guard, was erected at a total cost of £100,000. The conclusion of peace next year sent all the French prisoners home, and Greenlaw thereafter was little utilised, till in 1875-77 it was altered and extended, at a fresh outlay of £30,000, to serve as the central brigade *dépôt* of the army of the south-east of Scotland. On 17 Jan. 1881 the new Douglas Barrack, a wooden two-story pile, which measured 140 by 108 feet, was wholly destroyed by fire; but the damage was repaired by the end of April 1882, stone in the restoration taking the place of wood. Glencorse House, near the right bank of Glencorse Burn, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNE of Penicuik, is the property of the Right Hon. John Inglis (b. 1810), Lord President of the Court of Session, who owns 857 acres in the shire valued at £1603 per annum, and whose father, the Rev. John Inglis, D.D. (1763-1834), an eminent divine, was resident here. Other mansions, noticed separately, are Beeslack, Belwood, Bush, Logaubank, Mauricewood, and Woodhouselee; and, in all, 6 proprietors held each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 4 of between £100 and £500, 4 of from £50 to £100, and 7 of from £20 to £50. Formed, in 1616, out of the ancient parishes of Pentland and Penicuik, Glencorse is in the presbytery of Dalkeith and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £260. The church, built in 1665, contains 200 sittings; and a public school, with accommodation for 180 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 166, and a grant of £124, 18s. Valuation (1860) £6411, (1883) £10,602, *plus* £4736 for railway and waterworks. Pop. (1801) 390, (1831) 652, (1861) 1217, (1871) 1153, (1881) 1500, of whom 144 were soldiers in the barracks and 48 in the military prison.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See an article by Andrew Keer on 'Glencorse and its Old Buildings' in *Proc. Soc. Ants. Scotl.* (1879).

Glencoul, a glen in Eddrachillis parish, W Sutherland, traversed by Glencoul river, which, issuing from Loch an Urchoill ($5\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 1200 feet), runs $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-westward to the head of salt-water Loch Glencoul. At one point the impetuous Glencoul is joined by a yet more impetuous tributary, making a waterfall of nearly 700 feet in leap. Loch Glencoul, one of the two arms of KYLESKU, the other being Loch GLENDHU, with a varying width of $2\frac{3}{4}$ and 7 furlongs, extends $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-eastward, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ if one includes Loch Beag (7×3 furl.) at its head; and is overhung by hills that rise steeply to 1722 feet on the north-eastern and 902 on the south-western side. It is famous for its productive herring fishery.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 108, 107, 1880-81.

Glencreran, an Argyllshire glen on the mutual border of Ardcattan parish and Lismore and Appin. It is traversed by the CERAN, descending $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles west-south-westward to the head of salt-water Loch Creran. A mission-station of the Church of Scotland, conjoint with another in Glenetive, is in Glencreran, and has a schoolhouse as its place of worship. There is also an Episcopal church, St Mary's (1878; 60 sittings), a 13th century Gothic edifice, with good stained glass.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 53, 45, 1877-76.

Glencroe, an alpine glen of Lochgoilhead parish in the N of Cowal district, Argyllshire. Commencing at a col (860 feet) between the heads of Loch Fyne and Loch Long, it descends $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-eastward to Loch Long at Ardgartan, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Arrochar; is flanked on the N side by BEN ARTHUR or the Cobbler (2891 feet), on the S side by the Brack (2500) and Ben Donich (2774);

and is traversed by impetuous Croe Water, and by the road from Loch Lomond to Inverary by way of Arrochar and Glenkinglas. The rocks consist almost entirely of mica slate, shining like silver, beautifully undulated, and in many parts embedded in quartz. Large masses, fallen from the mountains, lie strewn on the bottom of the glen; others, of every shape, jut from the mountains' side, and seem every moment ready to fall; and torrents descend the cliffs and declivities in great diversity of rush and leap, and make innumerable waterfalls. The road was formed by one of the regiments under General Wade, immediately after the Rebellion of 1745; it descends for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in declivitous zig-zag, and, though proceeding thence at an easier gradient to the foot, is everywhere difficult and fatiguing. A stone seat, inscribed 'Rest and be Thankful,' is placed at its summit; superseded a plainer one placed on the same spot by the makers of the road; and is sung as follows by Wordsworth:—

'Doubling and doubling with laborious walk,
Who that at length has gained the wished-for height,
This brief, this simple, wayside call can slight,
And rest not thankful?'

And Dorothy, his sister, describes 'the narrow dale, with a length of winding road, a road that seemed to have insinuated itself into the very heart of the mountains—the brook, the road, bare hills, floating mists, scattered stones, rocks, and herds of black cattle being all that we could see.'—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 37, 38, 1876-71.

Glencross. See GLENCORSE.

Glencul. See GLENCUL.

Glendale, a vale in Duirinish parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, extending 5 miles north-north-westward from Macleod's Tables to the head of salt-water Loch Pooltiel. Its bottom is 4 to 6 furlongs broad; its sloping sides are covered with very rich pasture; and it contains a post office under Portree, and a modern mansion, Glendale, the seat of the late Right Hon. Sir John Macpherson Macleod (1792-1881), of Indian celebrity, who owned 35,022 acres in Inverness-shire, valued at £1258 per annum. The Glendale estate figured somewhat largely in the crofters' agitation of 1881-82.

Glendaruel, a beautiful valley in Kilmodan parish, Cowal, Argyllshire, traversed by the Ruel, a salmon and trout stream which, formed by two head-streams at an altitude of 90 feet above sea-level, winds $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-westward to the head of salt-water Loch Riddan. It takes down a road from Strachur Ferry to Colintrave, and contains a post office of its own name under Greenock. Glendaruel House, 19 miles NNW of Rothesay, is the seat of Robert Hume Campbell, Esq. (b. 1846; suc. 1875), who holds 14,032 acres in the shire, valued at £2361 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 37, 29, 1876-73.

Glendean's Banks. See GLEN, Peeblesshire.

Glendearg, a glen in the N of Blair Athole parish, Perthshire, descending $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-eastward from the eastern skirts of Ben Dearg to Glen Tilt.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 64, 55, 1874-69.

Glendearg, Roxburghshire. See ALLEN.

Glendelvine, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Caputh parish, Perthshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Caputh village.

Glen Derry. See DERRY, Aberdeenshire.

Glendevon, a parish in the Ochil district of Perthshire, containing Burnfoot hamlet on the right bank of the river Devon, 3 miles NNW of Muckart and 7 NNE of the post town, Dollar. A capital trouting station, it has a wool mill, and fairs on the first Thursday of April, the Wednesday after the second Thursday of July, the third Thursday of August, the fourth Thursday of September, and the third Thursday of November.

The parish is bounded N by Auchterarder, NE by Dunning, E by Fossoway, SE by Muckart, S by Dollar in Clackmannanshire, and W and NW by Blackford. Its length, from E to W, varies between $2\frac{1}{4}$ and $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles;

and its area is 9154½ acres, of which 21½ are water. The 'clear winding Devon,' at 4½ miles from its source, begins to trace for 2½ miles the boundary with Blackford; then runs 2½ miles eastward across the interior, on the right hand receiving Frandy, Glensherup, and Glenquhey Burns; and then, bending south-eastward, traces for 2½ miles the boundary with Fossoway. Throughout this course its glen or narrow vale—Glendevon proper, from which the parish takes its name—is flanked immediately by broomy braes and swelling pastoral hills; remotely, toward the boundaries, by summit-lines of the Ochils. Opposite what is called the Black Linn is a conical knoll, much frequented by picnic parties, and commanding a beautiful view of the main reaches of the glen. In the extreme E the surface declines to 660 feet above the sea; and the chief elevations to the right or S of the Devou are Innerdownie (2004 feet), Tarmagie Hill (1868), and Bald Hill (1636), whilst to the left or N rise the Seat (1408), and, on the Auchterarder border, Sim's Hill (1582) and Carlownie Hill (1522). The rocks are chiefly eruptive. The arable land, consisting of scattered patches along the bottom of the glen, amounts to little more than 200 acres, and has a light dry soil, inclining to gravel. Glendevon House is surrounded by pleasure grounds, containing a small eminence called Gallows Knowe. An old castle stands on the Glendevon estate; is said to have belonged to William, eighth Earl of Douglas, slain in 1452 by James II. at Stirling; and continues in a state of good preservation. A spot on the hillside near the hamlet was covered once with a huge congregation, assembled from great distances to hear a sermon by the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine. The property is divided among five. Glendevon is in the presbytery of Auchterarder and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £192. The church is plain and very small; and a public school, with accommodation for 38 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 11, and a grant of £22, 14s. Valuation (1882) £3152, 15s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 149, (1831) 192, (1861) 138, (1871) 105, (1881) 147.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Glendhu (Gael. *gleann dubh*, 'dark valley'), the upper glen of DUCHRAY WATER, on the eastern slope of Ben Lomond, in Buchanan parish, W Stirlingshire.

Glendhu, a glen and a sea-loch in the S of Eddrachillis parish, W Sutherland. The glen takes down a rivulet, issuing from Loch Strath nan Asinnteach (5½ × 1 furl.; 870 feet above sea-level), and running 2½ miles west-by-northward to the head of the sea-loch; it is flanked, on the S side, by Ben Leoid (2597 feet). Loch Glendhu extends 2½ miles westward into junction with Loch Glencoul, forming with that loch the head of KYLESKU; measures from 1½ to 4½ furlongs in breadth; and is flanked by steep hills 1700 feet high. It has great depth of water; and is so frequented by herring-shoals that no less than £30,000 worth of herrings have been caught in it in the course of a year.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 108, 107, 1880-81.

Glendhu, a glen in Ardochattan parish, Argyllshire, traversed by the Abhainn Teithil, which, rising at an altitude of 1750 feet, winds 3½ miles westward till it falls into Loch Creran, at a point 1 mile N of Barcaldine House. It abounds with fallow-deer; and, in its lower section, is luxuriantly clothed with wood.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Glendhu, the glen of the Black Water in Morvern parish, Argyllshire, descending 8½ miles south-south-westward to the head of salt-water Loch Aline. Lead ore of considerable richness occurs in it at Lurg, and was worked for some time in the first half of last century by a company called the Morvern Mining Company.

Glendinning, an estate in Westerkirk parish, NE Dumfriesshire, on Megget Water, 5 miles N by W of the church. It belongs to Sir F. J. W. Johnstone of Westerkirk, Bart., and contains remains of an old castle. An antimony mine was worked on it from 1793 till 1798, and produced, in that time, 100 tons of regulus of antimony, worth £3400.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Glen Diridh. See GLENDEARG, Perthshire.

Glendochart. See DOCHART.

Glendochart, a hill-farm in the NE of Penninghame parish, NE Wigtownshire. It is traversed by the ancient rampart called the Deil's Dyke; and it contains, in the line of that rampart, a circular hill-fort, 190 yards in diameter.

Glendoick, an estate, with a mansion, in Kinfauns parish, SE Perthshire, on the southern slope of the Sidlaws, 2 miles NNE of Glencarse station. It was purchased in 1726 by Robert Craigie (1685-1760), who became lord advocate in 1742, lord president of the court of session in 1754, and by whom the mansion was built. His descendant's widow, Mrs Craigie, holds 1016 acres in the shire, valued at £1798 per annum. Glendoick hamlet, in Errol parish, 1 mile S of Glendoick House, and 1¼ NE of Glencarse station, has a public school, and a post office under Perth.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Glendoll. See DOLL.

Glendorch Burn, a stream in Crawfordjohn parish, Lanarkshire, running 2½ miles north-north-westward to Snar Water at a point 2½ miles SSW of Crawfordjohn village. Glendorch Castle stood at its mouth.

Glendouglas. See DOUGLAS, Lanarkshire, Dumbartonshire, and Argyllshire.

Glendovan. See GLENDEVON.

Glendow. See GLENDEU.

Glendowachy or **Glenquithle**, a ravine adjacent to the mutual boundary of Gamrie parish, Banffshire, and Aberdour parish, Aberdeenshire, 3 miles E of Gardens-town. It has a wild romantic character, debouching near a waterfall of 30 feet in leap; and it gave name to an ancient thanage granted by Robert I. in the third decade of the 14th century to Hugh, fifth Earl of Ross, and by Robert II. in 1382 to John Lyoun, knight. Glendowachy was its ancient, and Glenquithle is its modern, name.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 97, 1876.

Glendowran Burn, a stream in Crawfordjohn parish, Lanarkshire, running 1½ mile north-westward to Snar Water at a point 1½ mile SSW of Crawfordjohn village. Lead ore has been found in its basin.

Glendronach, a place with a large distillery in Fergie parish, NW Aberdeenshire, 9 miles ENE of Huntly.

Glendubh. See GLENDEU.

Glenduckie. See FLISK.

Glenduror. See DUROR.

Glendye. See DYE WATER, Kincardineshire.

Gleneagles, a romantic glen in BLACKFORD parish, SE Perthshire, traversed by the first 2½ miles of RUTHVEN Water, and descending north-north-westward from 950 to 400 feet above sea-level. It carries up a road from Strathearn and Strathallan to Glendevon; and some suppose it to have been the route by which Agricola led his troops into Strathearn prior to their encampment at Ardoch. Towards its foot, 3¼ miles S by W of Auchterarder, stands a plain mansion of 1624, Gleneagles House. The estate belonged to the Haldanes from the 12th century till 1799, when it devolved on Admiral Lord Duncan, whose great-grandson, third Earl of CAMPERDOWN, holds 7122 acres in Perthshire, valued at £3479 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Glenearn, an estate, with a modern mansion, in the detached section of Dron parish, SE Perthshire, 2½ miles SW of Bridge of Earn. It was purchased about 1873 from Charles Maclean, Esq., by William Ross, Esq., who holds 640 acres in the shire, valued at £837 per annum.

Gleneffock. See EFFOCK WATER.

Glenelchaig. See ELCHAIG.

Glenelg, a coast village and parish of NW Invernesshire. The village stands on a small bay of its own name at the head of Sleat Sound, 3 miles SSE of Kyle-Rhea ferry, 43 WNW of Invergarry, and 7 S by W of Lochalsh, under which it has a post office. Occupying a picturesque site in the mouth of a grand glen, it comprises a principal street of slated houses, and numerous detached cottages; is embellished with interspersed trees and adjacent plantation; contains a good inn and some well-stocked shops; enjoys facility of communica-

tion by West Coast steamers, touching at its new quay of 1881; and has fairs on the Fridays after the last Tuesday of May and the third Tuesdays of August and September. It gave, in 1835, the title of Baron, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, to the distinguished statesman, Charles Grant (1778-1866). Glenelg Bay, of small extent, lies open to the W, yet affords good anchorage in easterly winds; but a better harbour on the Skye side of the Sound, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant, affords shelter in all winds. A fortified barrack, erected in 1722 at Bernera, near Glenelg village, was commonly occupied by one or two companies of infantry till 1745, and is now a ruin. A road goes from the village eastwards towards Glenshiel, passes over the mountain Mam-Rattachan, and commands a very grand view; another goes south-eastward to the head of Loch Hourn, leads off thence towards Inverness, strikes towards the Pass of CORYVALLIGAN (2000 feet), and there commands a most impressive view.

The parish, containing also the village of Arnisdale and the hamlet of Inverie, comprises the three districts of Glenelg proper, Knoydart, and North Morar. It is bounded NE and E by a lofty water-shed which divides it from Ross-shire; SE and S by lofty water-sheds, which divide it from the heads of Glengarry and Glenarchaig in Lochaber; SW by Loch Morar, which divides it from Arasaig in Ardamurchan; and NW by Sleat Sound, which divides it from Skye. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is 22 miles; its utmost breadth in the opposite direction is 15 miles; and its land area is 134,778 acres. The coast, along Sleat Sound, is about co-extensive both with that sound and with the greatest length of the parish; and, except in Glenelg Bay, is generally high and rocky. Loch Hourn divides Glenelg proper from Knoydart; Loch Nevis divides Knoydart from Morar; and both lochs have strikingly grand scenery, and contain good anchoring ground, but they, and the districts of Knoydart and Morar, are separately noticed. Fresh-water lakes are numerous, and well supplied with trout; but none challenge notice for either extent or character. Glenelg proper comprises two glens, Glenmore and Glenbeg, each watered by a streamlet of its own, and the former extends north-westward to Glenelg Bay, has few or no trees except at the foot, and is clothed with green pasture to the very summit of its hill-screens; while the latter has been separately noticed. The inhabitants, in all the districts, are mostly congregated on the coasts. The principal rocks are gneiss, mica slate, quartzite, hornblende slate, granite, syenite, serpentine, and limestone. The serpentine includes veins of asbestos and amianthus; the limestone occurs in beds, but is not worked; and the other rocks contain actinolite, tremolite, and some other rare minerals. The soil, in the arable parts of Glenelg proper, is loamy and fertile; but in those of Knoydart, is much lighter. About 1000 acres are regularly or occasionally in tillage; about 2000 acres are under wood; and a very large area is richly pastoral for either black cattle or sheep. The only mansion is INVERIE; the principal large farm-houses are Ellanreach, Beolary, and Barrisdale; and the chief antiquities are two Scandinavian dunes in Glenbeg, and vestiges of two others in Glenmore. Three proprietors hold each an annual value of more, and 2 of less, than £500. In the presbytery of Lochcarron and synod of Glenelg, this parish is divided ecclesiastically into Glenelg and Knoydart, the former a living worth £346. Its church contains 400 sittings; and in the churchyard is a granite obelisk, erected in 1876 to the memory of the Rev. John Macrae, for 35 years parish minister. Other places of worship are Knoydart *quoad sacra* church, Glenelg Free church, and two Roman Catholic churches—Knoydart (1850; 300 sittings) and Bracara (1837; 250 sittings). Six public schools—Arnisdale, Brinacory, Earir, Glasnacardock, Glenelg, and Inverie—with total accommodation for 271 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 167, and grants amounting to £229, 18s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £7268, (1882) £10,802, 8s. 9d., of which £5081 was held by Evan Baillie, Esq. of Doch-

four. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 2834, (1831) 2874, (1861) 1843, (1871) 1653, (1881) 1601, of whom 1453 were Gaelic-speaking; of ecclesiastical parish (1871) 1154, (1881) 1164; of registration district (1881) 658.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 71, 72, 61, 62, 1878-83.

The synod of Glenelg, meeting at Kyleakin on the second Wednesday of July, comprises the presbyteries of Lochcarron, Abertariff, Skye, Uist, and Lewis. Pop. (1871) 88,211, (1881) 89,189, of whom 1534 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—There is also a Free Church synod of Glenelg, which, meeting alternately at Lochalsh and Portree on the second Wednesday of April, comprises the presbyteries of Lochcarron, Abertariff, Skye and Uist, and Lewis, 39 of whose 48 churches had 22,553 members and adherents in 1881.

Glenennich, an alpine glen in the Rothiemurchus portion of Duthil parish, E Inverness-shire. Lying among the central Grampians, it takes down a stream 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward from Loch ENNICH to the Spey at Craigellachie, and affords, throughout much of its extent, good pasturage for sheep.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 64, 74, 1874-77.

Glenrichdie. See ERICHDIE.

Glenricht House, a mansion in Rattray parish, NE Perthshire, on the left bank of the Ericht, 5 miles NNW of Blairgowrie. Its owner, Alexander D. Grimond, Esq., holds 1917 acres in the shire, valued at £1149 per annum. See ERICHT.

Glenesbuig, a wild sequestered gleu of the island of Arran, Buteshire, descending $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward to the head of the valley of Machrie Water.

Glenesk, the basin of the upper or mountain reaches of the North Esk river, on the northern border of Forfarshire. It comprehends all Lochlee parish and part of Edzell; comprises the convergent glens of Glenmark and Gleueffock, together with a number of small lateral glens; and concentrates into one glen on the eastern border of Lochlee parish, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles S of Mount Battock.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 66, 1871.

Glenessland Burn, a rivulet of Dunscore parish, Dumfriesshire, running $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-north-eastward to Cairn Water.

Glenetive House, a recent mansion in Ardochattan parish, Argyllshire, towards the foot of the glen of the river ETIVE, 14 miles NNE of Taynuilt station. It is the Scottish seat of Edward Seymour Greaves, Esq. (b. 1849; suc. 1879), who holds 10,000 acres in the shire, valued at £791 per annum. Near it is a public school.

Glenfalloch (Gael. *gleann-fàlaich*, 'valley of concealment'), a glen of Killin parish, Perthshire, and Arrochar parish, Dumbartonshire. It is traversed by the FALLOCH, which, rising on BEN-A-CHROIN at an altitude of 2600 feet, winds $11\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-by-westward and south-south-westward, till it falls into the head of Loch Lomond (23 feet) at ARDLUI. Glenfalloch House, near the stream's right bank, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Ardlui and 7 SW of Crianlarich station, belongs to the Earl of Breadalbane; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile lower down is Inverarnan Hotel. On 12 Sept. 1803, Wordsworth and his sister, having walked up Loch Lomond from Inversuaid to Ardlui, thence crossed over the hills into Glenlygry; and Dorothy writes in her Journal—'It is one of those moments which I shall not easily forget, when at that point from which a step or two would have carried us out of sight of the green fields of Glenfalloch, being at a great height on the mountain, we sat down, and heard, as if from the heart of the earth, the sound of torrents ascending out of the long hollow glen. To the eye all was motionless, a perfect stillness. The noise of waters did not appear to come this way or that, from any particular quarter: it was everywhere, almost, one might say, as if "exhaled" through the whole surface of the green earth. Glenfalloch, Coleridge has since told me, signifies the Hidden Vale; but William says, if we were to name it from our recollections of that time, we should call it the Vale of Awful Sound.'—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 46, 38, 1872-71.

Glenfarg. See FARG.

Glenfarquhar. See FORDOUN.

Glenfearnach, a verdant glen in the E of Moulin parish, Perthshire, traversed by the Allt Fearnach, which, rising at an altitude of 2250 feet, runs 10½ miles south-south-eastward, till, after a descent of 2000 feet, it unites at Enochdhu hamlet with the Allt Doire to form Airdle Water.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 64, 55, 56, 1869-74.

Glenfender. See FENDER.

Glenfeochan, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Kilmore and Kilbride parish, Argyllshire, at the head of Loch Feochan, 4½ miles SSE of Oban. Its owner, Thomas William Murray-Allan, Esq. (b. 1828), holds 10,000 acres in the shire, valued at £1525 per annum. A saurian-shaped mound was excavated here by Mr John S. Pbené in 1871, when the cairn-formed head was found to enshrine a megalithic chamber, containing burned bones, charcoal, a flint instrument, and burned hazel-nuts.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Glenferness, a mansion in Ardcach parish, Nairnshire, on the right bank of the winding Findhorn, 8½ miles SW of Duniphaill station. Founded in 1837 by Sir James Montgomery Cuninghame, Bart., it stands amid finely-wooded grounds, and is now the seat of Alexander Leslie-Leven, twelfth Earl of Leven since 1641, and ninth of Melville since 1690 (b. 1817; suc. 1876), who holds 7805 acres in the shire, valued at £1317 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876.

Glenfernisdale, a glen in Kingussie and Insch parish, Badenoch, Inverness-shire, traversed by a stream that, issuing from Loch Etteridge (2½ × 1 furl.; 1000 feet), runs 6½ miles north-north-eastward till, after a descent of 230 feet, it falls into the Spey at a point 1 mile SSW of Kingussie village. The old military road, which is still the best for pedestrians, deflects from Glentruim at Etteridge Bridge, and goes down Glenfernisdale to the Spey.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 64, 1874.

Glenfeshie. See FESHIE and ALVIE.

Glenfiag. See FIAG.

Glenfiddich Lodge, a shooting-box of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon in Mortlach parish, Banffshire, on the left bank of the FIDDIRCH, 6 miles S of Dufftown.

Glenfinart, a glen in the N of the Kilmun portion of Dunoon and Kilmun parish, Cowal, Argyllshire. It is traversed by the Finart, which, rising on Ben Bhreac at an altitude of 1750 feet, runs 4½ miles south-eastward till it falls into Loch Long at a point 5 furlongs N of ARDENTINNY. Over its lower and finely-wooded half it takes down the road from Whistlefield Inn on Loch Eck; and in its mouth, 4½ miles N by W of Blairmore, is Glenfinart House, a Tudor edifice of the first half of the present century. Its owner, Gen. Sir John Douglas, G.C.B. (b. 1817), holds 15,579 acres in the shire, valued at £2590 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 37, 1876.

Glenfinglas (Gael. *gleann-fionn-glas*, 'grey white valley'), a rocky glen in Callander parish, SW Perthshire, traversed by Turk rivulet, which, rising at an altitude of 2250 feet close to the Balquhither border, runs 6½ miles south-south-eastward, till, after a descent of 1980 feet, it falls into the Dubh Abhainn at Bridge of Turk, ¼ mile below the foot of Loch Achray and 6½ miles W by S of Callander town. An ancient deer-forest of the Scottish kings, Glenfinglas retains vestiges of having once been clothed with wood; and it now belongs to the Earl of Moray. Its flanks include much savage alpine scenery, yet are largely relieved by wood and verdure; and much of its bottom is under cultivation. The Turk is fed, in its upper course, by tumultuous torrents; passes along the middle parts as a peaceful, meandering stream; but lower down suddenly plunges into a profound chasm, to run some distance underground, emerge next towards a gorge in the glen, and then make a long romantic waterfall. The hermit Brian performed, beneath this waterfall, the 'taghairm' that mysteriously foreshadowed the fate of Roderick Dhu; and an outlaw once lived in the recess behind the fall, receiving his provisions from a woman who lowered them from the crest of the overhanging precipice, and procuring water for himself by lowering a flagon into the pool below. The glen is also the scene of a wild and well-known tale that bears its name.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Glenfinnan. See FINNAN.

Glenfintaig, an estate, with a mansion, in Kilmonivaig parish, Inverness-shire, towards the foot of Glengloy, 19 miles NE of Fort William.

Glenfishie. See FESHIE and ALVIE.

Glenforsa House, a modern mansion in Torosay parish, Mull island, Argyllshire, 3½ miles ESE of Aros. It is the seat of Lieut.-Col. Charles Greenhill-Gardyne of Finavon (b. 1831; suc. 1867), who holds 20,000 acres in Argyllshire and 4078 in Forfarshire, valued at £1908 and £4273 per annum. See FORSA.

Glenfoudland. See FOUDLAND and INSCH.

Glenfruin. See FRUIN.

Glenfyne. See FYNE.

Glengeber Burn, a rivulet in the Megget section of Lyne parish, S Peeblesshire, rising at an altitude of 1800 feet, and running 2½ miles south-by-eastward, till, after a descent of 910 feet, it falls into Megget Water, at a point 1½ mile W of St Mary's Loch. It is flanked, on the left side, by Deer Law (2065 feet) and Broomy Law (1750); and it retains faint traces of ancient searches for gold, said to have not been altogether unsuccessful.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

Glengairn, a glen, an ancient *quoad civilia* parish, and a modern *quoad sacra* parish, in Aberdeenshire. The glen, commencing among the Cairngorm Mountains, in the N of Crathie and Braemar parish, adjacent to Banffshire, takes down the Gairn 20 miles east-south-eastward to the river Dee, in Glenmuick parish, 1½ mile NW of Ballater. The ancient *quoad civilia* parish lay chiefly along both banks of the lower half of the Gairn's course, but included also a small tract, called Strathgirmie, on the right bank of the Dee, and is now incorporated with Glenmuick and Tullich. Its church, which stood below the bridge of Gairn, was dedicated to St Mungo or Kentigern, by whom it was probably founded in the latter half of the 6th century. The modern *quoad sacra* parish consists mainly of the ancient *quoad civilia* parish, but includes part of Crathie. It is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil and synod of Aberdeen; the minister's stipend is £120. Its church stands 6 miles NW of the post-town Ballater, 2 miles nearer which is the Roman Catholic church of St Mary Immaculate (1868; 200 sittings). There is also a public school. Pop. (1871) 588, (1881) 454, of whom 17 were in Crathie parish and 437 in Glenmuick.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 75, 65, 1876-70.

Glengap Burn. See TWYNHOLM.

Glengarnock, a village and a ruined castle in Kilbirnie and Dalry parishes, Ayrshire. The village stands at the foot of Kilbirnie Loch, and 5 furlongs NE of Kilbirnie station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, this being 2½ miles NNE of Dalry Junction. Founded about 1844 in connection with Glengarnock Iron-works, it has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a mission station of the Church of Scotland, a U.P. church (1870), a public school, a winery factory, and large iron-works. The last, occupying a remarkably eligible site, were planned and erected with much skill and taste, and include 14 furnaces. Glengarnock Castle, crowning a precipitous knoll on the left bank of the winding Garnock, 2 miles N by W of Kilbirnie village, appears to have been a stately pile of high antiquity. The barony, of which it was the seat, was held by Riddels till the middle of the 13th, and by Cunninghams till the beginning of the 17th, century. Since 1680 it has formed a valuable portion of the Kilbirnie property. Pop. of village (1871) 1228, (1881) 1276, of whom 406 were in Dalry parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Glengarr. See GARRY, Auchtergaven, Perthshire.

Gleгарrel, the glen of GARVALD Water, in Eskdalemuir parish, Dumfriesshire.

Glengarry, a beautiful Highland glen in Kilmonivaig parish, W Inverness-shire, traversed by the river GARRY, winding 18½ miles eastward, out of Loch Quoich, and through Loch Garry, till it falls into Loch Oich at Invergarry, 7½ miles SW of Fort Augustus. From the beginning of the 16th century Glengarry was held by

the Macdonnells, the last of whose chiefs, Col. Alexander Ranaldson Macdonnell, maintained to the day of his death (1828) the style of living of his ancestors, and is deemed the prototype of Fergus Mac Ivor in *Waverley*. His son was compelled to dispose of Glengarry to the Marquis of Huntly, and emigrated to America. By the marquis it was resold in 1840 for £91,000 to Lord Ward (afterwards Earl of Dudley), and by him in 1860 for £120,000 to the late Edward Ellice, Esq. of Glenquoich (1810-80), who sat as Liberal member for the St Andrews burghs from 1837 till his death, and who held 99,545 acres in Inverness-shire, valued at £6721 per annum. This acreage includes the 25,000 acres of Glenquoich deer forest, to the N of Loch Quoich and the upper waters of the Garry. Let for £1800 a year to Michael Arthur Bass, Esq., M.P. for Stafford (b. 1837), Glenquoich forest was estimated in 1880 to contain between 800 and 900 stags and 1700 hinds. The seats of the Glengarry property, old and new, are noticed under INVERGARRY. A *quoad sacra* parish of Glengarry is in the presbytery of Abertarff and synod of Glenelg; the minister's stipend is £120. Its church, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles W of Invergarry, is an Early English edifice of 1865. Two public schools, Invergarry and Inshlaggan, with respective accommodation for 112 and 40 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 44 and 11, and grants of £50 and £21, 16s. Pop. of *g. s.* parish (1871) 692, (1881) 627, of whom 469 were Gaelic-speaking, and 74 were in Boleskine and Abertarff parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 62, 63, 1875-73.

Glengarry. See GARRY, Perthshire.

Glengavel Water, a stream in the SW of Avondale parish, Lanarkshire, running 5 miles north-north-westward among wild uplands, till it falls into the river Avon at a point $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Strathaven.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Glengaw Burn. See AYR.

Glengloy, a deep mountain glen in Kilmonivaig parish, Inverness-shire. From a col (1172 feet) it extends 7 miles south-westward between Glenroy and the Great Glen, parallel to both, and then, deflecting suddenly to a right angle with its former direction, descends $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile northward to the Great Glen at Loch Lochy, at a point $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of the loch's foot. A terrace line runs along the glen's flank at an elevation of from 1156 to 1173 feet above sea-level, being 12 feet higher than the highest of the ancient water margins or 'parallel roads' of GLENROY.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 63, 62, 1873-75.

Glengollie, a glen in the S of Durness parish, Sutherland, traversed by a stream that, rising at an altitude of 1270 feet, winds $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward till, after a descent of 1176 feet, it unites with two other streams, at the head of Strathmore, to form the river HOPE. It is sung by the poet Donn as a favourite hunting-ground.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 114, 109, 1880.

Glengonner Water, a stream of Crawford parish, SE Lanarkshire, rising close to the Dumfriesshire border at an altitude of 1480 feet above sea-level, and running 7 miles north-north-eastward, till it falls into the Clyde, at a point 5 furlongs S of Abington, after a total descent of 665 feet. In the first mile of its course it flows through Leadhill village, and over the last $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles it traces the Crawfordjohn border. Its mineral wealth is noticed under LEADHILLS.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864.

Glengulbin, an alpine glen of Kilmonivaig and Laggan parishes, in the E of Lochaber, Inverness-shire, traversed by a stream which first, as the Amhainn Ossian, winds $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward from Loch Ossian ($1\frac{1}{2}$ mile \times 3 furl.; 1269 feet) to Loch Gulbin ($7 \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ furl.; 1155 feet), and thence, as the Amhainn Ghnibhlin, runs $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles northward till, after a total descent of 650 feet, it falls into the Spean at a point $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile below that river's efflux from Loch Laggan.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 54, 63, 1873.

Glengyle, a glen on the mutual border of Perthshire and Stirlingshire. Commencing near the meeting-point with Dumbartonshire, at an altitude of 1750 feet, it descends $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-eastward to the head of Loch

Katrine (364 feet); is overhung by mountains over 2000 feet high; and from head to foot is traversed by Glengyle Water. It was anciently a possession of the Macgregors, and contains a ruined fortalice.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 46, 38, 1872-71.

Glenhalmadale, a glen of Kilbride parish, in the N of Arran, Buteshire, winding $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-westward to Glenranza, at a point 5 furlongs SE of the head of Loch Ranza. It is traversed by the road from Sannox to Loch Ranza, and contains a slate quarry.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870.

Glenhead. See LOCHWINNOCH.

Glenhinisdale or **Glenhinistil**, a glen, with a small village, in Snizort parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire.

Glenholm. See BROUGHTON.

Gleniffer, **Braes of**, a range of trap hills in the S of Abbey parish, Renfrewshire, culminating $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Paisley at Sergeantlaw (749 feet). A rough and undulating country—masses of grey crag interspersed with whinny knolls—they embosom the reservoirs of the PAISLEY Waterworks, formed in 1837-81, and are seamed by pretty ravines, each with its brawling stream. Upon these braes the poet Tannahill, who wedded them to song, was wont to stray on week-day evenings or on the Sabbath day, musing on the various objects of beauty scattered profusely around. Here it was he noted 'the breer wi' its saft faulding blossom,' 'the craw flower's early bell,' and 'the birk wi' its mantle o' green.' Here he now listened to the warble of the mavis rising from 'the shades of STANLEY-shaw,' now gazed, with rapt delight, on the gorgeous scenery of the lower Clyde, his native town in the foreground, and the far-away frontier Grampians.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Gleniorsa, the glen of Iorsa Water, on the W side of Arran, Buteshire. It commences at Loch na Davie (1182 feet above sea-level), $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of the summit of Goatfell, and descends $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward to the N side of Machrie Bay. Its upper parts are grandly mountainous; its right side is joined by two ravines, the upper one embosoming Loch Tanna; and its left side is overhung at the middle of Ben Tarsninn, and receives a streamlet issuing from Loch Nuis.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870.

Glenisla, a hamlet and a parish of NW Forfarshire. The hamlet, Kirkton of Glenisla, stands, 780 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of the river Isla, 9 miles N by W of Alyth, its post-town and station. It has a post office, and a sheep and cattle fair on the Thursday before the last Wednesday of September.

The parish is bounded NW by Crathie and Braemar in Aberdeenshire, NE by Cortachy and Clova, E by Kirriemuir and Lintrathen, S and SW by Alyth, and W by Kirkmichael in Perthshire. Its utmost length, from N by W to S by E, is $16\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $41,373\frac{1}{4}$ acres, of which $133\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The river ISLA, rising close to the Aberdeenshire border at 3100 feet above sea-level, winds $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward through the middle of the parish, then 7 miles south-eastward along the boundary with Lintrathen. It receives in its progress numerous tributaries from the lateral glens, and exhibits a wealth of romantic scenery, forming the magnificent cataracts of the REEKIE LINN and the Slugs of ACH-RANNIE. Where it quits the parish, at its south-eastern corner, just opposite Airlie Castle, the surface declines to less than 400 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 701 feet near Cotton, 1061 near Dykehead, 1322 at the Hill of Fernyhirst, 1605 at *Knockton, 1487 at Drumm Dearg, 1275 at Cairn Hill, 1692 at *Hare Cairn, 2441 at *Mount BLAIR, 2297 at Duchray Hill, 2429 at Badanden Hill, 2325 at Craig Lair, 2649 at *Monamenach, 3238 at *Creag Leacach, 2954 at Finalty Hill, and 3484 at *Cairn na Glasha, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate right on the borders of the parish. The rocks are variously eruptive, metamorphic, Silurian, and Devonian, and include some beds of limestone which have been worked; whilst in the low grounds of the southern district they are thickly overlaid by strong, stiff, argillaceous drift. The soil of the arable lands

ranges from moss to gravel, and from stiff clay to fine friable loam; but barely 4000 acres are in tillage, about 500 being under wood. Glenisla House, on the left bank of the Isla, 13 miles NNW of Alyth, is a plain modern mansion, a seat of Sir John-George-Smyth Kinloch of KINLOCH, second Bart. since 1873 (b. 1849; suc. 1881), who holds 1251 acres in Forfarshire and 2854 in Perthshire, valued at £232 and £5487 per annum. Of old the Ogilvies were sole proprietors, and here had two fortalices, Forter and Newton, the former of which still stands in a state of ruin. Now 4 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 12 of between £100 and £500, 9 of from £50 to £100, and 7 of from £20 to £50. Giving off its southern portion to the *quoad sacra* parish of Kilry, Glenisla is in the presbytery of Meigle and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £194. The church, erected in 1821, contains 500 sittings. There is also a Free church; and three public schools—Glenisla, Kilry, and Folda—with respective accommodation for 73, 68, and 85 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 29, 48, and 21, and grants of £43, 2s. 6d., £58, 2s., and £33, 10s. Valuation (1857) £6823, (1882) £11,856, 12s. 10d. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 996, (1831) 1129, (1861) 1008, (1871) 925, (1881) 791; of ecclesiastical parish (1881) 464.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 56, 65, 1870.

Glenkens, the northern district of KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE. Consisting mainly of the basin of the river KEN, it comprehends the parishes of Carsphairn, Dalry, Balmaclellan, and Kells; and, over great part of its extent, is celebrated for the picturesqueness of its mountain landscapes, and for its breeds of sheep and black cattle.

Glenketland, a glen in Ardehatten parish, Argyllshire, descending 3 miles west-north-westward to Glenetive, at a point 3 miles NE of the head of Loch Etive.

Glenkill Burn, a rivulet of Kirkmichael parish, Annandale, Dumfriesshire, rising at an altitude of 1255 feet, and running 6½ miles south-by-westward, till, after a descent of 910 feet, it falls into the Water of Ae at a point 3 furlongs SSW of Kirkmichael church.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Glenkillock, a wooded ravine in Abbey and Neilston parishes, Renfrewshire, intersecting the Ferenze Hills, and taking down Killock Burn east-south-eastward to Levern Water nearly opposite Neilston village. It contains three waterfalls, respectively 12, 12, and 20 feet in leap, and all so beautiful as to have been pronounced perfect miniatures of the three falls of Clyde. Both glen and burn have been sung by Tannahill and other poets.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 30, 22, 1866-65.

Glenkindie (Gael. *gleann-cinn-dubh*, 'valley of the dark head'), a detached section of Strathdon parish, W Aberdeenshire, ¾ mile E by N of the nearest point of the main body, and 11 miles SSW of Rhynie. Bounded NW by Cabrach, NE and E by Kildrumny and Towie (detached), S by Towie, and SW and W by Glenbucket, it has an utmost length, from NNW to SSE, of 4½ miles; an utmost width, from E to W, of 2 miles; and an area of 3557½ acres. The DON winds 1½ mile east-south-eastward along all the southern border, and here is joined by the clear-flowing Kindie, running 4½ miles south-south-eastward. Along the Don the surface declines to 750 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 1151 at Millhuie Hill, 1831 at Meikle Forbridge Hill, and 2073 at Creag an Innean, on the western, and to 1857 at Peat Hill on the eastern, boundary. Glenkindie contains remains of five pre-historic 'earth-houses'; and it gives name to the Aberdeenshire version of the ballad of *Glaskyrrion*—'Glenkindie, he was a harper gude,' etc. It has a post office under Aberdeen, an inn, and fairs on 27 May, the Saturday of September after Banchory, and 23 November. Glenskinkie House, on the Don's left bank, is a commodious old mansion with some fine trees, a seat of the owner of FREEFIELD.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 75, 1876.

Glenkinglas, a glen in Kilmorich parish, towards the northern extremity of Cowal district, Argyllshire. It is traversed by Kinglas Water, which, rising close to the Dumbartonshire border at an altitude of 1100 feet, runs

7 miles south-westward and westward to the E side of Loch Fyne, at Cairndow, 1½ mile SW of the head of the loch. It takes down the Glencroe road from Loch Lomond to Inverary, and by Dorothy Wordsworth is said to resemble 'the lower part of Glencroe, though it seemed to be inferior in beauty. But when we were out of the close glen, and near to Cairndow, the moon showed her clear face in the sky, revealing a spacious vale, with broad Loch Fyne and sloping cornfields, the hills not very high.' At the foot of Glenkinglas are the mansion and pleasure-grounds of Ardkinglas.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 38, 37, 1871-76.

Glenkinglass, a glen in Ardehatten parish, Argyllshire, traversed by the Kinglass, a capital salmon and trout stream, which, rising on the northern skirt of BEN-NAN-AIGHEAN, at an altitude of 2200 feet above sea-level, curves 12½ miles east-south-eastward, south-westward, and west-by-northward, till it falls into Loch Etive, at a point 5 miles NE by N of Bunawe. So winding is the glen that little of it can be seen from Loch Etive; Inverkinglass, at its foot, had once an iron smelting furnace, some vestiges of which still exist. The N side of the glen is bleak and rocky, but the S yields excellent pasture. A pine forest covered a large portion of its area, but was cut down towards the middle of last century to serve as fuel for the iron furnace.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Glenlaggan, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Parton parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, near the E shore of Loch Ken, 7½ miles NW of Castle-Douglas. Its owner, Patrick Sanderson, Esq. (b. 1844; suc. 1873), holds 1400 acres in the shire, valued at £651 per annum.

Glenlair, a mansion in Parton parish, NE Kirkcudbrightshire, romantically situated on the right bank of Urr Water, 7 miles N by W of Castle-Douglas. It was the seat of the distinguished physicist, Prof. James Clerk-Maxwell (1831-79), who held 1974 acres in Kirkcudbright and Dumfries shires, valued at £1299 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Glenlatterach, a glen on the mutual border of Dallas and Birnie parishes, Elginshire. It is traversed by the ANGRY or Lennoc Burn, flowing 4 miles northward to the Lossie, and forming, at a point 1¼ mile above its mouth, a waterfall 50 feet high, the Ess of Gleulatterach.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 85, 1876.

Glenlean, a glen in Dunoon parish, Cowal, Argyllshire, descending from a 'col' (406 feet) 4½ miles east-south-eastward to Dalinlongart, near the head of Holy Loch. Traversed by a road from Sandbank and Kilmunn to the head of Loch Striven, it commands from the shoulders and summits of its hill-screens a splendid view, and it contains the hamlet of CLACHAIG. Lower down, towards its foot, 1½ mile NW of Sandbank, Ballochyle House stands prettily embosomed among trees, at the southern base of Ballochyle Hill (1253 feet). Its owner, MacIver Forbes Morison Campbell (b. 1867), holds 3613 acres in the shire, valued at £550 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Glenlednock, a deep-cut glen of Comrie parish, Perthshire, traversed by the LEDNOCK, which, rising at an altitude of 1980 feet between Ruadh Bheul (2237) and Creag Uigeach (2840), hurries 11 miles south-eastward to the Earn at Comrie village. It has a total descent of nearly 1800 feet, and forms a number of cataracts, one of which falls into the DEVIL'S CAULDRON.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Glenlee, a mansion in Kells parish, NE Kirkcudbrightshire, near the right bank of the Ken, 3 miles NW of New Galloway. Much enlarged in 1822, it stands in a level park, adorned with fine old oaks, and was the seat of the two eminent judges, father and son, Sir Thomas Miller (1717-89) and Sir William (1755-1846), who both bore the title of Lord Glenlee, and who were ancestors of Sir William Miller of Barskimming. The present proprietor of Glenlee, George Maxwell, Esq. (b. 1856; suc. 1866), holds 15,090 acres in the shire, valued at £2736 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Glenlich, a glen in Glenshiel parish, SW Ross-shire, descending, from an altitude of 180 feet above sea-level,

5½ miles west-north-westward to the head of salt water Loch Duich. It takes down the clear-flowing Croe, and is flanked on the left hand by BENMORE (3505 feet), on the right by BEN ATTOU (3383).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 72, 1880.

Glenlivet (Gael. *gleann-liobh-aite*, 'valley of the smooth place'), the southern portion of INVERAVEN parish, S Banffshire, consisting of the basiu of Livet Water, a stream that is formed by the confluence of Suie and Kymah Burns, both rising at an altitude of 2300 feet above sea-level, and winding—the former 3½ miles southward, and the latter 5½ miles north-by-westward. From the point of their union (1100 feet), the Livet itself flows 8½ miles west-north-westward and north-north-westward, till it falls into the Aven at Drumin (700 feet), 5 miles S of Ballindalloch station. Its principal affluents are CROMIE Water on the left, and the Burn of TERVIE on the right; its waters contain abundance of trout, with occasional salmon and grilse; and its basin is rimmed by lines of mountain watershed, whose principal summits are Ben Rinnes (2755 feet), Corryhabbie (2563), Carn Mor (2636), Carn Dulack (2156), and Carn Dalmh (1795). Glenlivet post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, stands 5½ miles S by E of Ballindalloch; and there are also a branch of the North of Scotland Bank, Glenlivet *quoad sacra* church, and the famous Glenlivet distillery of Messrs G. & J. G. Smith. At the close of last and the beginning of the present century, whisky of exquisite flavour was made in fully 200 illicit stills, or on almost every burn among the hills. The Distillery Act of 1824 changed all this; and Glenlivet's smuggling bothies gave place to five legal distilleries—a number now reduced to only one. Fairs fall on the day before the third Thursday of May, and before the fourth Thursday of October, April, and the six intervening months. An ancient barony, Glenlivet belongs now to the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and gives the title of Baron in the peerage of Scotland to the Marquis of Huntly. The *quoad sacra* parish is in the presbytery of Aberlorn and synod of Moray; the minister's stipend is £120. Glenlivet still is largely Catholic, there being two churches at CHAPELTOWN and TOMBAE; whilst five schools—Glenlivet public, Achmarrow and Crossness female, and Chapel-town and Tombae Catholic—with respective accommodation for 104, 41, 69, 195, and 144 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 32, 19, 40, 38, and 22, and grants of £24, 18s., £31, 5s. 6d., £48, 15s., £28, 2s., and £13, 8s. Pop. (1871) 1718, (1881) 1616.

A spot near the right bank of ALLTACOLEACHAN Burn, 4 miles E by N of the post office, was the battle-field where, on 4 Oct. 1594, the loyal Protestant army under the Earl of Argyll was defeated by the insurgent Roman Catholic army under the Earl of Huntly. Argyll disposed his army on the declivity of a hill, in two parallel divisions. The right wing, consisting of Macleans and Mackintoshes, was commanded by Sir Lachlan Maclean and The Mackintosh; the left, of Grants, Macneills, and Macgregors, by Grant of Gartenbeg; and the centre, of Campbells, etc., by Campbell of Auchinbreck. This vanguard consisted of 4000 men, one-half of whom carried muskets. The rear of the army, 6000 strong, Argyll commanded in person. The Earl of Huntly's vanguard was composed of 300 gentlemen, led by the Earl of Errol, Sir Patrick Gordon of Auchindoun, the lairds of Gight and Bonnitosh, and Captain, afterwards Sir, Thomas Carr. The Earl himself brought up the rest of his forces, having the laird of Clunie upon his right hand and the laird of Abergeldie upon his left. Six pieces of field-ordnance under the direction of Captain Andrew Gray, afterwards colonel of the English and Scots who served in Bohemia, were placed in front of the vanguard. Argyll's position on the slope of the hill gave him an advantage over his assailants, who, from the nature of their force, were greatly hampered by the mossiness of the ground at the foot of the hill, which was interspersed by pits from which turf had been dug. But, notwithstanding these obstacles, Huntly advanced up the hill with a slow and steady pace. It had been arranged between him and Campbell of Lochnell, who had pro-

mised to go over to Huntly as soon as the battle commenced, that, before charging Argyll with his cavalry, Huntly should bring his artillery to bear on the yellow standard. Campbell bore a mortal enmity to Argyll, who had murdered his brother, Campbell of Calder, in 1592; and as he was nearest heir to the Earl, he probably had directed this firing at the yellow standard in the hope of cutting him off. Campbell himself, however, was shot dead at the first fire of the cannon, and on his fall all his men fled from the field. Macneill of Barra was also slain at the same time. The Highlanders, who had never before seen field-pieces, were thrown into disorder by the cannonade, which being perceived by Huntly, he charged the enemy, and rushing in among them with his horsemen increased the confusion. The Earl of Errol was directed to attack Argyll's right wing; but as it occupied a very steep part of the hill, and as Errol was greatly annoyed by volleys of shot from above, he was forced to make a detour, leaving the enemy on his left. Gordon of Auchindoun, disdaining so prudent a course, galloped up the hill with a small party of his own followers, and charged Maclean with great impetuosity—a rashness that cost him his life. The fall of Auchindoun so exasperated his followers that they set no bounds to their fury; but Maclean received their repeated assaults with firmness, and manœuvred his troops so well as to succeed in cutting off the Earl of Errol and placing him between his own body and that of Argyll, by whose joint forces he was completely surrounded. At this important crisis, when chance of retreat there was none, and when Errol and his men were in danger of being cut to pieces, the Earl of Huntly came up to his assistance and relieved him from his perilous position. The battle was now renewed, and continued for two hours, during which both parties fought with great bravery, 'the one,' says Sir Robert Gordon, 'for glorie, the other for necessitie.' In the heat of the action the Earl of Huntly had a horse shot under him, and was in imminent danger of his life; but another horse was straightway got for him. After a hard contest the main body of Argyll's army began to give way, and retreated towards the Burn of Alltacoileachan; but Maclean still kept the field, and continued to support the falling fortune of the day. At length, finding the contest hopeless, and after losing many of his men, he retired in good order with the small company that still remained about him. Huntly pursued the retiring foe beyond the burn, when he was hindered from following them farther by the steepness of the hills, so unfavourable to the operations of cavalry. His success was mainly due to the treachery of Lochnell and of John Graut of Gartenbeg, one of Huntly's own vassals, who, in terms of a concerted plan, retreated with his men as soon as the action began, whereby the centre and left wing of Argyll's army were completely broken. On Argyll's side 500 men were killed, including Macneill of Barra and the Earl's two cousins, Lochnell and Auchinbreck. The Earl of Huntly's loss was trifling—fourteen gentlemen were slain, among them Sir Patrick Gordon of Auchindoun and the laird of Gight; whilst the Earl of Errol and a considerable number of persons were wounded. At the conclusion of the battle the conquerors returned thanks to God on the field for the victory they had achieved. This battle is commonly known as the battle of Glenlivet, but in its own neighbourhood it is called the battle of Alltacoileachan.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 75, 86, 1876.

Glenlochar. See BALMAGHIE and CROSSMICHAEL.

Glenlochy, a beautiful glen in Breadalbane district, W Perthshire, traversed by the river LOCHY, which, rising at an altitude of 2050 feet, curves 17½ miles east-north-eastward till, near Killin village, it falls in the DOCHART, ½ mile above the influx of the latter to Loch Tay. On the S Glenlochy is flanked by Meall Chuirn (3007 feet), and lesser mountains separating it from Strathfillan and Glendochart, on the N by another lofty range culminating towards the foot in Meall Ghaordie (3407); and it contains, 2½ miles NW of Killin, a series of six cataracts in two groups, with a deep round pool between.

It is distributed territorially into detached portions of Kenmore, Weem, and Killin parishes.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 46, 1872.

Glenloch, a bleak, bare glen in Glenorchy and Innishail parish, Argyllshire, traversed by the LOCHY, which, issuing from Lochan Bhe (822 feet) on the eastern verge of the county, near Tyndrum, runs $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-south-westward, till, after a descent of 676 feet, it falls into the Orchy, at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Dalmally. It takes down a high road and the Callander and Oban railway.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 46, 45, 1872-76.

Glenlogan, a village, with iron-works, in Sorn parish, Ayrshire, near the S side of the river Ayr, 3 miles E of Cathrine. Near it is Glenlogan House.

Glenlogie, a lateral glen in the upper division of Kirriemuir parish, Forfarshire, descending $3\frac{3}{8}$ miles southward to Glenprosen at Balnaboth.

Glenlora, a mansion in Lochwinnoch parish, Renfrewshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Lochwinnoch town.

Glenloth, a glen in Loth parish, SE Sutherland, traversed by a rivulet that, rising on the western slope of Beinn na Mellich (1940 feet) at an altitude of 1500, winds $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-by-eastward to the sea near Loth station.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 103, 1878.

Glenluce, a village, a ruined abbey, and a valley of Wigtownshire. The village, in Old Luce parish, stands on the Lady Bnru, at the NW base of pine-clad Barlockart Fell (411 feet), and 9 furlongs N by E of the influx of Luce Water to Luce Bay; its station on the Portpatrick branch of the Caledonian is $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles E by S of Stranraer, and $14\frac{3}{4}$ WSW of Newton-Stewart. Sheltered by gentle hills and by the wooded policies of BALKAIL, it is a pleasant little place, for the most part modern, though one of its houses bears date 1736, and though we hear of it so long ago as 1654, when the 'Devil of Glenluce' took up his quarters in a weaver's cottage, and, like a Land-leagner, would not be put out—not even by the prayers of all the presbytery (Chambers' *Domestic Annals*). There now are a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the National Bank, 4 insurance agencies, 2 good inns, a handsome new public school, and a neat bowling-green; and fairs are held on the first Friday of the last nine months of the year. The parish church (1814; 800 sittings), a Free church (1847; 330 sittings), and a U. P. church, all in Main Street, are all plain buildings. The former Kirk of Glenluce is memorable as the scene (12 Aug. 1669) of the bridal of Janet Dalrymple, the prototype of 'Lucy Ashtou.' (See CARSECREUGH and BALDOON.) A fine Celtic cross from Glenluce churchyard, with a fragment of another from Cassendoech, was placed in 1880 in the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum, which has further been enriched by a splendid collection of over 4000 stone and bronze implements, collected and presented by the Rev. George Wilson, Free Church minister here. These, which are described in a paper read to the Society of Antiquaries on 13 June 1881, are some of them very rare, e.g., a small bronze bell, a bronze knife-dagger, etc. Pop. of village (1871) 899, (1881) 901.

Glenluce Abbey, on the left bank of Luce Water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of the village, was founded in 1190 by Roland, Lord of Galloway and Constable of Scotland, for Cistercian monks from Melrose. It covered more than an acre of ground, and attached to it were a garden and orchard, 9 Scots acres in area, which now form the glebe of Old Luce parish. In 1214 one William was abbot, known only as the author of an extant letter to the Abbot of Melrose, wherein he describes a strange appearance in the heavens, beheld by two of his monks. In 1235 the abbey was plundered by the rude soldiery of Alexander II., despatched against the Gallowegian rebels; and to the 13th century belongs the reported sojourn here of Michael Scott, the warlock, who, to keep his familiars employed, set them to spin ropes out of the sea-sand—ropes that are still from time to time laid bare by wind and tide at Ringdoo Point. In 1507, when James IV. with Margaret his queen, was returning from a pilgrimage to Whithorn, he lay a night at

Glenluce, and made its gardener the present of four shillings; in 1514 died Cuthbert Baillie, the abbot, who for the two last years had been lord-treasurer of Scotland. Thomas Hay, ancestor of the Hays of Park, was by papal bull of 1560 appointed commendator or collector of the abbey's revenues, which, amounting to £666, were in 1575 leased to Gilbert, fourth Earl of Cassillis, him of Crossraguel infamy. The Earl, we are told, had dealt with a monk to forge the late abbot's signature, then had hired a carle called Carnochan to stick the monk, next had wrought on his uncle, Bargany, to hang the carle, and 'sa had conquest the landis of Glenluce.' Park Place is said to have been partly built in 1590 with stones from the abbey, which yet so late as 1646 is mentioned in the presbytery records of Stranraer as having sustained little injury, and of which Symson in his *Description of Galloway* (1684) wrote that 'the steeple and part of the walls of the church, together with the chapter-house, the walls of the cloyster, the gate-house, and the walls of the large precincts, are still standing.' Of the church itself, Early English in style, little now remains save the S transept gable, with easteru side-chapels; but the cloister walls are fairly entire to the height of some 16 feet, and the Decorated chapter-house is singularly perfect, its arched roof still upborne by a central octagonal pillar, 18 feet in height. The lands of Glenluce, vested in the Crown in 1587, were in 1602 erected into a temporal barony in favour of Laurence Gordon, second son of the Bishop of Galloway; and at his death in 1610 passed to his brother John, the Dean of Salisbury. Transferred by him in the same year to his son-in-law, Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun, they were bought back in 1613 by the Crown, and annexed to the see of Galloway. In 1641, on the temporary abrogation of Episcopacy, they were transferred to the University of Glasgow, and, having from 1681 to 1689 been restored to the re-erected bishopric of Galloway, they were finally once more made a temporal barony, in favour of Sir James Dalrymple, who in the following year was raised to the peerage as Viscount STAIR and Lord Glenluce and Stranraer (P. H. M'Kerlie's *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*).

The valley of Glenluce, commencing at New Luce village, extends $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-by-eastward to the head of Luce Bay; is traversed from head to foot by Luce Water, formed at New Luce village by the confluence of Main and Cross Waters; and is mostly included in the parishes of New Luce and Old Luce. It is called, in ancient Latin documents, *Vallis Lucis* ('the valley of light'), a name as to whose origin opinions differ. Glenluce was all one parish till 1647, when it was separated into Old and New Luce.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 3, 4, 1856-57.

Glen Lui, the glen of LUI Water in the upper part of Braemar, Aberdeenshire, descending $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward from the eastern shoulder (3400 feet) of Ben Macdhui to the valley of the Dee (1168 feet) at a point $\frac{3}{4}$ mile below the Linn of Dee. The upper $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles, above the Derry's confluence with the Lui, bear the name of Glen Lui Beg, and the whole exhibits some striking alpine scenery.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 64, 65, 1874-70.

Glenlyon, a long narrow glen and a *quoad sacra* parish in Breadalbane district, Perthshire. The glen, commencing among alpine mountains at the Argyllshire border, 5 miles NNE of Tyndrum, descends 24 miles east-north-eastward to the vale of Fortingall, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Kenmore; contains at its head Loch LYON; and takes down thence the river Lyon towards its confluence with the Tay. Belonging mainly to Fortingall parish, but partly to Weem, it contains a number of ancient Caledonian forts ascribed to Fingal by the voice of tradition; was the scene of a sanguinary conflict between the clan M'Ivor and the Stewarts of Garth; and gives the title of Baron in the peerage of the United Kingdom, and that of Viscount in the peerage of Scotland, to the Duke of Athole. Its southern flank comprises Meall Ghaordie (3407 feet), BEN LAWEES (3984), and the mountains connecting them; its northern flank

consists of mountains similar in character, though not so lofty, and both rise with such rapid acclivity as to shut out the sunbeams and render it a valley of shadows throughout the livelong winter, and during great part of the other months of the year. Yet its sides, to the very summits, are generally clad in verdure, and dotted with hundreds of sheep; display a rib-work of ravine and dell, traversed by limpid brooks or leaping cataracts; and form, in many points of view, fine blendings of soft beauty and savage grandeur. Its bottom, beginning on the high elevation of over 1100 feet above sea-level, is seldom more than a furlong wide, and has no carriage outlet except at and near the foot; yet acquires such picturesqueness from its vista-views and its flanks, that, in the language of Miss Sinclair, 'not a feature could be altered without injury, and a painter might advantageously spend his whole life in taking views, every one of which would appear completely different.' One mansion, noticed separately, is MEGGERNIE Castle; another, Glenlyon House, 9 miles W by S of Aberfeldy, is a seat of Francis William Garden-Campbell, Esq. of TROUP (b. 1840; suc. 1848), who holds 10,516 acres in Perthshire and 9546 in Banffshire, valued at £1621 and £5794 per annum. Archibald Fletcher (1745-1828), the 'father of burgh reform,' was born in Glenlyon. The *quoad sacra* parish, constituted by the ecclesiastical authorities in 1833, and by the Court of Teinds in 1845, is continuous with the glen and its flanks; and bears the name of Innerwick in Glenlyon, from the hamlet of Innerwick, on the left bank of the Lyon, 1½ miles W by S of Aberfeldy, under which it has a post office (Glenlyon). It is in the presbytery of Weem and synod of Perth and Stirling; the minister's stipend is £120. The parish church, at Innerwick, was built in 1828 at a cost of £673, and contains 550 sittings. Glenlyon Free Church stands 2 miles lower down the glen; and two public schools, Cambusvrachan and Meggernie, with respective accommodation for 62 and 44 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 14 and 18, and grants of £29, 2s. and £31, 7s. Pop. (1841) 570, (1871) 393, (1881) 355, of whom 283 were in Fortingall and 72 in Weem.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 46, 54, 55, 1869-73.

Glenmanno Burn, a stream of Penpont parish, NW Dumfriesshire, rising, 4 miles to the E of the meeting-point with Ayr and Kirkcudbright shires, at an altitude of 1500 feet, and running 3½ miles east-by-southward till, after a descent of 870 feet, it falls into Scar Water at a point 6¾ miles NW of Penpont village. Its pastoral valley is associated with curious and stirring anecdotes of a sheep farmer, known only as Glenmanno, who lived in the latter half of last century, and performed wonderful feats of physical strength.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864.

Glenmark, a glen of Lochlee parish, N Forfarshire, traversed by the Water of Mark, a troutful stream that, rising at an altitude of 2420 feet close to the Aberdeenshire border, winds 10½ miles north-north-eastward and south-eastward till, after a descent of 1600 feet, it unites with the Water of LEE at Invermark, near Lochlee church, 17 miles NW of Edzell, to form the river North Esk.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 65, 66, 1870-71.

Glenmarlin, a picturesque cataract in the course of Scar Water, on the mutual boundary of Penpont and Tynron parishes, Dumfriesshire, 1 mile W of Peupot village. It presents some resemblance to the Rumbling Bridge Falls, near Dunkeld.

Glenmassan, a glen in the Kilmun portion of Dunoon parish, Cowal, Argyllshire, traversed by the turbulent Massan, which, rising at an altitude of 800 feet above sea-level, on the north-western slope of BENMORE, runs 8½ miles southward and south-eastward till it falls into the Eachaig, near Benmore House. Its scenery has been said to be that of Switzerland in miniature, wanting only the snow; its lower portion being finely wooded, its upper, bare and grand. Glenmassan is mentioned in the ancient Irish story of the Sons of Uisneach.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 37, 29, 1876-73.

Glenmavis. See NEW MONKLAND.

Glenmill. See CAMPSIE.

Glenmillan, an estate, with a mansion in Lumphanan parish, Aberdeenshire, 1 mile N by E of Lumphanan station. Here were some ancient sepulchral cairns; and two bronze rings or armlets found in one of them were gifted in 1832 to the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum.

Glenmore, a glen of Fortingall parish, Perthshire, extending 3 miles eastward along the southern skirts of conical SCHIEHALLION, then 1¼ mile south-south-eastward along the Dull border into junction with Strath Appin. It takes down the Allt Mor rivulet to Keltney Burn; and was anciently covered with the forest of Schiehallion, the roots of whose pine trees long served the neighbouring peasantry as excellent fuel, whilst those of its oaks were unmanufactured into hones for scythes, and were readily bought in the surrounding country.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 55, 1869.

Glenmore, a glen in Abernethy, Kincardine, and Duthil-Rothiemurchus parishes, E Inverness-shire, commencing among the Cairgorm Mountains, and embosoming pine-girt Loch Morlich (8 × 5 furl.; 1046 feet), out of which the Luineag winds 3½ miles west-north-westward, and then, as the Drurie, 1½ mile west-north-westward to the Spey, nearly opposite Aviemore station. The trees of the forest round Loch Morlich were sold in 1784 for £10,000 by the Duke of Gordon to Messrs Dodsworth & Osborne, wood-merchants, of Kingston-upon-Hull, and by them were nearly all felled, and floated down the Spey to Garmouth, at first in single logs, but afterwards in rafts. Many of them were so large as to measure from 18 to 20 feet in girth of bole; and several yielded planks of nearly 6 feet in breadth. A vast trade speedily sprang up, £40,000 worth of timber being shipped in the course of a twelvemonth, besides what was used in local shipbuilding. The havoc then done has been in great measure repaired, several thousands of acres having been replanted since 1845.—*Ord. Sur.*, sb. 74, 1877. See Sir Thomas Dick-Lauder's edition of Gilpin's *Forest Scenery* (1834).

Glenmore, a mountain defile in Torosay parish, Mull island, Argyllshire. Extending 10 miles westward from the head of Loch Don to the head of Loch Scridain, it forms the line of communication between the eastern and western coasts of the southern half of Mull; is narrow, winding, gloomy, and sublime; and rises, in the highest part of its bottom, to an elevation of about 300 feet above sea-level, being flanked with cliffs and acclivities, overhung by Bentalloch, Benmore, and other lofty mountains.

Glenmore, a village in Portree parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire.

Glenmore Burn, a stream of Bute island, Buteshire, running 4½ miles south-south-eastward to Eterrick Bay.

Glenmore House, a modern mansion in Kirkmichael parish, Ayrshire, 4½ miles SSE of Maybole. It is the seat of Sir William James Montgomery-Cuninghame of Corsehill, ninth Bart. since 1672 (b. 1834; suc. 1870), who sat as Conservative member for the Ayr burghs from 1874 to 1880, and who holds 3209 acres in the shire, valued at £3750 per annum.

Glenmore-nan-Albin or **Great Glen of Scotland**, a magnificent Highland valley, chiefly in Inverness-shire, but partly on the mutual border of Inverness and Argyll shires. Commencing in the south-western vicinity of Inverness, it extends 60½ miles south-westward to Loch Eil in the vicinity of Fort-William; forms, with the Upper Moray Firth in the NE, and Loch Eil and Loch Linnhe in the SW, a continuous and straight opening through the mountains from side to side of the Scottish mainland; and is traversed from end to end, within its own proper limits, by the CALEDONIAN CANAL navigation. It contains, within these limits, Lochs Dochfour, Ness, Oich, and Lochy, constituting about three-fifths of the entire length of that navigation; is overhung at Loch Ness by Meallfourvion, at Fort-William by Ben Nevis, and in other parts by other lofty mountains; receives into its waters picturesque streams through the lateral glens of Urquhart, Farigaig, Foyers, Moriston, Garry, Archaig, and Spean; exhibits, almost everywhere, a rich, diversified,

picturesque display of Highland scenery; and is noticed in detail in our articles on its various parts and objects.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 84, 83, 73, 63, 62, 1873-81.

Glenmore Water, a stream of Auchinleck parish, E Ayrshire, rising at an altitude of 1600 feet near the meeting-point with Lanark and Dumfries shires, and running first $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-south-westward across the bleak uplands of the Glenmuirshaw or the eastern interior, then $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-north-westward along the Old Cumnock border, till, just above LUGAR Iron-works, it unites with Gass Water to form the LUGAR.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 15, 14, 1864-63.

Glen Moriston (Gael. *gleann-mor-easan*, 'valley of the great cascades'), a beautiful glen in Urquhart and Glenmoriston parish, NW Inverness-shire, traversed by the impetuous river MORISTON, flowing $19\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-north-eastward from Loch CLUNIE (606 feet above sea-level) to Loch Ness (50 feet) at INVERMORISTON, 7 miles NNE of Fort Augustus. Near Invermoriston House and Hotel is Glenmoriston post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments; and near Torgyle Bridge and Inn, 9 miles higher up, are an Established mission church, a Free church, and a Roman Catholic church (1841; 100 sittings), all three designated of Glenmoriston. From Torgyle downwards the glen is finely wooded with birch and fir; and it takes up a road to Glenshiel, Glenelg, and Skye. The ancient parish of Glenmoriston, at one time annexed to Abertarf, has been united to Urquhart since the Reformation era. Pop. of registration district (1871) 565, (1881) 425.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 72, 73, 1880-78.

Glenmuick, Tullich, and Glengairn, a Deeside parish of SW Aberdeenshire, containing the post office village and railway terminus of BALLATER, $43\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Aberdeen, and 4 and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Cambus o' May and Dinnet stations, both of which also are within its bounds. Comprising the ancient parishes of Glengairn to the NW, Tullich to the NE, and Glenmuick to the S, the two first on the left and the last on the right side of the Dee, it is bounded N by Strathdon and Logie-Coldstone, NE by Logie-Coldstone, E by Aboyne-Glentanner, SE by Lochlee and SW by Clova in Forfarshire, and W by Crathie-Braemar. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $17\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its width, from E to W, varies between $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $88,798\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which $1437\frac{1}{2}$ are water. From a point $\frac{3}{4}$ mile E of Crathie church to the Mill of Dinnet, the DEE winds $15\frac{5}{8}$ miles east-north-eastward—first $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the Crathie border, next $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles through the interior, and lastly $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the Aboyne border—during which course it descends from 350 to 505 feet above sea-level. A stream that rises on Cairn Taggart, in the SE extremity of the parish, at 3150 feet, thence dashes $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-south-eastward to wild and picturesque DHU Loch ($5\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 2091 feet), thence hurries 2 miles east-by-southward to dark Loch MUICK ($2\frac{1}{4}$ miles $\times \frac{1}{2}$ mile; 1310 feet), and thence, as the river Muick, runs $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward along Glen Muick proper, till, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Ballater bridge and at 665 feet of altitude, it falls into the Dee. Through the north-western or Glengairn portion of the united parish, the GAIRN, entering from Crathie, winds 9 miles east-south-eastward to the Dee, at a point $1\frac{1}{8}$ mile NW of Ballater; whilst the Water of TANNER, rising close to the Forfarshire border, at 2050 feet, runs 7 miles north-eastward through Glenmuick, and passes off into the Glentanner division of Aboyne. In the Tullich portion are Lochs CANNOR (1 mile \times 5 furl.; 570 feet) and DAVEN ($6 \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ furl.; 480 feet), the former belonging wholly to this parish, the latter partly to Logie-Coldstone. Save for the broadening valley of the Dee and the wide dreary Muir of Dinnet in the NE, the surface almost everywhere is mountainous. Chief elevations, westward, N of the Dee are Culbearn Hill (1750 feet), Crannach Hill (1824), *Morven Hill (2862), wooded Craigandaroch (1250), Geallaig Hill (2439), and *Carn a' Bhacain (2442), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. E of the Tanner rise Cloch an Yell (2053) and *Mount KEEN

(3077); between the Tanner and the Muick, Black Craig (1742), Pananich Hill (1896), Cairn Leughan (2233), *Fasheilach (2362), Black Hill (2470), *Lair of Aldararie (2726), *Broad Cairn (3268), *Cairn Bannoch (3314), and *Cairn Taggart (3430); and W or left of the Muick, Creag Phioibaidh (1462), the Coyle (1956), *Conacheraig Hill (2827), and the *lower summit (3768) of LOCHNAGAR. The rocks include granite, gneiss, trap, and primary limestone; lead-mining operations were carried on at Abergairn in 1874; and other minerals are fluor-spar, amianthus, asbestos, serpentine, etc. The soil along the Dee and in the lower glens is mostly boulder gravel or sandy loam. Barely a thirtieth of the entire area is in tillage; as much or more—chiefly along the Dee and the Muick—is clad with woods and plantations of Scotch fir, larch, birch, oak, aspen, etc.; and the rest is all either sheep-walk or deer-forest, moss or heathy moorland. All the chief spots of interest, of which there are many, have articles to themselves, as ALT-NA-GIUTHASACH, BALLATRICH, BRACKLEY and KNOCK Castles, PANANICH, and the VAT. Glenmuick House, on the Muick's right bank, 2 miles SSW of Ballater, was built in 1872 from designs by Sir Morton Peto, and is a striking Tudor edifice of native pink-coloured granite, with a massive square tower 75 feet high. Its owner, James Thomson Mackenzie, Esq. of KINTAIL (b. 1824), holds 25,000 acres in the shire, valued at £1116 per annum. Cambus o' May House, near the station of that name, is a pretty gabled and verandahed mansion of 1874; and other residences, noticed separately, are BIRKHAL and MONALTRIE. The chief proprietors are the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Marquis of Huntly, Mr Farquharson of Monaltrie, and Mr Mackenzie. Giving off portions to the *quoad sacra* parishes of GLENGAIRN and DINNET, Glenmuick is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £297. The churches are noticed under BALLATER, GLENGAIRN, and DINNET. Five public schools—Ballater, Birkhall female, Inchmarnock, Kinord female, and Glengairn, the last under a separate school board—with respective accommodation for 260, 43, 40, 53, and 60 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 180, 19, 26, 46, and 20, and grants of £162, £28, 5s., £41, 8s., £47, 17s., and £31, 10s. Valuation (1843) £5745, (1881) £12,813, 16s. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 1901, (1831) 2279, (1861) 1668, (1871) 2160, (1881) 2109; of ecclesiastical parish (1871) 1602, (1881) 1672; of registration district (1871) 1995, (1881) 1946.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 65, 66, 75, 76, 1870-76.

Glenmuir or Glenmuirshaw, a wild moorish vale on the eastern border of Auchinleck parish, Ayrshire, at the head of Glenmore Water, near the meeting-point with Lanark and Dumfries shires, and immediately S of Cairn-table. It contains ruins of an ancient baronial fortalice; and it was the scene, at Dalblair, of the boyhood of the author of the *Cameronian's Dream*, beginning,—

'In Glenmuir's wild solitudes, lengthened and deep
Were the whistling of plovers and bleating of sheep.'

Glennevis, a Lochaber glen in Kilmallie parish, SW Inverness-shire, traversed by the Water of Nevis, a clear and rapid trout stream, which, rising at an altitude of 2750 feet, sweeps $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward, westward, north-north-westward, and westward, till at Fort-William it falls into Loch Eil. A carriage drive, opened in 1880, leads 7 miles up the glen, objects of interest in which are a vitrified fort, a rocking-stone, Samuel's Cave (a hiding-place of fugitives from Culloden), and the Ben Nevis waterfall, by some deemed finer than the Falls of Foyers. 'High masses of rock towering to the very clouds, and covered here and there with moss, line both sides of the glen; while streams innumerable come rushing down the hillside to increase the volume of the crystal Nevis.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 53, 1877.

Glennoe, a glen in Ardchattan parish, Argyllshire, traversed by the Noe, which, formed by head-streams that rise on the northern skirts of Ben Cruachan, runs $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-westward, till it falls into Loch

Etive at a point $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Taynult station.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Glenny, a burn in Port of Menteith parish, Perthshire, running 2 miles south-south-westward to the Lake of Menteith along a deep and tortuous ravine.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Glenny Law. See ABERNYTE.

Glenochil, a celebrated distillery in Logie parish, Clackmannanshire, near Menstrie and Glenochil station on the Alva branch of the North British, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of Alva. It was founded, under the name of the 'Dolls,' in 1760.

Glenogil, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Tannadice parish, Forfarshire, 10 miles NE by N of Kirriemuir. Its owner, John Leveson Douglas Stewart, Esq. (b. 1842; suc. 1867), holds 5524 acres in the shire, valued at £510 per annum. Another estate of Glenogil, also in Tannadice parish, and also with a mansion, belongs to Hugh Lyon, Esq. (b. 1812; suc. 1866), holder of 2100 acres, valued at £1472 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Glenogilvie, an estate in Glamis parish, Forfarshire. Bestowed on the Ogilvies about 1163, it belonged in the 17th century to the famous Graham of Claverhouse, reverted then to the Douglasses, and, in 1871, was sold by the Countess of Home to the Earl of Strathmore. See GLAMIS.

Glenogle (Gael. *gleann-eagal*, 'valley of dread'), a glen of Balquhider parish, Perthshire, commencing $\frac{1}{4}$ mile SSE of Killin station, at an altitude of 980 feet, and descending $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward to Lochearnhead. Traversed by the road from Callander to Killin, and by the Callander and Oban railway, it forms a close, gloomy defile, and is flanked on the E side by Beinn Leathan (2312 feet), on the W by Meall Sgiata (2250). Hundreds of runnels streak its cliffs, which look to have been shattered by shock of earthquake; its bottom is encumbered by thousands of fallen rocks; and it commands, towards its mouth, a romantic view of the mountains around the upper waters of Loch Earn.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 46, 1872.

Glenorchy and Innishail, a large Highland parish in the Lorn district of Argyllshire, almost surrounding the lower waters of Loch Awe, and containing BUNAWE village, on Loch Etive; CLADICH hamlet, on Loch Awe; KING'S HOUSE INN (Glencoe), at the northern boundary; and DALMALLY village, on the left bank of the Orchy. The last has a station on the Callander and Oban railway (1880), 12 miles W of Tyndrum and 9 E by S of Taynult, these stations lying just beyond the eastern and western borders of Glenorchy. Comprising the ancient parishes of Glenorchy to the NE and Innishail to the SW, united in 1618, it is bounded NW by Ardchattan, N by Lismore and Appin, NE and E by Fortingall and Killin in Perthshire, SE by Kilmorich and Inverary, SW by Kilchrenan and Muckairn. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is $31\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between $5\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 231 square miles or 147,876 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 6 acres are tidal water, 37 foreshore, and 5898 $\frac{1}{2}$ water. This large water area is made up by parts of Lochs Awe (2865 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres) and Laidon (356 $\frac{1}{2}$), and the whole of Lochs Tulla (697 $\frac{1}{2}$), Ba (612 $\frac{1}{2}$), Na h-achlaise (183 $\frac{1}{2}$), Dochard (84 $\frac{1}{2}$), etc. The Water of TULLA, rising in the extreme E of the parish at 2700 feet above sea-level, winds $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-westward and west-south-westward to Loch Tulla ($2\frac{1}{4}$ miles \times 5 furl.; 555 feet), flows $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile through that lake, and, issuing from it as the river ORCHY, runs $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward to Loch AWE (118 feet). The Orchy's chief affluents are the LOCHY, running $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-westward from Lochan Bhe ($6\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 822 feet), at the eastern border, near Tyndrum, to a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Dalmally; and the STRAE, running $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward to opposite Kilchurn Castle. Through Loch Awe our stream steals $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward and west-north-westward; and out of Loch Awe, as the river Awe, it hurries 5 miles north-westward, along the Ardchattan border, through the wild Pass of Brander, till at Bunawe it falls into

Loch Etive. Through the river BA, rising at 2300 feet, and running $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-northward to isletted Loch Ba (957 feet), thence $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile to Loch LAIDON (924 feet), the drainage of the northern or desolate Rannoch Muir portion belongs to the basin of the Tay; whilst from the SE several burns run southward towards Loch Fyne. Those parts of Glenorchy around Loch Awe, though hilly everywhere, are hardly mountainous, the Bunawe section culminating at 899 feet above sea-level, and the Cladich section at 1846, while lake and stream are fringed by a broadish belt that nowhere rises to 500 feet. Elsewhere the parish is grandly alpine, being mainly made up of the three convergent glens—'Glenstrae, deep, hollow, and sombre, and still full of memories of the lawless MacGregors; Glenorchy, rock-bound, green, and grand; and Glenlochly, bleak, cold, and bare. Each has its own dark history, and its home-spun collection of clan legends, fairy traditions, and fatherless myths.' Glenstrae, coming down it, is flanked, on the right hand, by *Ben Lnrachan (2346 feet), *Meall Copagach (2656), *Ben Euaich (3242), and *BEN CHOCHAIL (3216), offshoots of these huge Ben Cruachan; on the left by BEN MHIC-MHONAIHD (2602), Ben Donachain (2127), and Creag Mhor (1162), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate right on the confines of the parish. Glenlochly, again, on the right is flanked by Ben Ullaidh (2529) and Ben na Sroine (2070); on the left by *Meall Odhar (2046), *Ben Chnirn (2878), *BEN LOY (3708), and Ben Bhalgairan (2085). Higher up, on or close to the Perthshire border, rise *BEN ODHAR (2948), Ben Bhreac-liath (2633), *BEN-A-CHAISTEIL (2897), BEN DORAN (3523), *BEN CREACHAN (3540), and *BEN ACHALLADER (3399); towards King's House is *Clach Leathan (3602). The rocks belong to the Lower Silurian period; under Bunawe are noticed the granite quarries. The soil of the lower grounds is mostly light and sandy, not wanting in fertility; but of the entire area less than 3000 acres are arable or woodland, sheep walks and deer-forests making up the rest. (See BLACKMOUNT.) Natives were the Rev. John Smith, D.D. (1747-1807), translator of the Scriptures into Gaelic, and Duacan 'Ban' M'Intyre (1724-1812), 'sweetest and purest of Gaelic bards,' to whose memory a Grecian temple of granite has been reared on a hill (544 feet), $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Dalmally. The chief antiquities are noticed separately, under Kilchurn Castle, Innishail, Fraoch-Eilean, and Achallader; as likewise are the mansions of Ardrecknisk, Inverawe, and Inchdrynich. Four lesser proprietors hold each an annual value of more, and five of less, than £500; but much the largest landowner is the Earl of Breadalbane, who takes from Glenorchy the title of Baron. This parish is in the presbytery of Lorn and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £297. There are three Established places of worship—Glenorchy (1811; 570 sittings), on an islet in the Orchy at Dalmally, a plain octagonal church, with stumpy square tower and many curious gravestones; Innishail (1773; 250 sittings), 9 furlongs NE of Cladich and 5 miles SW of Dalmally; and Bridge of Orchy, 12 miles NE of Dalmally and $6\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Tyndrum. There is also a Free church at Dalmally; and two public schools, Dalmally and Cladich, with respective accommodation for 63 and 36 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 42 and 12, and grants of £59, 8s. and £25, 9s. Valuation (1860) £9184, (1882) £14,163, 7s. 9d. Pop. of parish (1801) 1851, (1831) 1806, (1861) 1307, (1871) 1054, (1881) 1105, of whom 948 were Gaelic-speaking; of Glenorchy registration district (1871) 752, (1881) 761.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 45, 46, 53, 54, 1872-77. See pp. 134-184 of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland* (ed. by Princ. Shairp, 1874); 'The Heart of the Highlands' in the *Cornhill* for Jan. 1881; and 'Traditions of Glenorchy,' by Arch. Smith, M.D., in vol. vii. of *Proc. Soc. Ants. Scotl.* (1870).

Glenormiston House, a mansion of the first quarter of the present century in Innerleithen parish, Peeblesshire, within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the Tweed's left bank, and 2 miles NW of Innerleithen village. The estate, which extends from the Tweed to the top of Lee Pen (1647

feet), is finely wooded, and during the last hundred years has been improved at a cost of over £30,000. Held by the Stewarts of Traquair from 1533, it was sold in 1789 for £8400, in 1805 for £9910, in 1824 for £24,000, and in 1849 for £25,500 to William Chambers, LL.D. (1800-83), the well-known writer and publisher, who held 835 acres in the shire, valued at £891 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Glenprosen, a glen and a *quoad sacra* parish in Kirriemuir parish, NW Forfarshire. The glen is that of PROSEN WATER, rising at an altitude of 2750 feet on the western slope of Mayar, and running 18 miles south-eastward through the northern division of Kirriemuir and along the borders of Cortachy, Kingoldrum, and Kirriemuir proper, till, after a total descent of nearly 2400 feet, it falls into the South Esk at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Cortachy Castle. The *quoad sacra* parish, comprising the northern division of KIRRIEMUIR, was constituted in 1874, and is in the presbytery of Forfar and synod of Angus and Mearns. Its church stands on the left bank of the Prosen, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Kirriemuir town; and a public school, with accommodation for 50 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 50, and a grant of £35, 6s. Pop. (1881) 175.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870.

Glenquaich. See GLENGARRY.

Glenquaich, a glen in detached sections of Dull, Weem, and Kenmore parishes, Perthshire. It is traversed by the Quaich, which, rising at a point $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Kenmore village and 2700 feet above sea-level, winds $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward to the head of Loch FREUCHIE (880 feet).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Glenquharrie, a burn in Kirkconnel parish, NW Dumfriesshire, rising close to the Ayrshire border at an altitude of 1420 feet, and winding $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward, till, after a descent of 900 feet, it falls into the Nith at Kirkconnel village. Its upper clench is a deep and sequestered recess, flanked by desolate moorlands, and formed a frequent retreat of Covenanters in the days of the persecution.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864.

Glenquicken, a moor in Kirkmahreck parish, SW Kirkcudbrightshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Creetown. A cairn here in 1809 yielded a rude stone coffin, containing an uncommonly large skeleton; and Glenquicken is traditionally said to have been the scene of a very early battle, probably between the Caledonians and the Romans. Near it are a stone circle and a well-preserved Roman encampment.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 4, 1857.

Glenquiech, an estate, with a mansion, in Tannadice parish, Forfarshire, 7 miles NNE of Kirriemuir. Its owner, John Alex. Sinclair-Maclagau, Esq. (b. 1833; suc. 1872), holds 2216 acres in the shire, valued at £1071 per annum.

Glenquithle. See GLENDOWACHY.

Glenquich or Glenquiech. See GLENGARRY and QUOICH.

Glenranza, a narrow glen on the mutual border of Kilmore and Kilbride parishes, in the N of Arran, Buteshire. It is traversed by the Ranza, an impetuous stream, which, issuing from tiny Loch na Davie (1182 feet), runs $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-westward till it falls into the head of Loch Ranza. It is joined on the right side by GLENHALMADEALE, and above that point is sometimes known as Glen Easan Biorach.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870.

Glenrath Burn, a rivulet in Manor parish, Peeblesshire, rising on the NW side of Blackhouse Heights at an altitude of 2000 feet, and running $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-westward till, after a descent of 1240 feet, it falls into Manor Water opposite Posso, 7 miles SSW of Peebles.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Glenrinnies, the narrow vale of DULLAN WATER, and a *quoad sacra* parish in Mortlach and Aberlour parishes, Banffshire. The *quoad sacra* parish, constituted in 1865, is in the presbytery of Aberlour and synod of Moray; its minister's stipend is £120. The church, originally a mission chapel under the royal bounty, stands towards the head of the glen, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Duftown; and a public school, with accommodation

for 102 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 42, and a grant of £51, 9s. Pop. (1871) 466, (1881) 401, of whom 283 were in Mortlach parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 85, 1875.

Glenrosie, a glen in the middle of the E side of Arran, Buteshire. Commencing at an altitude of 1750 feet, it descends $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward to the sea at Brodick Bay, and a little above its mouth is joined by Glenshurtg and Glencloy. With Goatfell (2866 feet) on the E and Ben Tarsuinn (2706) on the W, its upper reach exhibits sublimely picturesque scenery; its middle reach displays a blending of grandeur and loveliness; and its lowest reach is so exquisite as to be called Glen-shant—the 'vale of enchantment.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870.

Glenroy, a narrow precipitous glen in Kilmonivaig parish, Inverness-shire, traversed by the Roy, a salmon and trout stream that flows $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward, till at Keppoch, $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs below the Bridge of Roy and $12\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Fort William, it falls into the Spean, descending in this course from 1100 to 290 feet above sea-level. It lies in the Lochaber district; and its great interest arises from the three distinctly-marked terraces, known as the 'Parallel Roads of Glenroy,' which can be traced almost continuously on both sides of the valley. Each forms a gently sloping shelf from 3 to 30 feet wide, and the most striking characteristic of all is their absolutely constant level. The highest (1144 to 1155 feet) can be traced from the col (1151 feet) at the head of Glenroy—which forms the lowest part of the watershed between the Roy and the Spey—to Bohuntine Hill, near the mouth of the glen. The second shelf (1062 to 1077 feet) runs parallel to the first, but can be traced round Glen Glaster, which opens into Gleuroy just below where the first road terminates. This second road corresponds in height to the col (1075 feet) at the SE end of Glen Glaster, which is part of the watershed between the Glaster and the Feitheil, a small tributary of the Spean. The third and lowest shelf (850 to 862 feet) can be traced right round Glenroy, Glen Glaster, and Bohuntine Hill, and away eastward along Glen Spean to a little below Loch Laggan. It corresponds in height to the col (848 feet) at Muckall above Loch Laggan, which forms part of the watershed between the Spean and Mashie Water, a tributary of the Spey. In Glen Gloy, to the W of Glenroy, is another similar road at a height of from 1156 to 1173 feet. The col at the head of this glen, which looks over to Glenroy, is 1172 feet above sea-level.

The constant level at which each of these roads remains suggests at once that they have been the shores of former lakes or seas. The marine theory advanced by Darwin, who regarded the glens as former arms of the sea, is not now generally accepted. The hypothesis which ascribes them to fresh-water lakes was first brought forward by Macculloch (*Trans. Geol. Soc. Lond.*, vol. iv., 1st ser.), and taken up by Sir T. Dick-Lauder (*Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinb.*, vol. ix.). They were forced to assume the former existence of gigantic harriers of *débris*, which were washed away by the water, after it had been kept for long periods at the heights of the various shelves. The difficulties of this theory are, first, where did the *débris* come from; and, secondly, where did it disappear to, without leaving even the slightest trace of its existence. Such difficulties do not exist in the bold speculation of Agassiz, who finds the necessary harrier in a huge glacier which slid down from Ben Nevis. This theory is supported by the numerous evidences of former glaciers in the district. Suppose a glacier to fill all the lower portion of Glenroy up to where the highest road terminates above Glen Glaster. The water collected in the glen could escape only at the col at the head of Glenroy. Let the glacier now recede till it reaches the points where the second road terminates on Bohuntine Hill. Glen Glaster will now be open, and the waters will be discharged over the lower col at the head of that glen. Let the glacier now recede quite out of Glenroy, and stretch across Glen Spean below the bridge of Roy. The water will then fall to the level of

the lowest possible outlet, which is the col at Muckall above Loch Laggan. See R. Chambers' *Ancient Sea-Margins* (1848), and Prof. Tyndall's *Lecture in the Popular Science Review* (1876), with authorities there cited.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 63, 1873.

Glensalach, a glen in Ardehatten parish, Argyllshire, extending $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-westward from Loch Etive, near Ardehatten House, to Loch Creran, near Barcaldine. It takes down the last 9 furlongs of the ESRAGAN to the former sea-inlet, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the Dearg Abhainn to the latter, the 'col' between these streams having an altitude of 516 feet.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Glensanda. See CASTLE-MEARNAIG.

Glensannox, a glen in the NE of Arran, Buteshire, commencing among the stupendous western buttresses of Goatfell at an altitude of 1680 feet, and winding round the northern skirts of that mountain $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward, till it opens to the Sound of Bute at Sannox hamlet, 7 miles N of Brodick. The grandest glen in Arran, surpassed in all Scotland by only Glencoe and Coruisk, it was pronounced by Dr Macculloch 'the sublime in magnitude, simplicity, obscurity, and silence.' Near its mouth is the burying-ground of a small pre-Reformation monastery; and a barytes manufactory was established in it in 1839.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870.

Glensassunn, a little glen in the E of Fortingall parish, Perthshire, 3 miles S by W of Kinloch Rannoch. Its name, signifying the 'Englishman's glen,' arose from the fact that during the War of Independence, a body of English passed this way to meet an opposing force of Robert Bruce at Innerhadden.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 55, 1869.

Glensax, a burn of Peebles parish, rising in the S of its Selkirkshire section at an altitude of 2100 feet above sea-level, and running $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward, till, after a total descent of nearly 1600 feet, it falls into the Tweed, at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of Peebles town. It stands in high repute as a trout stream.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Glenshant. See GLENROSIE.

Glenshee, a hamlet, a glen, and a *quoad sacra* parish in Kirkmichael parish, NW Perthshire. The hamlet, Spittal of Glenshee, lies 1125 feet above sea-level, at the head of the glen, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of the meeting-point with Aberdeen and Forfar shires, 31 NE of Pitlochrie, and 20 N by W of Blairgowrie, under which it has a post office. Formerly a stage on the great military road from Perth to Fort George, it was a halting place for refreshment of the Queen and Prince Albert, on the earliest occasions of their journeying to and from Balmoral (1848); and it has a good inn, and a fair on the third Tuesday of October o. s. The glen, commencing at the convergence of Glenbeg, Glenhatneich, and Glenloch, in the vicinity of the hamlet, is traversed by the Shee or Black Water, flowing $14\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-by-eastward through Kirkmichael and along the border of Alyth and detached sections of Caputh, Rattray, Bendochy, and Blairgowrie, till at Strone House, 6 miles NNW of Blairgowrie town, it unites with the Arde to form the Erich, having in this course descended from 1125 to 480 feet above sea-level. Glenshee takes up the public road from Blairgowrie, through grand mountain scenery, onward to the Cairuwell Pass into Aberdeenshire; contains three old castles, a famous rocking stone, and numerous cairns and ancient Caledonian stone circles; and has, at its head, the mountain BEN GHULBHUNN (2641 feet). The *quoad sacra* parish comprises the Kirkmichael or upper portion of the glen, and is in the presbytery of Dunkeld and synod of Perth and Stirling; the minister's stipend is £120. Its church, at the hamlet, was built as a chapel of ease in 1831 for a population of 400, and contains nearly 400 sittings. A public school stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE. Pop. of g. s. parish (1871) 241, (1881) 226.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870.

Glenshee, the glen of the upper part of SHOCHIE Burn, in E central Perthshire, commencing $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Amulree, and descending 7 miles east-south-eastward, chiefly along the mutual border of Auchtergaven and Moneydie parishes on the left, and the detached sections

of Redgorton and Monzie parishes on the right.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Glensheil. See GLENSHIEL.

Glenshellish, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Strachur parish, Argyllshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of the village.

Glensherrig or Glenshurtg, a romantic glen in the E of Arran, Buteshire, descending $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward to Glenrosie at Brodick church.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870.

Glenshiel, a Highland parish of SW Ross-shire, containing Clunie and Shiel inns, the former of which, standing $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the head of Loch Clunie, is 52 miles SW of Inverness, 25 WSW of Invermoriston on Loch Ness, 22 WNW of Invergarry on Loch Oich, 12 ESE of Shiel Inn at the head of salt-water Loch Duich, 21 ESE of Glenelg on Sleat Sound, and 28 ESE of Balmacarra on Loch Alsh. The parish is bounded NW by Kyle Rhea Strait and Loch Alsh, dividing it from the Isle of Skye, N by Loch Duich and Kintail, and on all other sides by Inverness-shire, viz., NE by Kilmorack, E by Kiltarlity, S by Kilmonivaig, and SW by Glenelg. Its utmost length, from WNW to ESE, is 24 miles; its width varies between $5\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its land area is 57,320 acres. Loch a' Bhealaich ($\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile; 1242 feet) lies just beyond the northern border, in Kintail; and the northern part of Glenshiel is drained by the clear-flowing Croe, formed by two head-streams at an altitude of 180 feet, and running $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-westward and westward through Glen Lichd and along the Kintail border to the head of Loch Duich; whilst the river LYNE, with its expansion, Loch Lyne, winds $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles eastward along the southern boundary on its way to the Clunie. The river Shiel, rising on Sgurr Coire na Feinne, close to the southern border, at 2900 feet above sea-level, runs $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile north-north-eastward, then $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-westward, till below Shiel Bridge it falls into the head of Loch Duich. Hill Burton describes its glen—'a narrow valley, pierced by the deep, roaring torrent, with precipitous mountains rising on either side to a vast height, and only to be crossed by rugged winding footpaths, unknown except to the natives.' Also on Sgurr Coire na Feinne, within 5 furlongs of the Shiel, the Clunie rises at 2500 feet, thence running $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-eastward, next $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-northward and east-south-eastward to the head of Loch CLUNIE ($4\frac{3}{4}$ miles \times $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; 606 feet), whose upper and broader $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile belongs to Glenshiel parish. Thus on the self-same mountain these two streams have their source—the Shiel flowing towards the Atlantic, the Clunie towards the Moray Firth; which shows that here is the very *Dorsum Britannicæ*, the backbone of Scotland. And truly the scenery is grandly alpine, chief summits eastwards to N of the Shiel and the Clunie being Sgurr na Moraich (2870 feet), pyramidal Sgurr Fhuaran or Scour Ouran (3504), *Beinn Fhada or BEN ATROW (3383), *Sgurr a' Bhealaich (3378), and *Garbh iac (3673); to S, *Sgurr Mhic Bharraich (2553), the *Saddle (3317), *Aonach air Chrith (3342), and Creag a' Mhaim (3102), where asterisks mark those heights that culminate right on the confines of the parish. Up Glen Clunie and down Glen Shiel runs the old military road from Fort Augustus, with a summit-level of 889 feet—a height exceeded by that of the pass (1500 feet) between Strathaffric and Shiel inn, and of the Ratagan Pass (1072) between Shiel inn and Glenelg. The western division consists of Letterfearn district, extending from the foot of Glenshiel proper to Kyle Rhea, and exhibiting a charming mixture of vale and upland, gentle slopes along Lochs Alsh and Duich, bold headlands, precipitous ravines, rocky eminences, cultivated fields, and clumps of natural wood. Gneiss, occasionally alternating with mica slate, is the predominant rock; a coarse-grained granite, of a reddish hue, occurs on the shores of Loch Clunie; and two beds of limestone, very impure in quality, are in the S of Letterfearn. The soil, in the arable parts near the sea is generally a coarse gravel, and in the best parts of the bottoms of the glens, is vegetable mould incumbent on gravel and sand. A spot in Glen-

shiel, where the stream is now crossed by a bridge, 5½ miles SE of Shiel Inn, was the scene, on 11 June 1718, of the so-called 'Battle of Glenshiel,' between 1500 Jacobites, under the Earls Marischal and Seaforth and the Marquis of Tullibardine, and 1600 Hanoverians, under General Wightman. The latter lost 21 men, besides 121 wounded; but on the following day the Highlanders dispersed among the mountains, whilst their Spanish auxiliaries, 274 in number, surrendered themselves as prisoners of war (Hill Burtou's *Hist. Scotl.*, viii. 341, edn. 1876). Dowu into the present century, the entire parish belonged, with Kintail and Lochalsh, to the Seaforth family; but now Glenshiel alone is divided among three proprietors. It is in the presbytery of Lochcarron and synod of Glenelg; the living is worth £198. The church, in the eastern part of Letterfearn, on the shore of Loch Duich, 3 miles NW of Shiel inn and 8 SE of the post-town Lochalsh, was built in 1758, and contains 300 sittings. Two public schools of recent erection, Letterfearn and Shiel, with respective accommodation for 36 and 40 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 19 and 24, and grants of £30, 11s. 6d. and £35, 17s. Valuation (1860) £3933, (1882) £4915, 10s. Pop. (1801) 710, (1831) 715, (1861) 485, (1871) 463, (1881) 424, of whom 400 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 72, 1880.

Glenshira, a glen in Inverary parish, Argyllshire, traversed by the SHIRA, which, rising on BENBU at an altitude of 2760 feet, winds 11 miles south-south-westward to Loch Pyne, 1¼ mile NNE of Inverary town. Its population has much decreased since the introduction of sheep-farming. See DOULOCH and GEARR ABEAINN.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 45, 37, 1876.

Glenshirra Lodge, a shooting-box in Laggan parish, Inverness-shire, at the foot of Loch Cruuachan and near the right bank of the Spey, 4½ miles W by S of Laggan Bridge. It is on the Arderikie property.

Glenligachan, the glen of the rivulet SLIGACHAN and of Loch Sligachau, in the Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. Commencing on the eastern skirts of the Cuchullins, it descends 5½ miles northward to the head of Loch Sligachan, and thence 3½ miles north-eastward to the sea opposite the S end of Raasay island. 'Desolate Glenligachan, to which Glencoe is Aready,' in its upper reaches is all narrow and partly a gorge, flanked on the left hand by Scuir-na-Gillean (3183 feet), on the right by Glamaig and Marscow (2000).

Glenlochy, a glen in the N of Arrochar parish, Dumbartonshire. Commencing 1½ mile S of the meeting-point with Argyllshire and Perthshire, it descends 4½ miles south-south-eastward and 1½ mile eastward to Loch Lomond, opposite Inversnaid; contains Loch SLOY, and takes down thence INVERUGLAS Water to Loch Lomond; is overhung, near the head, by mountains rising 1611 and 1614 feet above sea-level; on the upper part of the E side, by Ben Vorlich, with two summits 3055 and 3092 feet high; on the lower part of the E side, by a mountain 2465 feet high; on the lower part of the W side, by Ben Vane, 3004 feet high; holds Loch Sloy at an elevation of 812 feet above sea-level; and exhibits, from head to foot, a series of imposing scenes.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Glenspean, a Lochaber gleu of Kilmonivaig parish, SW Inverness-shire, traversed by the SPEAN, which, issuing from Loch Laggan (819 feet), winds 20½ miles westward till, after a descent of 728 feet, it falls at Bridge of Mucomir into the river Lochy at a point 3 furlongs below its efflux from Loch Lochy. It is ribbed by several lateral glens, chiefly Glengulbin and Glentreig on the left, and Glenroy on the right; and has all a grandly Highland character, but presents much variety of feature in its successive reaches. The upper part is narrow, moorish, and desolate; the middle parts have some amenities of wood and culture; and the lower part, besides having a comparatively well-peopled breadth of bottom, derives much sublimity from the immediate flanking of Ben Nevis. Many spots, particularly opposite the mouth of Glentreig, show scratchings and polishings by ancient glacier action; a short reach

between Glentreig and Glenroy exhibits, at an altitude of from 850 to 862 feet, an ancient line of water level, similar to the Parallel Roads of GLENROY; and a reach of 2 miles immediately above the mouth of Glenroy, is a rocky gorge, traversed by the Spean in deep tumultuous current.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 63, 62, 1873-75.

Glen-Stewart, a seat of the Marquis of Queensberry in Cummertrees parish, S Dumfriesshire, 5 miles W by N of Annan. See KINMOUNT.

Glenstrae, a deep and sombre glen in Glenorchy and Innishail parish, Argyllshire, traversed by the STRAE, which, rising at an altitude of 1250 feet above sea-level, runs 8½ miles south-westward to a confluence with the Orchy, 5 furlongs above the influx of the latter to Loch Awe at Kilchurn Castle. Down to 1604 it was the principal fastness of the clan Macgregor, who held it as vassals of the Earl of Argyll.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Glenstrathfarrar, the glen of the river FARRAR in Ross and Inverness shires. Commencing 9 miles E of the head of Loch Carron, and descending 27½ miles eastward to Strathglass in the vicinity of Erchless Castle, it communicates, at the head, with a wild mountain pass (1800 feet) to Lochalsh, and is traversed, in its middle and lower reaches, by a carriage road to Strathglass. It contains, immediately above the upper end of that road, Loch Monar; forms, in the bottom of its lower reach to the extent of about one-third of its entire length, a chain of circular, meadowy spaces, flanked by bold, rocky mountains, with scenery little inferior to that of the Trossachs; contains, in two of these circular spaces, the lakes Mìulie and Bunacharan; and, except for having the mansion of Monar Lodge at the foot of Loch Monar and a shooting-box of Lord Lovat on Loch Mìulie, is nearly all uninhabited, and reserved for deer forests.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 82, 83, 1882-81.

Glentaggart (Gael. 'vale of the priest'), a small glen in the S of Douglas parish, Lanarkshire, descending 2½ miles north-eastward to Glespin Burn. It anciently contained a chapel.

Glentanner. See ABOYNE.

Glentarf. See TARF WATER.

Glentarken, a glen in Comrie parish, Perthshire, descending from an altitude of 1150 feet 2 miles south-by-eastward to Loch Earn (306 feet) at a point 1½ mile W by N of St Fillans. It contains a huge monolith, the 'Great Stone of Glentarken'.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Glentendal. See GLENDHU, Ardochattan, Argyllshire.

Glenterra or **Glentirrow**, a moorish tract in Inch parish, Wigtownshire, 5½ miles ENE of Stranraer, and 2½ SW of New Luce. It contains four standing stones, supposed to be remains of an ancient Caledonian stone circle; whilst embedded in a peat moss, 3 feet below the surface, is a regular line of stepping-stones about ¼ mile long, an artificial passage seemingly through a swamp formed previous to the growth of the peat moss.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 3, 1856.

Glentilt, a glen in Blair Athole parish, N Perthshire, traversed by the TILT, which, formed by TART Water and two other head-streams at an altitude of 1480 feet, runs 13½ miles south-westward, till, after a descent of nearly 1100 feet, it falls into the Garry at Blair Athole village. Flanked along most of its south-eastern side by the huge mass of BENGLOE (3671 feet), this glen is distinguished from every other in the Highlands by its straightness, depth, and narrowness, and by the striking contrast of savage wildness at the upper end and the beautiful birch and alder woods at the lower. Marble, grey, white, and green, was discovered here about the year 1818; and to the geologist Glentilt is classic ground, as having towards the close of last century furnished evidence for the Huttonian or denudation theory. It is interesting, too, as a favourite hunting-ground of Scottish sovereigns—notably of James V. (1529) and of Queen Mary (1564). And Queen Victoria writes in her *Journal* (12 Sept. 1844):—'At a little before four o'clock Albert drove me out in the pony phaeton till nearly six—such a drive! Really, to be able to sit in one's pony carriage, and to see such wild, beautiful scenery as we did, the farthest point being

only 5 miles from the house, is an immense delight. We drove along Glentilt, through a wood overhanging the river; and as we left the wood, we came upon such a lovely view—Bengloe straight before us, and under these high hills the river Tilt gushing and winding over stones and slates, and the hills and mountains skirted at the bottom with beautiful trees; the whole lit up by the sun; and the air so pure and fine. But no description can do it all to do it justice, or give an idea of what this drive was. Oh! what can equal the beauties of nature? What enjoyment there is in them! Albert enjoys it so much; he is in ecstasies here. He has inherited this love for nature from his dear father. We went as far as the Marble Lodge, a keeper's cottage, and came back the same way. Once more, in the 'Third Great Expedition,' on 9 Oct. 1861, the Queen and the Prince Consort, with Prince Louis of Hesse, drove up Glentilt as far as Forest Lodge (8 miles), thence rode on ponies to Bynack Lodge (10 more), and thence again by carriage to Balmoral—in all having travelled 69 miles since starting that same morning from Dalwhinnie.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 64, 55, 1874-69.

Glentirrow. See GLENTERRA.

Glentoo, a lake in Balmaghie parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 5 miles W of Castle-Douglas. Lying 220 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 4 and $2\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs, and contains pike and perch.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Glen Tower, a mansion in Fossoway parish, romantically seated on a gorge of the river Devon, 4 miles above the Caldron Linn, and 6 ENE of Dollar. Built in 1881 in the Swiss chateau style, it is the seat of Major Bald Harvey.

Glenratheren. See LINTRATHEN.

Glenreig. See TREIG.

Glenromie, a glen in Kingussie and Insh parish, SE Inverness-shire, traversed by the Tromie, which, issuing from Loch an t-Seilich (1400 feet) in Gaick Forest, winds $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-by-eastward till, after a descent of 675 feet, it falls into the Spey at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of Kingussie station. Overhung around its head by rounded summits of the Grampians, rising to altitudes of from 2500 to 3000 feet above sea-level, Glenromie presents, in its middle reach, a somewhat outspread and unattractive aspect; but contracts, for the last 4 miles, into a picturesque wooded defile, flanked by an imposing precipitous acclivity. It takes down a road from Blair Athole to Strathspey.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 64, 1874.

Glentool. See TROOL.

Glentruim, a glen on the mutual border of Kingussie and Laggan parishes, Inverness-shire, traversed by the Truim, which rises among the central Grampians, at an altitude of 2100 feet, close to the Perthshire border, and thence runs $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward, till, after a descent of 1280 feet, it falls into the Spey at Invernaven, 6 miles SW of Kingussie village. From nearly its head to its foot it takes down the great high road from Perth to Inverness, and also the Highland railway, with DALWHINNIE station thereon, and presents, for the most part, a moorish, bleak, and cheerless aspect. Glentruim House, in the angle between the Spey and the Truim, 7 miles SW of Kingussie, is the seat of Lieut.-Col. Lachlan Macpherson (b. 1835; suc. 1868), who holds 21,000 acres in the shire, valued at £2350 per annum. Near it are a post office of Glentruim under Kingussie and a public school.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 63, 64, 1873-74.

Glen Tulchan, a modern mansion in Fowls-Wester parish, central Perthshire, on the right bank of the Almond, between Buchanty and Glenalmond College, 5 miles WNW of Methven station. Its owner, Graeme Reid Mercer, Esq. of Gorthie (b. 1812; suc. 1853), holds 1753 acres in the shire, valued at £2067 per annum.

Glenurret, a glen of Monzievaird and Strowan parish, Perthshire, traversed by TURRET Burn, which, rising on the eastern side of BEN CHONZIE at an altitude of 2000 feet above sea-level, runs $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward and southward (for the last 2 along the Crieff border),

till, after a descent of 1800 feet, it falls into the Earn at a point $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of the town of Crieff. It embosoms, within the first three miles, Lochan Uaine ($1 \times \frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 1523 feet) and Loch Turret ($1 \text{ mile} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ furl.; 1127 feet); presents, till $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the latter, a contracted, rugged, bleak, and wild appearance; but thereafter opens into a beautiful vale. Glenurret Lodge, at the NE corner of Loch Turret, 7 miles NNW of Crieff, is a castellated shooting-box of Sir Patrick Murray of Ochtertyre.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Glenurchy. See GLENORCHY.

Glenure, a glen in Ardehatten parish, Argyllshire, descending $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-westward to Glen Creran at a point $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of the head of Loch Creran. Its upper part exhibits sterile grandeur. Its lower part contains Glenure House, which, occupied now by a farmer, with Barcaldine still gives designation to Sir Duncan Alexander Dundas Campbell, third Bart. since 1831 (b. 1856; suc. 1880).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 53, 1877.

Glenurquhart, a finely-wooded glen in Urquhart and Glenmoriston parish, Inverness-shire, extending 9 miles eastward from CORRIEMONY to DRUMADROCHIT on Loch Ness, and traversed from head to foot by the ENRICK, which, 6 miles above its mouth, expands into Loch MEIKLE. From its head to that lake Glenurquhart widens into a fine oval vale, and, afterwards contracting into a rocky gorge, continues for some little distance to be a defile, till it again expands with increasing breadth towards its mouth. It is joined on the right at a sharp angle, near its mouth, by the glen of the COILTIE; contains a number of mansions; abounds, in its middle and lower reaches, with picturesque natural scenery, richly enhanced by artificial embellishment; and is overhung, along most of the right, by Mealfourvic (2284 feet) and other heights of Balmacran deer-forest. A road runs up it 14 miles westward to Invercannich in Strathglass. See URQUHART.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 73, 1878.

Glenury Distillery. See STONEHAVEN.

Glenvale, a deep romantic ravine on the mutual border of Strathmiglo parish, Fife, and Portmoak parish, Kinross-shire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Milnathort. Flanked on the N by the West Lomond (1713 feet), on the S by Bishop Hill (1292), and itself having an average elevation of 500 feet, it offers some resemblance to the ravine of Mouse Water at CARTLAND Crags, and was a refuge of Covenanters in the days of the persecution.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1847.

Glenwhurry. See GLENQUHARRY.

Glespin, a burn in Douglas parish, Lanarkshire, running 5 miles north-by-westward to Douglas Water, at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Douglas town.

Glesterlaw, a place on Bolshan estate, in Kinnell parish, Forfarshire, 3 miles NE of Frickeheim. Cattle fairs are held at it on the last Wednesday of April, the fourth Wednesday of June, the third Wednesday of August, and the Monday in October after Falkirk.

Glimsholm, a small island in the S of Orkney, in the W end of Holm Sound, adjacent to the NW corner of Burray, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Roseueess in Pomona.

Glitness, a small island in the E of Shetland, in the lower part of Catfrith Voe, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Lerwick.

Glomach or **Allt a'Ghlomaich**, a mountain burn in the E of Kintail parish, SH Ross-shire, issuing from Loch a'Bhealach ($5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 1242 feet), close to the Inverness-shire border, and winding $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-westward till it unites with the Allt na Doire Gairbhe to form the ELCHAIG. In an alpine ravine it makes a profound waterfall, the highest and wildest in Scotland, at a point 7 miles ENE of Kintail church. With a total descent of 350 feet, the fall is all a sheer leap till 50 feet from the foot, encountering there a bisection or slight interruption from an outjutting ledge of rock; and it terminates in a pool lying 750 feet below the crests of the ravine. During times of drought it is too trivial in volume to be striking in itself, but it always presents, in connection with its overhanging heights and other surroundings, a most impressive scene. The approaches to it, on any side, are always difficult and

often dangerous, and ought never to be attempted without a guide.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 72, 1880.

Gloom Castle. See CASTLE CAMPBELL.

Gloomingside, Cannel's, or Gannel Burn, a stream of Tillicoultry parish, Clackmannanshire, springing from Maddy Moss, on the NW shoulder of King's Seat Hill, and running $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-westward, till, after a total descent of 1100 feet, it unites with Daiglen Burn to form the Burn of Tillicoultry, at a point $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N by W of the town. Its waters were thought to be deadly to trout owing to the presence of some mineral, till in 1833 Mr Archibald of Tillicoultry (then a boy of 14) fished it by accident one misty day, and was rewarded by a fine basketful. For two or three years he and his brother-in-law, Mr John Ure, preserved the secret, and caught many a trout of from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.; but now the burn has been nearly fished to death, and is not a whit better than any of its neighbours.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Glorat, a mansion in Campsie parish, Stirlingshire, 1 mile E of Lennoxton, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Milton. The lands of Glorat came by marriage to Sir John Stirling, armour-bearer to James I., by whom he was knighted in 1430; and his descendant, Sir Charles-Elphinstone-Fleming Stirling, eighth Bart. since 1666 (b. 1832; suc. 1861), holds 2700 acres in the shire, valued at £2040 per annum, including £247 for a colliery. A finely timbered demesne lies around the house, and contains vestiges of two ancient Caledonian forts.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Gloup, a sea-washed cavern in a cliff of St Andrews parish, Orkney. Opening from the sea, it measures 60 feet in length by 56 in width, and in the reign of James V. was the scene of the suicide of Sir James Sinclair, natural son of the Earl of Orkney.

Glouer o'er 'em. See BORROWSTOUNNESS.

Glupe. See DUNCANSBAY HEAD.

Goales, a deep romantic fissure in Kilmany Hill, Kilmany parish, Fife. It is traversed by a brook, almost dry in summer, but considerably voluminous in winter, and it is adorned with plantations and beautiful walks.

Goatfell (an English corruption of the Gael. *gaoth-ceann*, 'windy head'), a mountain of Kilbride parish, in the E of Arran, Buteshire. Extending $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward from Brodick Park to Glensannox, and 3 westward from the coast to Glenrosie, it attains an altitude of 2866 feet at a point $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNW of Brodick church; forms a grand feature in the scenery of the Firth of Clyde; and contains many striking close scenes among its own glens and ravines. Its summit commands an almost unrivalled view—north-westward to the Paps of Jura; northward to Ben Cruachan; north-eastward to Ben Lomond; eastward to Ayrshire; southward to Ailsa Craig and the coast of Ireland; and westward to the neighbouring jagged ridges of Caisteal Abhail (2735 feet), Cìr Mhor (2618), and Ben Tarsuinn (2706). Its S end is bold and rugged, yet can be readily scaled by one or other of two paths from Brodick; its E side, flanking a narrow belt of sea-board, rises thence with abrupt and rugged sternness, and presents an imposing aspect to the Firth; its N end and its W side ascend in mural cliffs and tremendous acclivities from engirdling glens; its shoulders converge in three lines, from S, E, and W, into a heaving plateau; and both its highest summit and another one 694 feet lower, have the form of conical peaks.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870.

Goatmilk, a hill (561 feet) in Kinglassie parish, Fife, on the S side of the Vale of Leven, 9 furlongs S by W of Leslie. An ancient fort that stood on it is said to have been one of a chain of Danish forts extending from Fife Ness to Stirling.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Goblin's Cave. See BEALACH-NAM-BO.

Goblin's Dell. See ARDTUN.

Gockstane or Goukstane, a burn in the E of Closeburn parish, Dumfriesshire, rising on Gavin Moor, and running $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward, chiefly along the Kirkmahoe border, till it falls into the Water of Ae at a point $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Kirkmichael church.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 9, 10, 1863-64.

Gogar, a station, a quondam parish, and a burn in the W of Edinburghshire. The station, in Ratho parish, is

on the Edinburgh and Glasgow section of the North British railway, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Edinburgh. The parish since 1599 has been incorporated partly with Ratho, partly with Kirkliston, and chiefly with Corstorphine; and contains Gogar House, Gogar Burn House, Gogar Mount, Gogar Park, Gogar Green, Gogar Mains, Gogar Bank, Gogar Nursery, and Over Gogar—all within 1 or 2 miles of the station. Its church was older than that of Corstorphine, and a small part of it still exists, having been set apart soon after the Reformation as a family burying-place. On 27 Aug. 1650, twenty-five days before the Battle of Dunbar, Gogar was the scene of an artillery duel between the Scotch under General Leslie and the English under Oliver Cromwell, a skirmish thus described by the Protector himself:—'We marched westward of Edinburgh towards Stirling, which the Enemy perceiving, marched with as great expedition as was possible to prevent us; and the vanguards of both the Armies came to skirmish,—upon a place where bogs and passes made the access of each Army to the other difficult. We, being ignorant of the place, drew up, hoping to have engaged; but found no way feasible, by reason of the bogs and other difficulties. We drew up our cannon, and did that day discharge two or three hundred great shot upon them; a considerable number they likewise returned to us: and this was all that passed from each to other. Wherein we had near twenty killed and wounded, but not one Commission Officer. The Enemy, as we are informed, had about eighty killed, and some considerable Officers. Seeing they would keep their ground, from which we could not remove them, and our bread being spent,—we were necessitated to go for a new supply: and so marched off about ten or eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning,'—first to the camp at the Braid Hills, and thence to Musselburgh (Carlyle's *Cromwell*, part vi., letter 138). Gogar Burn, rising near the middle of Kirknewton parish, winds 13 miles north-north-eastward through or along the borders of Kirknewton, Ratho, Currie, Corstorphine, and Cramond, till it falls into the river Almond at a point $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles WNW of Corstorphine village. It abounds with excellent trout, but is strictly preserved.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Gogo Water, a burn in Largs parish, Ayrshire, rising in two head-streams on Box Law (1543 feet), and running 5 miles west-south-westward to the Firth of Clyde at Largs town. It receives midway the tribute of Greeta Water, flowing $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward from the Hill of Stake (1711 feet) at the Renfrewshire border. The trout of both streams are few and small, although preserved.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 30, 29, 1866-73.

Goil, a fine sea-loch in Lochgoilhead parish, Cowal, Argyllshire, extending 6 miles south-south-eastward to Loch Long at a point directly opposite the head of Gare Loch, and just on a line therewith. Its breadth varies between 2 and $6\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs. At its head and along part of its eastern shore is the village of LOCHGOIL-HEAD; and it is flanked along most of that side by the rugged and lofty mountain group of ARGYLL'S BOWLING-GREEN, whose cliff-like heights, for a considerable way towards the mouth of the loch, rise so abruptly as to leave no space for a road. On the western side Loch Goil is flanked by BEN BHEULA (2557 feet) and lesser intermediate eminences; and here, towards the foot, stands ruined CARRICK Castle and a village of recent growth.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 37, 1876.

Goin, Loch, or Blackwoodhill Dam, a lake partly in Fenwick parish, Ayrshire, but chiefly in Eaglesham parish, Renfrewshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Eaglesham village. Lying among moorlands, 880 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 7 and 3 furlongs; contains excellent trout and some char; and served as a dam and reservoir to send off water-power, through Dumvan Dam and Holehall Burn, to the mills of Eaglesham. Lochgoin farm has been noticed under FENWICK.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Goldberry, a precipitous seaward hill (456 feet) in West Kilbride parish, Ayrshire, 9 furlongs N by E of Farland Head. Tradition says that a detachment of

Haco's Norwegian army, in 1263, was attacked and routed here by a body of Scotch under Sir Robert Boyd.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870.

Goldielands, a Border peelhouse in Hawick parish, Roxburghshire, on the right bank of the Teviot, nearly opposite the influx of Borthwick Water, 2 miles SW of Hawick town. It is still inhabited, and one of the best preserved peels in Scotland—square, massive, and of venerable aspect, with almost as much masonry in its walls as open space within. Grose's *Antiquities* (1789) shows two towers; and the site of the one since demolished, close by the other, is still visible. Its lairds were descendants of Walter Scott (1532-96), natural son of the famous Sir Walter of Buccleuch; and, the last of them dying without male issue towards the close of the 17th century, the estate reverted to the Buccleuch family. The first of the line was probably the 'Laird's Wat' of the Raid of the Reidswyre (1575); and his son it may have been that helped in the rescue of Kinmont Willie (1596). 'Gaudielands,' too, is prominently mentioned in the ballad of *Jamie Telfer o' the Fair Dodhead*; but it seems a baseless tradition that the last of its lairds was hanged for reiving over the gateway of his own tower.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Goldielea, an estate, with a mansion, in Troqueer parish, Kirkeudbrightshire, 3 miles SW of Dumfries.

Gollanfield, a mansion in Petty parish, NE Inverness-shire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of Fort George station, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile nearer which is Gollanfield village. It is a seat of Archibald Orr-Ewing, Esq., M.P., of BALLIKINRAIN.

Golloch, a burn in Rathven parish, NW Banffshire, running 4 miles north-by-westward to the sea, between Buckie and Port Gordon. A chalybeate spring is near its mouth, and a distillery was formerly on its banks.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 95, 1876.

Golspie, a village and a parish on the E coast of Sutherland. The village, standing at the mouth of Golspie Burn, has a station on the Sutherland railway, 17 miles SW of Helmsdale, $26\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Bonar Bridge, and $84\frac{1}{2}$ N by E of Inverness. It ranks as a sub-port and a place of considerable trade, but consisted of only a few mean fisher huts, till, early in the present century, it began to undergo great change, and now it is one of the neatest and largest villages in the N of Scotland, comprising a wide street $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in length, with good substantial houses, many of them embellished with gardens. It has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the British Linen Co. and Aberdeen Town and County Banks, offices or agencies of 8 insurance companies, a commodious and picturesquely-situated hotel, a handsome memorial fountain of the late Duchess of Sutherland, a custom-house office, a public reading-room, and fairs on the Saturday of April, of May, and of October before Beaulie. The parish church, at the NE end of the village, beside Golspie Burn, was built in 1738, and, as enlarged in 1751, contains 565 sittings. A Free church stands at the SW end, near the shore. Pop. (1841) 491, (1861) 876, (1871) 1074, (1881) 956.

Anciently called Culmailie, the parish contains also the hamlet of BACKIES and the village of Little Ferry, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Golspie village, at the mouth of Loch Fleet, where the Duke of Sutherland has built a convenient pier, accessible at low water. It is bounded W by the Kinnauld section of Dornoch and by Rogart, N and NE by Clyne, SE by Dornoch Firth, and S and SW by Loch Fleet and the river Fleet, dividing it from Dornoch. Its greatest length, from ENE to WSW, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from NW to SE, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $21,125\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $768\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore, and $240\frac{1}{2}$ water. The FLEET flows 2 miles east-south-eastward along the Dornoch border to the head of salt-water Loch Fleet, which, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and from $1\frac{1}{4}$ furlong to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad, opens beyond Little Ferry to Dornoch Firth; and to Loch Fleet, near Balblair, Culmailie Burn runs $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-eastward, rising at an altitude of 1000 feet, and passing through Loch Lundie ($7 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 556 feet). Golspie Burn issues

from Loch nan Corn ($4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 1155 feet), near the northern border, and thence runs $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-eastward to the sea along Dunrobin Glen, which, flanked by mountains in its upper and middle reaches, expands in its lower into a beautiful vale. Three lakes besides those mentioned are Loch Unes ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ furl.), on Ferry Links; Loch nan Caorach ($2 \times \frac{3}{4}$ furl.), towards the middle of the parish; and isletted Lochan t-Salachaidh ($5 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 552 feet), on the Rogart border. Except for a flat triangular tract to the SE of the high road and the railway, the surface, almost all of it, is hilly or even mountainous, attaining 600 feet at Creag Mbor, 700 at Silver Rock, 902 at Aberscross Hill, 1256 at statue-crowned BEN-A-BHRAGIE, 1464 at BEN LUNDIE, 1220 at Cnoe na Gamha, 1239 at Cagar Feosaig, 1706 at BEN HORN, and 1326 at Meall Odhar, of which the three last culminate right on the Clyne border. The landward part of the parish consists of gneissose rocks dipping SE, overlaid unconformably by rocks belonging to the middle division of the Old Red sandstone, of which all the hills here mentioned are composed. Above these there lies a belt of Jurassic rocks, forming reefs exposed at low water, and extending from Lower Lias to Upper Middle below Dunrobin, and Lower Oolite sandstone (white) at the eastern boundary of the parish. The soil on the arable lands ranges from very light sand to medium clay, the best and most general being loam with a slight admixture of clay. The parish is a better agricultural district than any in the county, extensive reclamations having been carried out since 1809, so that now above 2000 acres are regularly or occasionally in tillage, besides some 800 under wood. The coast to the NE of Golspie village is mostly rocky; to the SW, is low and sandy, fringed with links. Gillauder's Cave is in the NE district, and Torquil's Cave in a hill above Dunrobin Castle. Very good red sandstone has been worked in two quarries, white sandstone in one, and coal also exists. The chief antiquities are remains of an ancient Caledonian stone circle, hut-circles, and graves, an earthen-house, vestiges of five Pictish towers, a richly carved stone, with cross, and ruins of a chapel. Dunrobin Castle has been noticed separately; and the Duke of Sutherland holds nearly all the parish. It is in the presbytery of Dornoch and synod of Sutherland and Caithness; the living is worth £281. The two public schools of Backies and Golspie, with respective accommodation for 68 and 260 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 32 and 134, and grants of £26, 4s. and £94, 18s. Valuation (1860) £4841, (1882) £6204, 13s., plus £1366 for $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles of railway. Pop. (1801) 1616, (1831) 1149, (1861) 1615, (1871) 1804, (1881) 1556, of whom 742 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 103, 1878.

Golyn. See GULLANE.

Gometra, an island in Kilninian and Kilmore parish, Argyllshire, on the S side of Loch Tuadh, immediately W of Ulva, and 2 miles NNE of Staffa. Measuring 2 miles by 1, it is separated from Ulva by only a narrow strait, oftener dry than under water, and comprises a considerable extent of arable land, with fertile loamy soil. Elsewhere it consists of eruptive rocks, that rise to a height of 800 feet, and present a skirt of basaltic columns, with a receding series of terraces. It has two harbours, one on the N, the other on the S; and is an excellent fishing station. Pop. (1837) 168, (1861) 23, (1871) 26, (1881) 30.

Gonachan, a hamlet and a burn in Fintry parish, Stirlingshire. The hamlet lies at the mouth of the burn, 5 furlongs E by S of Fintry church. The burn, rising near the watershed of Campsie Fells, at an altitude of 1550 feet, close to the boundary with Campsie parish, runs $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward to Endrick Water at the hamlet.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 30, 31, 1866-67.

Gonar, a burn of Aberdour (detached) and Tyrie parishes, NE Aberdeenshire, running 2 miles south-south-eastward to North Ugie Water at a point $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of New Pitligo.

Goodie Water, a sluggish stream of S Perthshire, issuing from the Lake of Monteith, and winding $8\frac{1}{2}$

miles east-south-eastward through the parishes of Port of Monteith, Kincardine (detached), and Kilmadock, till it falls into the Forth at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Gargunnoch station. It contains fine red-fleshed trout; expanded formerly into a lacustrine marsh, called Goodie Lake; and was the scene of a serious disaster to the Argyll men in the military events of 1646.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 38, 39, 1871-69.

Goranberry. See CASTLETON, Roxburghshire.

Gorbals. See GLASGOW.

Gordon, a village and a parish in the W of Merse district, SW Berwickshire. The village, West Gordon, stands 500 feet above sea-level, 8 miles NW by N of Kelso; whilst its station, on the Berwickshire loop-line of the North British, is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of St Boswells, 6 ENE of Earlston, 4 WSW of Greenlaw, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Duns. It consists of a long street, containing some good shops and dwelling-houses; is surrounded with small enclosures belonging to the inhabitants; and has a post office. Pop. (1871) 336, (1881) 302.

The parish anciently comprehended Dirrington Laws district, now annexed to Longformacns, and another district now forming part of Westruther. It is bounded NE and E by Greenlaw, SE by Hume, S by Earlston, W by Legerwood, and NW by Legerwood and Westruther. Its utmost length, from E by N to W by S, is $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is 9739 acres, of which $25\frac{1}{2}$ are water. EDEN Water winds $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-north-eastward along the north-western border, then $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-eastward across the interior; whilst BLACKADDER Water traces $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the boundary with Greenlaw. The surface, gently undulating, but higher for the most part than any district in the eastern division of the Merse, declines to 450 feet above sea-level along the Eden, thence rising to 666 feet near East Gordon, 782 near Rumbleton Law, 731 near Hexpath, 619 near Fallside, 891 at an ancient camp near the NW border, and 788 near Huntlywood. The rocks are partly Devonian, chiefly Silurian; and much of the land has, since the opening of the present century, been reclaimed from moss or moor to a state of high cultivation. Some two-thirds of the entire area now are arable; 500 acres are under wood; and the rest is pastoral or waste. From the 12th till early in the 14th century this parish was the original seat of the Gordons, ancestors of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and of the Marquis of Huntly; and a farm in its western division retains to this day the name of Huntlywood. Greenknowe Tower, now a fragmentary ruin, was the residence of Walter Pringle, a zealous Covenanter. Six proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 4 of from £50 to £100, and 7 of from £20 to £50. Gordon is in the presbytery of Earlston and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £241. The ancient church, St Michael's, was, in 1171, transferred by the monks of Coldingham to those of Kelso in exchange for the church of Earlston. The present parish church, built in 1763, contains 450 sittings; a Free church contains 250; and a public school, with accommodation for 130 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 105, and a grant of £78, 10s. Valuation (1865) £8347, 9s. 11d.; (1882) £10,063, 6s. 9d. Pop. (1801) 800, (1831) 882, (1861) 931, (1871) 876, (1881) 832.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Gordon Arms, an inn in Yarrow parish, Selkirkshire, on Yarrow Water, at the intersection of the road from Selkirk to Moffat with that from Tushielaw to Innerleithen, 13 miles WSW of Selkirk. It is a favourite anglers' haunt.

Gordon Castle, the Scottish seat of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, in Bellie parish, at the mutual border of Banff and Elgin shires, 5 furlongs E of the Spey's right bank and 1 mile NNE of Fochabers. Alexander Seton, elder son of the daughter and heiress of Sir Adam Gordon, took the name of Gordon in 1449, when he was made first Earl of Huntly. He acquired, through marriage, the lands of Bogygeich or Bog-of-Gight; and by his son and successor, George, high chancellor of

Scotland in 1498, Bog-of-Gight Castle was founded. Richard Franck describes it in the 17th century as a 'palace all built with stone, facing the ocean; whose fair front—set prejudice aside—worthily deserves an Englishman's applause for her lofty and majestic turrets, that storm the air and seemingly make dints in the very clouds.' As Bog-of-Gight the castle figures in the history of the six Earls of Huntly (1449-1599) and the four Marquises of Huntly (1599-1684), as Gordon Castle in that of the five Dukes of Gordon (1684-1836), the fourth of whom was author of *Cauld Kail in Aberdeen*, while his butler, William Marshall, composed the famous air of *Tullochgorum*. The 'Cocks of the North' or 'Gudemen of the Bog,' as these northern magnates were styled, were a dynasty famous for adherence to the Catholic faith and to the house of Stewart; their names are associated with those of Brechin (1452), Flodden (1513), Pinkie (1547), Corrichie (1562), Donihristle (1592), Glenlivet (1594), Frendraught (1630), Edinburg Castle (1639), and Sheriffmuir (1715). The dukedom expired with the fifth Duke in 1836, when the marquise of Huntly devolved on his fifth cousin once removed, the Earl of Aboyne; but the greater part of the Gordon estates were inherited by his maternal nephew, Charles, fifth Duke of Richmond and LENNOX (cre. 1675). In 1876 the title Duke of Gordon, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, was revived in favour of Charles Henry Gordon-Lennox, present and sixth Duke of Richmond (b. 1818; suc. 1860), who holds 269,291 acres in Scotland, valued at £60,390 per annum, viz., 159,951 in Banffshire (£23,842), 69,660 in Aberdeenshire (£24,748), 12,271 in Elginshire (£10,618), and 27,409 in Inverness-shire (£1182).

Almost rebuilt by the fourth Duke of Gordon towards the close of last century, from designs by Baxter of Edinburgh, and consisting of hard white Elgin freestone, Gordon Castle presents a northern façade 568 feet long—a four-storied centre, connected by galleries with E and W two-storied wings. The whole is battlemented; and, behind, the original six-storied tower of Bog-of-Gight rises to a height of 84 feet. The interior contains a valuable library, magnificent dining and drawing rooms, etc.; and is richly adorned with marble statues and busts, portraits, and other paintings. The family portraits include one of the Princess Annabella, James I.'s daughter and second Countess of Huntly, and another, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, of the beautiful fourth Duchess. A heech, a lime-tree, and two sycamores divide the honours of the beautifully-wooded deer-park and policies, the former 1300 acres in extent. The chief approach, on the high road between the Spey and Fochabers, is by a lofty battlemented archway between two domes. Thence the road winds for a mile through lawn and shrubbery and spreading trees until it is lost in an oval before the castle, which, though it stands on a flat nearly 4 miles distant from the Moray Firth, commands a finer view than one might look for—of the wooded plain, the Spey glittering onwards to the sea, and the village and shipping of Garmouth.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 95, 1876. See HUNTLY, ABOYNE, and ALVIE; the *History of the Family of Gordon*, by William Gordon (2 vols., Edinb., 1726-27) and C. A. Gordon (Edinb. 1754); and Lachlan Shaw's *History of the Province of Moray* (1775; 3d ed., Glasg., 1882).

Gordon Place, a village in Dyce parish, Aberdeenshire, adjacent to Dyce Junction, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Aberdeen. Pop., with Dyce village, (1871) 353, (1881) 561.

Gordon, Port. See PORT GORDON.

Gordonsburgh. See MARYBURGH.

Gordon's Mills, a small village in Resolis parish, Cromartyshire, on the S shore of Cromarty Firth, at the mouth of Resolis Burn, 2 miles S of Invergordon. It had an establishment which was first a snuff manufactory, and afterwards a wool-carding mill.

Gordonstown, a mansion in Drainie parish, Elginshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the coast, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Elgin. The estate was purchased in 1636 and following years by the second son of the eleventh Earl of Sutherland, Sir Robert Gordon, vice-chamberlain of Scotland

and a lord of the privy council, who, on 26 May 1625, had been created a baronet, this being the premier Scottish baronetcy. His grandson is famous in Morayshire legend as 'Sir Robert the Warlock,' and his grandson, the sixth baronet, dying unmarried in 1795, the title passed to Gordon of Letterfourie, the estate to Alex. Penrose Cumming, Esq. of ALTYRE, who himself was created a baronet in 1804. His nephew, Roualeyn George (1820-66), is remembered by his *Five Years' Adventures in the Far Interior of South Africa*; and his great-grandson, Sir William-Gordon Gordon-Cumming, present and fourth Bart. (b. 1848; suc. 1866), holds 36,387 acres in Elginshire and 2112 in Nairnshire, valued at £13,685 and £156 per annum. A building mainly of 1775-76, Gordonstown consists of a large square central block of masonry, with E and W turreted wings, dining and drawing rooms each 60 feet long, a good many fine paintings, etc.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 95, 1876.

Gordonstown, a small straggling village in Anchorless parish, Aberdeenshire, 3 miles W by S of Fyvie station.

Gorebridge, a village of E Edinburghshire, on the right bank of Gore Water, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Dalkeith and 10 SE by S of Edinburgh, or 12 by railway. Immediately W of it is the ruinous square tower of Newbyres Castle; Stobs Mills, across the stream, erected in 1793, were the earliest gunpowder works in Scotland; and around are the rich mineral fields of Arncliffe, Dalhousie, Newbattle, and Vogrie. The village itself has a station on the Waverley section of the North British, a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, 2 insurance agencies, an hotel, a police station, a gas company, a new water supply (1882), a girls' school, a Free church, and a U.P. church, whilst near it are STOBHILL *quoad sacra* church and public school. Pop. (1841) 240, (1861) 446, (1871) 966, (1881) 1148, of whom 745 were in Temple (detached), 367 in Borthwick, and 36 in Newbattle.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Gore Water, a rivulet of Borthwick parish, Edinburghshire, formed by the confluence of Middleton North and South Burns just beneath Borthwick Castle, and winding $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-westward through the interior and along the boundary with Temple (detached) and Newbattle, till it falls into the South Esk, at the picturesque locality of Shank Point, 1 mile WNW of Gorebridge village. It is followed, throughout its course, by the Waverley branch of the North British railway, and, together with its head-streams, it abounds in small trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Gorgask, a burn, occasionally swelled into an impetuous torrent, in Laggan parish, Inverness-shire.

Gorgie, a village in St Cuthbert's parish, Edinburghshire, near the right side of the Water of Leith, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Murrayfield station. It has a post office, with savings' bank department. A tannery called Gorgie Mills adjoins it; and Gorgie House, Gorgie Mains, and Gorgie Park are in its vicinity. Pop. (1871) 428, (1881) 656.

Gorm, Loch. See GUIRM.

Gorthie. See FOWLIS-WESTER.

Gortleach or **Gorthlick**, a hamlet of Dores parish, Inverness-shire, in Stratherrick, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Inverfarigaig, and 20 SSW of Inverness, under which it has a post office.

Goseland, a hill (1427 feet) in the Kilbucho section of Broughton parish, W Peeblesshire, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Broughton village.

Gosford, the seat of the Earl of Wemyss, in Aberlady parish, Haddingtonshire, 3 furlongs E of a small bay of its own name, 2 miles NNE of Longniddry station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Haddington. The estate was purchased, and the mansion built, in the latter half of last century by the sixth Earl, whose great-great-grandson, Francis Wemyss-Charteris Douglas, ninth Earl of Wemyss since 1633, and sixth of March since 1697 (b. 1818; suc. 1883), as Lord Elcho, may be said to have created the volunteer movement in 1859, and holds 57,153 acres, valued at £50,080, 10s. per annum, viz., 10,136 in Haddingtonshire (£22,524, 11s.), 41,247 in Peeblesshire (£14,315, 16s.), 1504 in Edinburghshire (£5570),

1261 in Berwickshire (£747), and 3010 in Perthshire (£7666, 3s.). Standing amid extensive and finely planted grounds, Gosford lifts its top into charming vista view, as seen from the North British railway; is approached on the W side of the grounds by a fine lodge, designed by Mr Billings; and contains a large collection of pictures, many of them by the old masters. A hospital in connection with Dunglass collegiate church anciently stood at Gosford Spital, but has entirely disappeared. See WEMYSS, AMISFIELD, NEIDPATH, ELCHO, and BARNES.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Goshen, a village near Larbert station, Stirlingshire.

Gossaburgh, a hamlet in Yell island, Shetland, with a post office under Lerwick.

Goukstane Burn. See GOCKSTANE.

Goules. See GOALES.

Gour or **Ghobhair, Loch**. See CREICH, Sutherland.

Gourdie, an estate, with a mansion, in a detached portion of Clunie parish, Perthshire. The mansion, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Murthly station, is large and substantial; and occupies a charming site near the eastern base of Gourdie Hill (517 feet) and the northern shore of a crescent-shaped lake ($3 \times \frac{1}{2}$ furl.). It commands a delightful view, and is the seat of Mrs Kinloch, who holds 788 acres in the shire, valued at £1269 per annum.

Gourdon, a coast village in Bervie parish, Kincardineshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by W of Bervie town. It has a station on the Bervie section of the North British railway, a post office under Fordoun, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a girl's public school, a tolerable harbour, and several large granaries. A shipping-place for the export of grain, and the import of coals, lime, and suchlike bulky articles, it carries on fishing in 108 boats, with 165 men and boys. The harbour, improved a number of years ago at a cost of £2000, admits at ebb tide vessels drawing 12 feet of water, and affords them anchorage till the flood carries them inward to its quay. Gourdon Hill, 3 furlongs W by S of the village, on the mutual border of Bervie and Benholm parishes, rises to a height of 436 feet above sea-level, and is seen by mariners at a great distance. Pop. of the village (1831) 238, (1871) 714, (1881) 919.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 67, 1871.

Gourock, a watering-place in Innerkip parish, NW Renfrewshire, extending nearly 2 miles along the southern shore of the Firth of Clyde. By water it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Kilcraggan at the narrowest, and $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Helensburgh; whilst by road it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Ravenscraig station, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Cloch Lighthouse, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ WNW of the centre of Greenock, with which it communicates by a tramway opened on 1 July 1873. 'It lies,' says Mr Macrae, 'along the firth, right and left from Kempoch Point, opposite the mouth of Loch Long, where the firth broadens out into its full beauty and magnificence. A hill called Barrhill (478 feet), precipitous on the western flank, and descending and narrowing to a point at Kempoch, cuts Gonrock into two villages—Gourock proper and Ashton, the E and W ends of the place—each with its own bay. Gonrock proper looks mainly up the Clyde, towards Roseneath and Helensburgh. Ashton, round the point, looks across the firth westward to Strone, Holy Loch, and Dunoon.' Whereto need only be added that Gourock Bay, measuring $\frac{3}{4}$ mile across the entrance and $3\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs thence to its inmost recess, affords good anchorage for yachts, being free from rock and shoal; on its western side is an excellent stone pier and jetty, constructed in 1840 for steamers and small sailing craft. West Bay is hardly a bay in the proper sense of the term, so slight is its incurvature; but its rocky or shingly beach is well adapted for bathing.

The greater portion of Gourock proper is a continuous, well-built terrace-line, fully $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, and standing on nearly a dead level close to the beach; but a considerable portion consists of short streets and separate houses on the face of the brae behind. A small portion of Ashton, joining on to the lower end of Gourock proper, and sometimes called Kempoch, is a double line of houses or short street, of similar character to the main

part of Gourouck proper; the greater portion is an array of villas or neat two-story houses, in terrace line, confronting the West Bay; and a small but conspicuous portion consists of separate villas on a high line of road along the crest of a steep overhanging brae, with gardens and garden walls running almost precipitously down its face. The site of all the beachward portions of the town is the narrow, low platform of the old sea-margin that fringes nearly all the Firth of Clyde; and the site of the higher portions is a range of braes, abrupt or sloping, formed by the upheaval of eruptive rocks. The seaward view from the town is everywhere charming and diversified, ranging over an extensive reach of the Dumbartonshire and Argyllshire hills, mountains, and sea-lochs; the roads from its two extremities, towards Greenock and Innerkip, are delightful carriage-drives; and the steep grounds behind afford delightful rambles to pedestrians, and command magnificent views. The gentlest part of the ascent, southward from the E end of Gourouck proper, is traversed by a carriage-road towards the vale of Kip Water and the dingle thence to Greenock, is partly occupied by the park and mansion of Gourouck House, and contains some exquisite scenery. Gourouck, indeed, has so neat and cheerful an aspect, such snug and comfortable houses, such capital bathing-grounds, such ample facilities of communication both by land and by water, and so prompt and full a supply of the general conveniences and comforts of life, as well to merit the character of a first-class watering-place. It was a sea-bathing resort in times long prior to the introduction of steam navigation, and it continues to be frequented more or less throughout the year, being always crowded during the summer months.

The town has a post office under Greenock, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Union Bank, 5 insurance agencies, 6 hotels, gasworks (1849), police and coast-guard stations, a rifle corps, bowling, curling, skating, sailing, and cricket clubs, a young men's Christian association, temperance and other societies, a masonic lodge (1878), and the Gamble Institute, erected in 1874-76 at a cost of £8000 by Mrs Henry Gamble of Ashburn. Besides two public halls, with accommodation for 350 and 100 persons, this handsome building contains a public library, coffee and smoking rooms, and baths. The *quoad sacra* parish of Gourouck, constituted in 1857, is in the presbytery of Greenock and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Successor to a chapel of ease of 1776, its church was built in 1832-33 at a cost of £2300, being a neat structure with a square battlemented tower. In 1882 it was enlarged, and greatly improved by the introduction of an organ and a stained-glass window. A hall and rooms behind were added in 1874, and a manse was purchased in 1877. The Free church (1855-57) is a handsome Gothic edifice, whose tower was completed in 1877. There are also a Gothic U.P. church (1848), an Independent congregation that arose from the expulsion by the U.P. synod of the Rev. David Macrae (1879), an Episcopal church, St Bartholomew's (1857), and a Roman Catholic, St Ninian's (1880), which, Early English in style, is divided into two flats—the upper one the church, the lower a schoolroom. Two handsome new public schools, the Central and the Eastern, were built in 1877, and, with respective accommodation for 330 and 150 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 241 and 146, and grants of £222, 5s. and £135, 9s.

A monument of prehistoric times is a monolith of grey mica schist, 6 feet high and 2 in diameter, which stands between the edge of the cliff and modern Gourouck Castle. It bears the soubriquet of 'Granny Kempoch,' and for ages was looked upon with superstitious awe. Sailors and fishermen would pace seven times around it, carrying a basketful of sea-sand and chaunting an eerie strain, thereby to ensure a prosperous breeze; whilst a newly-wedded pair must also make the round of it, if they would have good luck. In 1662, Mary Lamont, a girl in her 'teens, was, with other women of Gourouck and Greenock, condemned and burned as a witch. She confessed, among other things, to having been present

'at a meeting at Kempoch, where they intended to cast the long-stoue into the sea, thereby to destroy boats and ships; where also they danced, and the devil kissed them when they went away.'

This is not the first mention of Gourouck, since James IV. sailed hence on his expedition to the Western Isles (1494); and its vanished old castle, small and unimportant though it was, is known to have been held by the powerful Douglasses down to their forfeiture in 1455. Forming the western part of Finnart barony, the lands of Gourouck were thereafter held by the Stewarts of Castlemilk till 1784, when they were sold for £5000 to Duncan Darroch, once a poor Innerkip herd-boy, whose great-grandson, Duncan Darroch, Esq. (b. 1836; suc. 1864), holds 4248 acres in Renfrewshire and 32,000 in Ross-shire, valued at £4387 and £1062 per annum. (See TORRISON.) To him belongs Gourouck House, with its beautiful grounds, although he has never made it his home; another mansion, modern Gourouck Castle, was built near the site of its predecessor in 1747, and is a plain edifice, with later additions.

So early as 1694 Sir William Stewart of Castlemilk obtained a charter incorporating the lands of Gourouck into a free barony, and Gourouck itself into a burgh of barony, with power to rear, build, and enlarge the same town, and to hold a court and market every Tuesday, with two annual fairs on 12 June *o. s.* and 10 Nov. *o. s.* A rope-walk, started in 1777, was removed to Port Glasgow in 1851; a copper-mine was sunk in 1780 in the valley behind Tower Hill; and the first red herring ever cured in Great Britain was cured at Gourouck in 1688. These industries all are things of the past; but still, after upwards of sixty years, whinstone is largely exported from Craigmuschat Quarry. The Police Act of 1850 was adopted in 1858, the General Improvement (Scotland) Act of 1862 in 1877; and under the latter Gourouck is governed by a provost, two bailies, and five other commissioners. The municipal constituency numbered 1105 in 1883, when the annual value of real property was £24,179. Pop. of town (1841) 2169, (1861) 2116, (1871) 2940, (1881) 3336, of whom 3308 were in the police burgh and 1438 were males; of *quoad sacra* parish (1871) 3291, (1881) 4296, of whom 4149 were in Innerkip and 147 in Greenock West parish. Houses in town (1881) 830 inhabited, 264 vacant, 4 building.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 30, 29, 1866-73. See the Rev. David Macrae's *Notes about Gourouck, chiefly Historical* (Edinb. 1880).

Gourouck Burn, a rivulet of West Kilbride parish, N Ayrshire, rising at an altitude of 650 feet on the eastern border of the parish, and running 2½ miles south-south-westward to the Firth of Clyde at Ann's Lodge.

Govan, a parish and a burgh in the lower ward of Lanarkshire, and in the extreme NW of that county. A portion of the parish towards the SE end is in the county of Renfrew. It is bounded N by Dumbartonshire, NE by Maryhill and Barony, E by City and Rutherglen, all in Lanarkshire, S by Cathcart and Eastwood, SW by Abbey and Renfrew, and NW by New Kilpatrick, all in Renfrewshire. The boundary between it and Maryhill and Barony is formed by the river Kelvin for a distance of 3½ miles, except a small portion occupied by one of the shipbuilding yards on the W bank of the Kelvin at the mouth, and there Govan crosses the river and includes this yard. From the mouth of the Kelvin the boundary between Govan and Barony and afterwards between Govan and City is the river Clyde along a distance of over 3½ miles eastward as far as Malls Mire or Polmuadie Burn up which the line of division passes for about a mile. For the rest of its course, excepting a very short distance at the Mill Burn on the extreme W, the boundary is purely artificial, turning westward in an irregular course to a point on the Greenock road 3 miles W of the burgh of Govan, and so close to Renfrew that a small portion of the parish is included within the parliamentary boundary of that burgh. After following the course of the Mill Burn for a very short distance it passes eastward to the Clyde, and then runs irregularly N and NE to the

starting-point on the Kelvin. From the Malls Mire Burn W, N, and NE to the Kelvin, the boundary of the parish coincides with that of the counties, except for about a mile immediately to the S of the Malls Mire Fire-brick Works, and for a distance of about 2 miles to the W of Strathbungo, past the S side of Haggs Castle. The Clyde divides the parish into two unequal parts, the larger extending along the S side of the Clyde with a length of 6½ miles, and a breadth at its widest part, near the centre, of 1½ mile; the smaller on the N bank of the Clyde W of the Kelvin, and measuring in its greatest length (along the Great Western Road, W of Kelvin Bridge) 2½ miles, and in its greatest breadth (from Whiteinch on the SW to the point on the N where the county of Dumbarton reaches the Kelvin) 2½ miles. The total area is 6940 acres distributed thus:—land 6281 acres, public roads 340 acres, railways 112 acres, foreshore 18 acres, water 37 acres, and tidal water 152 acres. Of this 5738 acres are in Lanarkshire, and 1202 in Renfrewshire. Govan is here taken as including the small parish of Gorbals, which has been for a long time ecclesiastically distinct, and also had, for a considerable period, as is noticed in the article GLASGOW, a separate jurisdiction. The inhabitants of Gorbals, about 1727, found themselves numerous enough to think of building a church for themselves, and this having been begun the heritors of Govan granted the prayer of a petition from the feuars, elders, and inhabitants of Gorbals, asking that their district should be formed into a new parish. The church was opened in 1730, but, owing to opposition from the magistrates of Glasgow—who were superiors of the barony of Gorbals, and who had offered to 'pay the expense of the building of the church, and to give a stipend and manse to the entrant' if the inhabitants of the Bridgend would only 'bear Scot and lot with them'—and from the University authorities, who were patrons of Govan, it was not till 1771 that the new parish of Gorbals was disjoined and erected. The lands of Little Govan and Polmadie were in the same year joined to it *quoad sacra*, and so matters remained till 1873 when the Board of Supervision reunited the two for poor law purposes in what is now known as Govan Combination. The parish of Gorbals is very small, having an area of only 28·489 acres, but it is very densely populated.

The surface of Govan is irregular. Along the Clyde it is low and flat, varying in height from 19 (Clyde view) to 24 feet (Govan burgh) above sea-level, but from this it rises to the N and S, reaching in the former direction a height of 214 feet near the county boundary, and, in the latter, of 165 feet at Ibroxhill, 170 at Haggbowse, and 137 at Titwood. With the exception of Barony parish in Glasgow, Govan is the most important and populous parish in Scotland, as well as the most valuable, and, from the rapid strides it has of late been making, it is more than probable that at no very distant date it will reach the foremost position. This progress arises from the great change that has, within less than half a century, taken place in its industries. Prior to 1840 there were on an average 4320 acres under crops of various kinds, and, besides this, there were many gardens and orchards, the produce of which went to Glasgow for sale. Now the agricultural area is very materially diminished, and is growing less from year to year, while the area occupied by buildings of various kinds has rapidly and largely increased. Of the total valuation of the parish the portion set down as arising from agricultural land is only about the one-hundredth part, while the remaining $\frac{9}{10}$ arise from the built area, and this will ere long, when the proposed new docks are erected at Cessnock in the Plantation district, be materially increased. The built area includes, on the N side of the Clyde, the burghs of Partick and Hillhead, and the districts of Dowanhill, Kelvinside, and Whiteinch; and, on the S side of the river, all the part of Glasgow known as the South Side (and containing the districts of Hutchesontown, Gorbals, Laurieston, and Tradeston), the police burghs of Govan, Kinning Park, Crosshill, Govanhill, East Pollokshields and West Pollok-

shields, and the districts of Strathbungo, Ibrox, and Plantation.

History, etc.—The etymology of the name is uncertain. In 1518 we find it spelled Gwuan, and Leslie, in his *Scotic Descriptio* (1578), says that the parish got its name from the excellence of its ale (A.-S. *God-win*), while Chalmers, in his *Caledonia*, advances the Gaelic *Gamhan*, meaning a ditch. How the parish came to be divided between two counties is not known. It has been asserted that the whole lay originally within the county of Lanark, but that in 1677 the lands of Haggs, Titwood, and Shields were transferred to the county of Renfrew, 'for the convenience of Sir George Maxwell' of Pollok, to whom they belonged. This, however, cannot be the case, as these lands are, in the original charter granted by the Archbishop of Glasgow in 1581, described as in Renfrewshire. The appearance of the district in late prehistoric times has already been alluded to in the article GLASGOW, but in connection with this it may here be noticed that in the parish of Govan there are beds of finely laminated clay and sand at different places at considerable heights above the sea. In beds of clay at Balshagry and Gartnavel, about 90 feet above sea-level, the late Mr Smith of Jordanhill found marine shells, of which 10 per cent. were of types now living in colder seas. Whiteinch was, as the name implies, formerly an island, as was also part of the lands of Meadowside, and islands they remained till late in the historic period. There is mention made of the islands between Govan and Partick in one of the documents in the chartulary of Glasgow, and in the map in Blaeu's Atlas, published in 1654, Whiteinch and a number of islands adjacent are shown, as are also villages at Partick, 'Little Gouan,' at the S end of Glasgow Bridge, and 'Mekle Gouan,' where the present burgh stands. This map also shows the parish intersected by a small stream which entered the Clyde opposite Stobeross. The land at Whiteinch was, till near the middle of the present century, very low, but about 1840 the Clyde Trustees got permission to deposit dredged material on it, and in this way the level over a space of 69 acres was raised from 10 to 15 feet.

The earliest notices of Govan that are to be found are in connection with church matters. In 1136, when Glasgow Cathedral was formally consecrated, King David gave to the See the lands of Perteye and also of Govan (*Govan cum suis divisis*), and Bishop Herbert (1147-64) erected the church into a prebend, and bestowed it on his chaplain, and from this time onward to the Reformation we find frequent mention of various prebendaries of the parish. In 1319 we find Edward II. playing with the assumption of the power over Scotland that had been lost for ever, and nominating '*Johannes de Lund*,' or Lundy, prebendary of Govan, but the presentee probably never appeared in his benefice. In 1525 Walter Beton was '*Rector de Govan*,' and in 1527 he assisted at St Andrews at the trial of Patrick Hamilton. His successor, Stephen Beatoun, presented to the charge by Queen Mary in 1561, was the last of the Roman Catholic clergymen. He was permitted to retain the temporalities of the benefice as long as he lived, and as, immediately before his death, he gave a lease of the tithes to his brother, the latter managed to retain them for other nineteen years, to the great loss of the University of Glasgow, to which they had been granted.

After the Reformation Govan had a succession of eminent ministers. When the revenues of the vicarage of Govan were granted to the University, one of the conditions attached was that the principal of the University should preach at Govan every Sunday, and so practically be minister of the parish, though there was also an 'exhorter.' 'We have,' says the king in the charter, 'thought it to be right, when our college is supported out of the tythes and revenues of that church, that they who provide temporal things should receive spiritual things, and not be defrauded of the bread of life, which is the word of God.' The principal of the University, when this grant was made, was the cele-

brated Andrew Melvil, and according to the account given by his nephew, James, in his *Diary*, the Regent Morton was in his action in the matter exercising some political *finesse*. James Melvil says that this 'guid benefice, paying four-and-twentie chaldre of victuall,' was offered to his uncle, if he would only keep his views of church government in the background. When this was refused the appointment was kept open for two years, dangling as a sort of bait before the eyes of the worthy principal. Morton finding this all in vain, at length granted the revenues to the University with the above-mentioned condition as regards the church services, hoping thus in an indirect way 'to demearit Mr Andro, and cause him relent from dealling against bischopes; but God keepit his awin servant in uprightness and treuthe in the middis of manie heaveie tentations.' When Melvil was transferred to St Andrews in 1580 he was succeeded by Thomas Smeton, after whom came Patrick Sharpe and Robert Boyd, the last of the principals of the University, who also was minister of Govan. Complaint had been made as early as 1596, and again in 1606, that there was no one 'to teiche ye youthe of ye parochin of Govane dwelland besyde ye kirk yairof,' and when Charles I. granted a charter of confirmation to the University in 1630 (ratified 1633) special power was given to the University authorities 'of electiug, nominating, presenting, and accepting for the proper service of the cure at the said church of Govan, a minister who shall take up his actual residence at the said church.' This power had been acted on previously, for a James Sharpe had been appointed minister in 1621; and in 1637 the stipeud was assigned of 'fyve hundredth merks usuall money of the realme, twentie-four bollis bere, and eight bollis meil . . . togedder with ye whole mailis and duties to be payed to ye tacksmen of ye vicarage of the small teinds,' while the University connection was maintained by the condition that the minister should in the 'common schools' of the college read a public lecture on some subject prescribed by the authorities. Of the succeeding ministers, the most eminent were Hugh Binning (1649-54), Alexander Jamieson (1659-62), William Thom (1746-91), and M. Leishman (1821-74). Mr Binning became, in 1646, at the age of nineteen, Regent of Philosophy in Glasgow University, and minister of Govan three years later. He is said to have been one of the ministers who was present at a dispute held at Glasgow with Owen and Caryl, the chaplains of Oliver Cromwell, during the Protector's visit to Glasgow in 1651, and on that occasion his boldness and quickness were too much for the Independent divines, and caused Cromwell to inquire who that learned and bold young man was. On being told, his remark was, 'He hath bound well, indeed, but this [his sword] will loose all again.' Mr Thom was an active and vigorous minister, and became popular, notwithstanding a considerable amount of feeling caused by a dispute about his settlement. It seems to have been customary at that time to let vacant farms by a sort of public roup, the highest bidder becoming the tenant, and as the bidders were generally well plied with drink beforehand, the rents in many cases were exorbitant, and out of all proportion to the value. This system Thom denounced in plain and energetic language, while, as a method of relief for the farmers and cottars, he warmly recommended emigration, particularly to North America, which he looked on as destined to become the future centre of the British Government.

This was little more than a hundred years ago, and yet things have changed greatly since then. 'Once upon a time,' says Mr Wallace, 'and that too almost within the lifetime of our immediate forefathers, the parish of Govan was almost entirely an agricultural parish, and its population were a plain simple rural population. Only a century ago the population of the entire parish, even including Gorbals, which, as we have seen, was at that time incorporated with it, was only 4389. It will be easily seen from this fact that the greater portion of the parish which is now teeming

with myriads of human beings, and resounding from one end to the other with the clanking of hammers, the roar of traffic, and the incessant hum of general business and activity was then reposing in all the quietude and somnolency of purely primitive life. The now large and populous south-side of Glasgow was then an insignificant country village, with no industry greater than a distillery for the brewing of ale, a bottle-work, or a few handloom factories. The dwelling-houses of the people were thatched with straw, and most of them had small gardens attached to them, where the cottagers reared their own potatoes and cabbages. Many of the inhabitants kept their own cows and pigs, and they earned their scanty livings either in tilling the land or in those other trades such as tailoring, shoemaking, coopering, and weaving, which are essentially even to the most simple modes of existence. There was a thriving village then situated at a considerable distance to the south of the Clyde known as "Little Govan," consisting of a number of weavers' cottages, but which afterwards, through the enterprise of two families of the names of Rae and Dixon, became the centre of a large coal and iron district, which gave a great impetus to the growth and prosperity of that portion of the parish, and even contributed largely to the importance of the city of Glasgow itself. Dixon's Ironworks, or "Dixon's Blazes," as they are commonly called, were at the time of their first erection situated far out in the open country, whereas now the buildings and population extend beyond them for nearly a mile. Close to the river Clyde where Carlton Place now stands there was an extensive rope work, while opposite the present Gorbals Church there was a shallow ford, where horses were led to the watering, and where horses and carts were driven across to the city when the Glasgow bridge was too rickety or too crowded to accommodate the influx of traffic from the country on the market-days, and then too the schoolboys could wade across the river without thinking they had done any wonderful feat. Afterwards the Lauries of Laurieston and other leading gentlemen erected a few commodious mansion-houses by the river side, which might then be almost termed country residences. A fine avenue of trees was formed, and these mansions were guarded against the public by a gateway erected near the present Broomielaw Bridge. In those days the male villagers of Govan and Gorbals took their turn nightly in acting as voluntary police and guardians of the peace. Their funds were raised by a voluntary tax, called "Reek Money," and by another small tax upon malt.'

But this sleepy state of existence was soon to come to an end. The deepening of the Clyde was just begun; and now, in place of the fords already mentioned, and another at the W, where the parish boundary crosses the Clyde, known as Marline Ford, there is a depth of 24 feet of water. The *Comet* was by-and-by to make her first adventurous voyage from Greenock to Glasgow, and to be the forerunner of the great fleet that now sweeps up and down the river, and that has brought such prosperity to Glasgow, and, above all, drawn the shipbuilding yards in its train. And yet all this came at first slowly; for when Dr Leishman wrote the article on Govan, in the *New Statistical Account*, in 1840, the industries, etc., he mentions are—agriculture, which was the main occupation in the parish; the salmon fishery in the Clyde, which was rapidly falling off, the rent paid by the tacksman having decreased from over £300 in the beginning of the century to £60 at the time of his writing; cotton bleaching and printing factories in Hutchesontown and Tradeston; a silk factory at Tradeston, and a carpet factory at Port Eglinton, employing altogether over 5000 hands; Mr Dixon's ironworks, with four furnaces and an annual output of 4000 tons of pig-iron; a dye-work in the village of Govan, and handloom weaving also in the village. He mentions, besides, a new granite-faced quay on the south side of the river, and says that it will soon have to be enlarged, and this is all. This quay was to the W of Glasgow Bridge, and was erected first of timber in 1823,

and in 1837 the timber, to the extent of 405 yards, was replaced by stone. Since then the harbour accommodation on the Govan side of the river has increased till there are now 3522 lineal yards of quayage, inclusive of Kingston Dock, while, at the W end of the quay, there is one public graving dock constructed and another in progress, and large additional dock space will probably ere long be provided at Cessnock. In 1840 shipbuilding seems to have been undreamt of, for there is not the slightest mention of it; and yet it is to this and to the shipping that Govan owes by far the greater part of its increased value and importance. The whole of the shipbuilding yards immediately connected with Glasgow on both sides of the Clyde are in the parish of Govan; and the burgh of the same name, as well as Partick and the large district of Whiteinch, are mostly inhabited by an artisan population engaged in this industry, and finding employment in the various yards adjoining. Some idea of the vast present importance of the industry may be obtained, when it is mentioned that the number of men employed at all these establishments is about 14,000, and the amount of wages paid over £1,000,000 per annum. Of the total tonnage of new vessels built and launched on the Clyde every year (for which see articles CLYDE and GLASGOW), about one-half, on an average, comes from yards in the parish of Govan. There are also in the parish a number of boiler works and foundries—including the very large Clutha Iron-works, the Bellahouston Iron-works, the Govan Forge and Steel Company's works, and the Govan (Helen Street) Tube Works,—engine works, tool works, oil works, a rope and twine work; silk, cotton, dye, and bleaching works, and brick works; while Dixon's Govan Forge, mentioned in 1840, is still in full flame; but now, instead of producing 4000 tons of pig-iron annually, it probably produces about 40,000. There were formerly a number of coal and ironstone pits in the parish, but these are now pretty much worked out and abandoned.

In the *Old Statistical Account* mention is made of 'vestiges of religious houses' near Polmadie, but these traces have all long since vanished. They were the remains of an almshouse, known as the Hospital of Polmadie, dedicated to St John, and intended for the support of pensioners of both sexes. Its revenues were derived from the church and temporalities of Strathblane, and from the income of part of the lands of Little Govan. It must have been founded at a very early date, for its privileges were confirmed by Alexander III., and again by Robert Bruce. From 1316 onwards there are recorded the names of a number of masters 'of the brothers and sisters and pensioners of the hospital of Polmadie;' and in 1427 Bishop Cameron, with consent of his chapter, erected the hospital of Polmadie and the church of Strathblane into a prebend of Glasgow Cathedral, an erection confirmed by Pope Martin V. Near the centre of the southern boundary of the parish are the ruins of Haggs Castle, built in 1585 by one of the Maxwells of Pollok, and long used as the family jointure house. This family embraced the doctrines of the Reformation, and remained constant in them all through the troublous times between the Restoration and the Revolution of 1688, and Haggs in consequence was more than once the scene of conventicles. In 1667 the so-called Presbytery of Glasgow had before them a number of persons charged with being present at a meeting at the castle; and in 1676 the 'outed' minister of Govan 'gave the sacrament in the house of the Haggs;' while in 1684 the privy council imposed on Sir John Maxwell a fine of £8000, and sent him to prison for sixteen months, because he had here received some others of the protesting clergy.

Communications.—Lying close to, and indeed including part of, Glasgow, the parish is naturally traversed by a number of the great roads leading from that centre. The various ferries and bridges across the Clyde have been noticed in the article GLASGOW. The northern part of the parish is touched at the extreme NE corner by the Forth and Clyde Canal on its course

to Bowling, and is also traversed by the lines of the Great Western Road and the Dumbarton Road, which unite near Yoker (in New Kilpatrick) and pass on to Dumbarton and away to the W Highlands. The southern portion of the parish is traversed by a road continuing the line of Eglinton Street and Pollokshaws Road, which passes to Kilmarnock and Ayr; and by two roads which continue the line of Nelson Street and Morrison Street westward, one branching off to Paisley, the other running parallel to the Clyde and passing through Govan and Renfrew on its course to Gretnock. The Vale of Clyde Tramway Company have steam cars running on the latter road from the fork just mentioned as far as Fairfield and back. From the fork to Glasgow there are cars belonging to the Glasgow Tramway Company. The Glasgow, Paisley, and Ardrossan Canal starts from Port Eglintou on the W side of Eglinton Street, and passes westward and south-westward through the parish for nearly 3 miles. The northern division of the parish is intersected by the Stobcross railway, with goods stations at Jordanhill Street, Partick—one for the Caledonian and one for the North British Railway Company. The southern portion is traversed by the Caledonian railway on its way to the various stations belonging to it in Glasgow; by the different sections of Glasgow and South-Western Railway System with a branch from the Glasgow and Paisley Joint Line from Ibrox to Govan, and by stretches of the City of Glasgow Union Railway.

Burghs, etc.—The part of the parish within the municipal and parliamentary boundary of Glasgow extends (inclusive of the parish of Gorbals) to 841 acres, and of this the greater part is built on, some of it very densely. This district has already been noticed in the article GLASGOW, and to what is there said but little falls here to be added. The Leper Hospital, built by Lady Lochow, daughter of Robert, Duke of Albany, has been already noticed. It was dedicated to St Ninian, and the ground on which it stood and by which it was surrounded—known as St Ninian's Croft—is now occupied by part of the district of Hutchesontown. A chapel, belonging to the hospital, was 'rebuilt and endowed in 1494 by William Stewart, prebendary of Killearn and rector of Glasford. The chaplain was the master of the grammar school of Glasgow.' He was responsible for the safe keeping of the missals and silver chalice, and had also to supply fuel for the hospital, and to 'give twenty-four poor scholars two shillings Scots each to sing seven penitential psalms with the *De profundis*,' on the anniversary of the founder's death, for his soul's repose. The barony and regality of Gorbals passed in 1587 from the Archbishop of Glasgow to Sir George Elphinstone, who seems to have retained for his own use funds really belonging to the hospital, and the care of building and inhabitants fell to the charge of the kirk-session of Glasgow, for in November 1587 we find this body ordering disbursement of money 'to repair ye pur lipper folkis hous beyonde the brig of Glasgow,' but with the saving clause that this was not to bind the session in time coming, nor to 'derogate or abstract ye burden fra these persones, gif ony be quha hes ben or may be fund astricted, to repair ye samen.' They at the same time ordered a return within eight days of the 'number of ye pur iu ye said hospitalle and quha are yai yt aucht to haif place yairin.' The site of the hospital itself was near the S end of Victoria Bridge, between Main Street (Gorbals) and Muirhead Street, and part of the buildings remained till early in the present century, and was known by the name of the Leper Hospital. The burying-ground was close by. The chapel was in Main Street (Gorbals) on the E side, and was standing till after the middle of the present century, but all trace of it, or even of its site, is gone since the recent alterations on Main Street. The districts of Govan, to both the S and W of Glasgow, have long been favourite localities for suburban residences, and as long ago as 1840 it was said that the parish was 'studded with the villas of the opulent merchants of Glasgow.' **Govan.** The burgh of Govan, formerly the village of Meikle Govan, is a place of con-

siderable antiquity. According to Fordun, in the *Scotichronicon*, Constantine, King of Cornwall (traditionally a son of Rhydderch and Langueth, for whom see GLASGOW), resigned his crown, and becoming a follower of St Columba, founded a monastery at Govan in 565 A.D., and was the first abbot of it himself. Subsequent notices of it are confined to ecclesiastical affairs down to the latter part of the 16th century, but the 'kirkton' must have flourished, whatever the cause, for then we find Bishop Lesley, in the work already referred to, describing it as 'the largest village on the banks of the Clyde.' In 1595, it is mentioned as Meikle Govan, and was then what it remained for two hundred years afterwards, a mere country village, with inhabitants of the agricultural class and possibly a few salmon fishers. In 1775 the population of the whole parish, inclusive of Gorbals and Partick, was 4389; so that the village itself could not have had more than about 1500 inhabitants. Towards the beginning of the present century handloom weaving was introduced, and in spring, when salmon fishing began, the weavers left their looms and fished all the spring and summer months. By 1836 the population of the village had increased to 2122, and in 1839 there were 340 handloom weavers in the place, weaving being the staple industry. Govan village was then, and indeed remained down to 1856 (when it was still more than a mile distant from the nearest part of Glasgow on the S side of the Clyde), a quiet village with old-fashioned thatched houses, some of them with quaint circular inside stairs. A few of these still remain, but they are fast disappearing to make room for 'tall and imposing "lands" of houses, and the "cauny natives"' are now 'outnumbered by the more vigorous and enterprising, if not quite so steady-going, members of the engineering, boiler-making, and other trades.' These last, along with the shipbuilding, have, within the last twenty years, so rapidly enlarged the limits of Govan, that it is now practically coterminous with Glasgow through the districts in Govan parish known as Plantation and Kinning Park. Under the Lindsay Act the police burgh of Govan was formed in 1864, and has an extent of 1115 acres. The principal street extends for more than a mile along the Glasgow and Greenock Road, and from this streets branch off on both sides, the newer ones mostly at right angles. The burgh buildings in Albert Street were erected in 1867 at a cost of nearly £11,000, and contained a large hall or court-room, with police cells and various offices, etc. A considerable portion of the building was destroyed by fire on 8 Dec. 1882. The police station was built in 1869, and contains good quarters for the sergeants and constables, both married and single. The public hall has a very modest exterior, but a tasteful interior. It contains a main hall 60 feet long, 34 wide, and 23 high, capable of accommodating 700 persons, and a smaller hall capable of accommodating from 150 to 200 persons. The parish church stands towards the W end of the burgh, and was built in 1826 after a design by the late Mr Smith of Jordanhill. It is a plain Gothic building, with a tower and spire in imitation of those on the church at Stratford-on-Avon. It contains about 1100 sittings, and is surrounded by the churchyard, which is bordered by elms. The Gaelic church was built in 1866 at a cost of £1150, and has 600 sittings. It at present ranks as a mission church, but a petition is now pending before the Court of Session for its disjunction and erection as the church of a separate *quoad sacra* parish to be known as Kiaran parish. The Govan Free church is a spacious edifice erected soon after the Disruption. Govan St Mary's Free Church, built in 1872-73, is in Summertown Street, and cost about £6000. It has a tower and spire 150 feet high, and contains 1100 sittings. There is also a Free Gaelic church (St Columba). The United Presbyterian church is a very ornamental, though somewhat unecclesiastical-looking building at the corner of Copland Road and Govan Road. The Congregational church is a recent structure calling for no particular notice. The Baptist chapel was built in 1876

at a cost of about £4000. It is in the Early English style, and contains 650 sittings, while adjoining it is a hall with accommodation for 450 persons. The Roman Catholic church, St Anthony's, is a handsome Byzantine edifice, built in 1877-78 in lieu of a temporary chapel of 1864, and contains 1500 sittings; St Michael's Episcopal church (1875; 320 sittings) is of iron. The chief institutions are Abraham Hill's Trust, founded in 1757, the income of which, arising from land and amounting to over £600 a year, is applied to educational purposes in Hill's Trust School; the Macfarlane School Trust, founded by Mrs Waddell of Stonefield about 1830, and under which a number of girls receive free education; Thom's Library, founded by the widow of the Rev. William Thom, minister of Govan from 1748 to 1790, the books being lent out to parishioners on payment of a very small subscription; a ladies' clothing society, a penny savings' bank, a British Workman's coffee tavern, a bowling club, and public baths. There is a newspaper called *The Govan and Partick Press* (1880). There is a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, a railway station, offices of the Union and National Banks, and agencies of six insurance companies. The affairs of the burgh are managed by a senior magistrate, 2 junior magistrates, and 9 commissioners. Income (1881-82) £15,945, 6s. 4d.; the police rate was, in the same year, 1s. 2d. per £, and the sanitary rate 1d. per £. In 1864-65, when the burgh was first constituted, the valuation was about £5000, while for 1881-82 it was £202,362. Pop. (1864) 9000, (1871), 19,200, (1874) 37,120, (1881) 50,492, of whom 49,426 were in the police burgh. Houses (1874) 7424, (1881) 11,646, of which 1384 were unoccupied and 39 were building.

The burgh of **Govanhill** is on the S side of the parish close to Crosshill, and a little to the NE of the Queen's Park. It was constituted a police burgh in 1877, after having, under the name of No Man's Land, constituted a serious bone of contention between Glasgow and Crosshill, both of which had cast envious eyes on it, each being anxious to include it within its boundaries. It embraces an area of 113 acres, and its affairs are managed by a senior magistrate, 2 junior magistrates, and 6 commissioners, the burgh being divided into 3 wards, returning 3 members each. The burgh rate is 9d. per £. When the burgh was formed the valuation was £38,698 and the population 7212, while there were 1721 houses. In 1881-82 the valuation was £40,753, the population 9636, and the number of houses 2327, of which 336 were uninhabited and 13 were building. There is a post office, with money order and savings' bank departments.

The burgh of **Pollokshields** proper or **West Pollokshields** lies almost in the centre of the southern portion of Govan parish. It was constituted a police burgh in 1876 (having taken alarm at the efforts Glasgow was then making to incorporate the surrounding districts), and is entirely occupied by detached villa residences. Previous to its constitution under the Lindsay Act, the lighting, watching, etc., were managed by a committee of the inhabitants, the funds being raised by voluntary assessment; but since 1876 the affairs have been attended to by a senior magistrate, 2 junior magistrates, and 6 commissioners. The burgh rate is 9d. per £. The burgh has an area of 250 acres, and in 1877-78 the rental was £18,280, the population 1864, and the number of houses 233; in 1881-82 the rental was £26,949, the population 2104, and the number of houses 312, of which 9 were unoccupied and 3 building. **East Pollokshields** is immediately to the E of the last-mentioned burgh, but, unlike its more aristocratic neighbour, does not consist of detached villas, but of ordinary tenements. It was, under the Lindsay Act, constituted a police burgh in the beginning of 1880, and embraces an area of 160 acres. The affairs are managed by a senior magistrate, 2 junior magistrates, and 6 commissioners. The burgh rate is 7½d. per pound. In 1881-82 the rental was £33,202, the population 4360, and the num-

ber of houses 955, of which 91 were unoccupied and 78 were building.

The burgh of **Kinning Park** lies immediately to the N of Pollokshields, and between it and the Clyde. It has an area of 108 acres. The rapid growth of suburban Glasgow is here well shown, for this district, densely populated as it now is, was yet, some thirty years ago, 'a beautiful rural spot, the principal features in the landscape being green fields, waving trees, and lovers' walks, with here and there a charming mansion-house, while a pure purling stream, called the "Kinning House Burn" meandered its way down the vale till it joined the comparatively clean waters of the Clyde not far from the Park House Toll, where the road diverges into two branches—the one leading to Paisley, the other to Govan and Renfrew.' To go to the district was to visit the country, and in due course a pleasant suburb sprang up; but this rapidly changed, owing to the extension of the harbour and the city, and the region was speedily invaded by various public works, bringing with them an artisan population and all the attendant smoke and din. Kinning Park was, under the Lindsay Act, constituted a police burgh in 1871; and its affairs are managed by a senior magistrate, 2 junior magistrates, and 9 commissioners, 3 representatives being returned from each of 4 wards. The income in 1881 was £3320, 11s., and the burgh rate was 10½d. per £. In 1871 the rental was £28,355, and the population 7214; in 1877-78 the population had risen to 11,825; but since then there has been a slight falling off, for in 1881 the rental was £47,844 and the population 11,552, while there were 2839 houses, of which 445 were uninhabited. These are the whole of the police burghs in the part of the parish on the S side of the Clyde, but the inhabited area is rapidly spreading along by Plantation and on the Paisley Road as far as Ibrox and Bellahouston, and the village of Strathbungo on the SE is rapidly becoming a considerable suburb.

In the SE of the portion of the parish to the N of the Clyde, and to the W of the Kelvin, is the burgh of **Partick**, which has an area of 977 acres. The village of Partick was of very ancient date, for King Morkeu, traditionally associated with St Muigo (see GLASGOW), had a residence at Pertmet, which is supposed to be Partick, and in the chartulary of Glasgow mention is early and frequently made of Perdeyc or Perthik. It has been already mentioned that lands at Perdeyc were among those granted by David I. to the Bishop of Glasgow in 1136; and within the next century there was an episcopal residence at the place, for in 1277 we find a grant made by Maurice, Lord of Luss, of wood for the repair of the Cathedral, and this document is dated from 'Perthik,' where Luss is presumed to have been at the time on a visit to the bishop. In the chartulary there is also a notarial instrument bearing on the arbitration by the Bishops of Dunkeld, Brechin, Orkney, and Galloway, on certain differences that had arisen between Bishop William of Glasgow and his chapter. This deed bears date 30 June 1362, '*apud manerium dicti domini Glasguensis episcopi de Perthik.*' An old castellated building, which stood immediately to the W of the junction of the Kelvin and Clyde, and the ruins of which remained down till about 1836, used to be regarded as the remains of this residence; but it was really of much later date. Chalmers, in his *Caledonia*, describes it as built in 1611 by Archbishop Spottiswoode, but this is a mistake; for though the building was undoubtedly erected in or about 1611, the work was carried out, not for Spottiswoode, but for George Hutcheson, the founder of Hutcheson's Hospital, Glasgow. That this is so is abundantly proved by the contract (still in existence) for its construction entered into between Hutcheson and William Miller, mason in Kilwinning, in which the standard foot, by which the various dimensions of the building were to be settled, is specially declared to be 'ye said George's awn fute.' Hamilton of Wishaw, in his *Description of the Sherifdom of Lanark*, also writes to the same effect:—'Where Kelvin falls into Clyde is the house of Pertique, a well-built and convenient house,

well planted with barren timber, large gardens, inclosed with stone walls, which formerly belonged to George Hutcheson, founder of the Hospital Hutcheson in Glasgow.' It is possible, however, that Hutcheson's house may have been built on the site of the bishop's residence, and though no traces of the latter have come down to recent times, the early references leave no doubt of the fact of its existence.

At the close of last century, according to Dr Strang, Partick was 'a rural village, nestling among umbrageous trees, and standing by the side of a limpid and gurgling stream, which flowed through its centre.' It was almost a Sabbath day's journey from Glasgow, and contained 'a dozen or two comfortable and clean cottages,' among which the most noteworthy was a public-house known as 'The bun and yill house,' to which a club of jovial spirits used every Saturday, at the proper season, to resort for a dinner of duck and green peas. From this condition Partick was first awakened up about thirty years ago, when villas began to be built about it, and now an excellent villa quarter covers the whole of the north-western part of it. The rest of it is devoted to 'lands' for the artisan class, and the streets are busy with din and bustle, while the noise of the riveters' hammers breaks loudly in from the adjacent boiler and shipbuilding works, where most of the working-class inhabitants find employment. In 1834, when Partick became a *quoad sacra* parish, the population was under 3000; in 1852, when the police burgh was originally constituted under the General Police Act of 1850, the population was 5337. The Lindsay Act was adopted in 1866, and the affairs are now managed by a senior magistrate, 2 junior magistrates, and 9 commissioners. Since 1869 there has been a division into 4 wards, each having 3 representatives. The burgh rate is 1s. 7½d. per £, and the income in 1881 was £11,212, 14s. 2½d. The rental for 1881 was £130,628. Pop. (1871) 17,707, (1875) 23,770, (1881) 27,410. In the latter year the number of houses was 6558, of which 1090 were uninhabited and 21 were building.

Immediately to the NE of Partick, and like it, separated from Glasgow by the Kelvin, is the burgh of **Hillhead**, which has an area of 129 acres. Hillhead occupies a commanding and airy situation, and has for more than thirty years been a favourite suburban district. It is entirely occupied by shops and houses, there being no trade carried on to the destruction of its amenity. It was under the Lindsay Act constituted a police burgh in 1869, at which time the rental was £32,697, 12s. 6d., and the population 3654. In 1881 the rental was £79,955, 11s. 3d., and the population 6684, while there were 1521 houses, of which 234 were unoccupied and 35 were building. The burgh income in 1880-81 was £8214, 13s. 8d., and the rate of assessment was 1s. 3½d. per £. To the N of Partick and to the W and SW of Hillhead are the large districts of Dowanhill and Kelvinside entirely occupied by self-contained houses either in terraces or detached villas, these districts forming two of the most aristocratic quarters of suburban Glasgow. The former extends over 496 acres, while Kelvinside extends to 742. In 1875-76 the latter district offered successful resistance to an effort for the extension of the Hillhead burgh boundary so as to include it. To the W of Partick is the village of Whiteinch with a population employed in the adjoining ship-building yards.

Educational Affairs.—The inhabitants of Govan in the 17th century seem to have been advanced in their educational views, for in the records of the kirk-session of the parish for 1653, it is recorded that 'the session does ordain that everie elder in their several qrters do search who have children able and fit to come to schoole, and does not send them, to deal wt. them for that effect, and to signifie that if they prove deficient hereinto, according to an old act of session, they will be obliged to pay their qrtter, as well as if they came to this schooll,' but it is somewhat to be feared that their descendants were not so strict, for when the Govan school-board came into existence in 1873 it found 11,082 children of school

age in the parish, with accommodation in 46 schools for only 6583, and only 6049 children of school age on the rolls. Of these schools only one was a public school (the old parish school at Govan Cross), and the board at once proceeded with the erection of new schools, and it has now (Dec. 1882) under its charge 14 schools finished and opened. These, with their accommodation at 8 square feet per scholar, the area of the site and the cost per scholar, exclusive of cost of site, are given in the following table:—

School.	Accommodation.	Area of Site in Square Yards.	Cost per Scholar.
Anderson Street, . . .	587	..	£5 4 5
Broomloan Road, . . .	900	2501	7 3 6
Calder Street, . . .	944	2334	7 3 0
Church Street, . . .	695	1971	4 17 7½
Copeland Road, . . .	441	800	2 14 0½
Fairfield, . . .	900	2444	7 5 7
Govan Cross, . . .	234	..	1 8 10½
Kinning Park, . . .	730	1700	8 1 4½
Lambhill Street, . . .	1514	3169	6 19 2
Pollokshields, . . .	756	2328	8 8 0½
Polmadie, . . .	520	2435	7 17 2
Rosevale Street, . . .	932	2327	7 16 1
Whiteinch, . . .	735	2104	8 16 2

Of these the Anderson Street and Copland Road schools were transferred to the board, while the Church Street school was purchased, and Govan Cross school is the old parish school. The remaining 9 have been built by the board, and have cost for buildings, etc., exclusive of sites, at the average rate of £7, 12s. 3d., or inclusive of site, £9, 14s. 7½d. per scholar. In the 3 newer schools, in accordance with the new rule of the education department, accommodation for infants will be at 8 square feet, and for other scholars at 10 square feet. Albert Road school, opened in the present month (Dec. 1882) by the Right Hon. Mr Forster, has accommodation for 852 pupils, and a site of 2435 square yards, and the cost per child is £9, 10s. 5d. It is one of the handsomest of the schools as yet erected by the board. Schools at Harmony Row and Rutland Crescent are at present in course of construction, and these will jointly accommodate 1970 scholars at an estimated cost of about £10 per scholar, and it is calculated that should the population go on increasing as it has been doing during the last 10 years, the board will require to erect a new school every year. There are now in the parish 14 board schools with accommodation for 10,828 pupils, 6 other schools under government inspection, with accommodation for 3070, 31 higher class schools, with accommodation for 7321, and 3 private elementary schools, with space for 505 pupils, or total accommodation for 21,724, and with the addition of Harmony Row and Rutland Crescent schools, accommodation for 23,694 as against children of school age, according to a census just (Dec. 1882) taken, to the number of 24,259, of whom 18,815 or 77·56 per cent. were on school rolls. The average percentage of passes in reading, writing, and arithmetic in 1881 was 92·73 as against 87·7 for all Scotland, while in the same year the grants earned amounted to £6832, 6s. 2d. or an average of 18s. 1¾d. per scholar. In 1881 the fees amounted to £6568, 0s. 1d., or at the rate of 17s. 5½d. per scholar. Evening classes are carried on in five of the schools. The building loans received by the board amount to nearly £100,000, of which about £10,000 has been paid off. In 1881 the income from fees and grants, etc., was £14,379, 14s. 10d., and the teachers' salaries £11,273, 18s. 8d., so that the schools are more than self-supporting. The salaries of head-masters range from £520 to £200, of male assistants from £110 to £70, and of female assistants from £100 to £50. The total income of the board for 1881 was £30,128, 2s. 2d., and the total expenditure £26,284, 10s. 2d. In 1881 the total population of the parish within the school-board district (*i.e.* outwith the Glasgow municipal boundaries) was 123,108.

In April 1881 the sum of £1000 was gifted by Alexander Stephen, Esq., chairman of the board since 1873, the interest to be applied every year in aiding a boy to attend classes at Glasgow University. Candidates must be at the time, and have been for two years previously, pupils at one of the Govan board schools. The selection is made by competitive examination, and the bursary is known as the Alexander Stephen bursary.

The six schools not managed by the board but under inspection are Abraham Hill's Trust School, Govan; three Roman Catholic schools at respectively Govan, Kinning Park, and Partick; an Established Church female industrial school at Partick, and Partick Academy. The last is a high class school for both boys and girls, and the other principal high class schools are Bellahouston Academy at Ibrox for boys and girls, and Kelvin-side Academy at Kelvin-side for boys.

Ecclesiastical and Parochial Affairs.—Ecclesiastically, the parish is in the presbytery of Glasgow and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and, besides the parish proper, includes the 17 *quoad sacra* parishes of Abbotsford (pop., 1881, 8891), Bellahouston (6149), Dean Park (3915), Gorbals (2641), Hillhead (erected since census of 1881), Hutchesontown (9205), Kingston (7041), Kinning Park (12,758), Laurieston (10,040), Maxwell (13,269), Partick (8698), Partick, St Mary's (8722), Plantation (11,524), Pollokshields (erected since census of 1881), St Bernard's (11,176), Strathbungo (3172), Whiteinch (4468), while the parish of Kiaran is at present, as has already been mentioned, in course of erection. A very small part of Kelvinhaugh *quoad sacra* parish, belonging to the civil parish of Govan, has a population of 10; and the ecclesiastical parish of Govan itself had still, in 1881, the large population of 107,920. There are mission churches at Govanhill, Hyndlands, Oatlands, and Govan (West Church). Including Kiaran, eleven of these *quoad sacra* parishes and the four mission churches have been established since 1875.

There are now (1882) 22 Free churches in the parish:—Augustine, Candlish Memorial, Gorbals, Govan St., Columba's and Govan St Mary's, Hillhead, Hutchesontown, Kelvin-side, Kingston, Kinning Park, Knox, Paisley Road, Partick Downvale and Partick High, Pollokshields, Renwick, Rose Street, Tradeston, Union, Victoria, Westbourne, and Whiteinch, while there is a Gaelic mission church at Partick. There are (1882) 19 U.P. churches:—Belhaven, Caledonia Road, Cumberland Street, Eglinton Street, Elgin Street, Erskine, Fairfield, Govan, Govanhill, Hutchesontown, Ibrox, Oatlands, Partick Downhill, Partick East and Partick Newton Place, Plantation, Pollokshields, Pollok Street, and Whiteinch. There are, besides these, 5 Roman Catholic churches, 3 Congregational, 3 Evangelical Union, 2 Baptist, 2 Episcopal, 2 Wesleyan Methodist, 1 Original Seceder, and a barrack belonging to the Salvation Army. The parish is, for registration purposes, divided into the districts of Govan, Hutchesontown, Gorbals, Tradeston, and Kinning Park.

For parochial affairs the parish has been united with Gorbals since 1873, as has been already noticed, in what is known as Govan Combination. The original poorhouse was in Gorbals, and has been noticed in the article GLASGOW. The present poorhouse is at Merryflatts, to the W of Govan, and was finished in 1872, at a cost of £100,000. It has accommodation for over 700 paupers and over 200 lunatics; but the Court of Session having recently decided that the Glasgow District Board of Lunacy are not bound to take over the Merryflatts Asylum, and are, notwithstanding its existence, entitled to impose a lunacy assessment within the Govan Combination district, it is possible that the lunatic accommodation may be otherwise utilised and provision for the pauper lunatics made by the District Lunacy Board. On 14 Nov. 1882, at the close of the half-year, there were in the poorhouse 545 paupers and 220 lunatics. The staff consists of 48 members, including a governor, a medical officer and assistant, a chaplain, a matron, a teacher, a governor's clerk,

warders, lunatic attendants, and tradesmen. During the last half-year 127 children were receiving education in the poorhouse. For the year ending 14 May 1882 the total expenditure on indoor poor in the poorhouse and asylum, including salaries, etc., was £10,760, 10s. 2½d., or at the rate of £13, 14s. 1½d. per head per annum; while, for the half-year from 14 May to 14 Nov. 1882, the expenditure for the same purpose was £5489, 0s. 8d. The total receipts of the board for parochial purposes for the year ending 14 May 1882 were £48,253, 17s., and the expenditure £38,404, 16s. 6d. During the same period there were 3793 applications for relief, of which 593 were from natives of the parish, 1758 from natives of other parishes in Scotland, 115 from natives of England, 1280 from natives of Ireland, and 42 from natives of foreign countries—figures worthy of notice, as showing the varied elements of the population, and particularly noticeable in respect of the large number of Irish applications. Of 5603 persons, with 5059 dependants, chargeable during the whole year 1881-82, no less than 1414, with 1655 dependants, or over 25 per cent., were natives of Ireland. The total number of registered poor at 15 May 1882, exclusive of dependants, was 2466, and at 14 Nov. 2388, of which 799 were indoor at the former period, and 765 at the latter.

A comparison of figures between the years 1862 and 1881 brings out some noteworthy results. During that time the population of the parish had increased from 105,716 to 232,896 and the adult registered poor from 1692 to 4102, or from 1·60 to 1·76 per cent. of the population—a very slight rise indeed, when we consider the poor condition of many of the districts included in the combination, and a result highly creditable to the able and judicious administration of the parochial board and its responsible officials, as is also the fact that, notwithstanding the greatly increased cost of most things, the average cost of each pauper, in proportion to the assessment, has, in the same period of twenty years, only increased from £4, 11s. 2d. to £4, 13s. 3d., while the increase of assessment, from 8½d. per £ to 9½d., is entirely due to 1d. of increase on the building rate necessary in connection with the erection of the Merryflats poorhouse. In 1881 the average cost of each person receiving parochial relief was £6, 13s. 3½d., while the average cost for the whole of Scotland was £8, 6s. 10½d., and the average cost of the registered poor per head £9, 18s. 6d., while the average cost for the whole of Scotland was £10, 13s. 6½d. It is very noticeable that between 1862 and 1881 the proportion of insane poor has increased from ·07 per cent. of the population and 4·72 per cent. of the adult paupers to ·18 and 10·48 per cent. respectively, and the proportion of orphans and deserted children from ·09 per cent. of the population and 5·67 per cent. of the adult paupers to ·22 and 12·79 per cent. respectively. The number of children of poor parents whose education is defrayed by the parochial board is about 900 every year. The board consists of 33 members, and the inspector's and collector's departments have a staff of 27 persons, including an inspector, a collector, and 7 assistant inspectors. There are also five parochial doctors for respectively the Govan, Partick, east, west, and central districts.

Rental (1839) £100,913, 3s. 2d., (1861) £380,000, (1866) £497,790, 15s. 7d., (1871) £654,281, 6s. 2d., (1876) £1,030,942, 17s. 2d., (1878) £1,148,277, 8s., (1879) £1,135,257, 12s. 7d. (the result of the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank), (1880) £1,151,687, 15s. 7d., (1881) £1,178,463, 6s., (1882)—Glasgow, £515,941, 14s.; suburban burghs, £579,401, 19s. 11d.; outwith these £127,549, 7s. 4d.; total valuation, £1,222,893, 1s. 3d. Pop. (1775) 4389, (1793) 8318, (1831) 26,695, (1861) 105,716, (1871) 151,402, (1881) 232,896.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

See also M'Ure's *View of the City of Glasgow* (1736, new ed. 1830); Brown's *History of Glasgow* (1795-1797); Denholm's *History of the City of Glasgow* (1804); Cleland's *Annals of Glasgow* (1816); Hamilton's *Descrip-*

tion of the Sheriffdom of Lanark and Renfrew (Maitland Club, 1831); *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis* (Maitland Club, 1843); a valuable article by the late Dr Leishman in the *New Statistical Account of Scotland* (Vol. for Lanarkshire, 1845); Strang's *Glasgow and its Clubs* (1856); Reid's (Senex) *Old Glasgow and its Environs* (1864); Wallace's *The Parish of Govan as it was and is* (1877); and Wallace's *Popular Sketch of the History of Glasgow* (1882).

Govanhill. See GOVAN, Lanarkshire.

Govan Iron-Works. See GLASGOW, p. 123, and GOVAN.

Govel, or Elrick Burn, a rivulet of New Machar parish, SE Aberdeenshire, running 8 miles south-south-eastward till it falls into the Don, ¼ mile above the bridge of Dyce. It is crossed, near its mouth, by a stone bridge built and endowed by a travelling merchant, who nearly lost his life here in a snow-storm.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 77, 1873.

Gowanbank, a village in St Vigens parish, Forfarshire, 3½ miles NW of Arbroath, under which it has a post office.

Gower, Port. See PORT GOWER.

Gowkhal, a village in Carnock parish, Fife, 3 miles W of Dunfermline.

Gowland or Gowling. See STIRLING.

Gowrie. See CARSE OF GOWRIE, BLAIRGOWRIE, and PERTHSHIRE.

Goyle. See GOIL.

Graden, a burn in Coldstream parish, S Berwickshire, rising 2 miles NNW of Coldstream town, and running 3½ miles east-north-eastward to the Tweed at Milne-Graden. At the beginning of last century a village of Graden stood not far from its mouth.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 26, 1864.

Graden, a farm in Linton parish, NE Roxburghshire, 4 miles WNW of Yetholm, on the southern border of the parish. The Kerrs of Graden figured prominently in Border warfare; and traces still exist of Graden Place, their ancient fortalice.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 26, 1864.

Graemsay, an island of Hoy parish, Orkney, in Hoy Sound, ½ mile S of Stromness, and ½ mile E of Bowkirk in Hoy island. Measuring 1½ mile in length from NW to SE, and 1 in breadth, it is all low and level; lies, almost throughout, on a bed of schistose rock; and is mainly covered with excellent soil, much of it being arable. Two lighthouses, guiding the navigation of Hoy Sound, were erected on the island in 1851 at a cost of £15,880. They bear from each other SE ¼ E and NW ¼ W; and they show lights visible at the distance of 11 and 15 nautical miles. The higher light, towards the western entrance of Hoy Sound, is a fixed red light, illuminating an arc from SE by E to SE ½ S towards SE; and also shows, towards Stromness, a bright fixed light from SSE ¼ E to WSW; and towards Cava, an arc from NNW ¼ W to N ½ W southerly. The lower light is a fixed bright light from E ½ S to W ½ N, facing northward. The island was anciently a vicarage united to Hoy rectory, and served every third Sunday by the minister of Hoy; but it neither pays stipend nor has any glebe; and it is now under the pastoral care of the minister of Stromness. Pop. (1831) 225, (1861) 230, (1871) 250, (1881) 236.

Graham's Castle, a ruined fortalice on the western border of St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire, near the left bank of Endrick Water, 3½ miles E of Fintry hamlet, and 9 SW of Stirling. It belonged to Sir John de Graham, who co-operated with Sir William Wallace and fell on the battlefield of FALKIRK (1298), and it is said to have often served as a retreat of Wallace. It must, in his time, have been difficult of access; and it appears, from the extent of its moat and the thickness of its walls, to have been a structure of considerable size and great strength.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Graham's Dyke. See ANTONINUS' WALL.

Graham's Knowe. See NEWTYLE.

Grahamslaw, a hamlet in Eckford parish, Roxburghshire, 5 miles S of Kelso. Several artificial caves near it, on the banks of the river Kale, were retreats or hiding-places of the Covenanters in the times of the

persecution. Haughhead, notable as the meeting-place of one of the greatest conventicles of the Covenanters, is also adjacent to the hamlet, and occasions it to be sometimes called Grahamslaw-Haughhead.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Grahamston, a *quoad sacra* parish in Falkirk parish Stirlingshire. Constituted in 1875, it is in the presbytery of Linlithgow and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the nominal stipend is £120. Church, iron-works, etc., are noticed under FALKIRK. Pop. (1881) 5203.

Grahamston. See BARRHEAD.

Graitney. See GREYNA.

Grampians, the broad fringe of mountain that extends along the eastern side of the Highlands of Scotland, overlooks the western portion of the Lowlands, and forms the natural barrier or boundary between the two main divisions of the kingdom. In early times this range was always called the *Mounth* or *Mound*, and Hector Boece (1520) was the first to apply to it the name of *Grampians* or *Mons Grampius*, which he found mentioned in Tacitus' *Agricola* (97 A.D.) as the scene of Agricola's crushing defeat of Calgacus or Galgacus in 86 A.D. This, the original *Mons Grampius* (or rather *Grampius**), appears to have been situated beyond the Tay; but it is difficult, if not impossible, to fix its exact locality. Gordon placed it at Dalginross, Chalmers at Ardoch, others in Fife, others again at Urie in Kincardineshire; but Dr Skene inclines to the opinion that it was at the peninsula formed by the junction of the Isla with the Tay. Here are remains of a strong and massive vallum, called Cleaven Dyke, before which a plain extends to the foot of Blair Hill ('mount of battle'). Be this as it may, the name Grampians is so loosely applied in popular usage, and has been so obscured by injudicious and mistaken description, as utterly to want the definiteness of meaning essential to distinct topography. The most current account of the Grampians describes them as 'a chain' of mountains extending from Dumbarton, or from the hills behind Gareloch opposite Greenock, or from the district of Cowal in Argyllshire, to the sea at Stonehaven, or to the interior of Aberdeenshire, or to the eastern exterior of the coasts of Elginshire and Banffshire; but that account, besides containing a three-fold or a six-fold alternative within itself, is utterly inaccurate in treating the mountains as 'a chain.' No definition will include all the mountains popularly called Grampians, and at the same time exclude others not so called, except one which regards them simply as the mountain front, some files deep, which the Highlands, from their southern continental extremity to a champaign country on their flank E of the Tay, present to the Lowlands. But thus defined, or even if defined in any other way which shall not limit them to at most a comparatively small part of their central portions, they are far from being, in the usual topographical sense of the word, 'a chain.' From Cowal, north-eastward to the extremity of Dumbartonshire, they rise in elevations so utterly independent of one another as to admit long separating bays between their parts, and are of such various forms and heights and modes of continuation as to be at best a series of ridges and of isolated masses, some of them contributing the length, and others contributing merely the breadth, to their prolongation. E and N of Loch Lomond in Stirlingshire their features are so distinctive and peculiar, and their amassment or congeries is so dominated by the monarch summit of Ben Lomond, as to have occasioned them to be known scarcely as part of the Grampians, but distinctively as the Lomond Hills. Along Breadalbane and throughout the greater part of the other upland districts of Perthshire, they consist chiefly of lateral ridges running from W to E or from NW to SE, entirely separated from one another by long intersecting valleys, and occasionally standing far apart on opposite sides of long and not very narrow

sheets of water; and they even, as in the instances of Schiehallion and Benglo, include isolated, huge, conspicuous monarch mountains, which possess not one character of alliance to any of the groups or ridges except their occupying areas within the Highland frontier. In the NW and N of Forfarshire, in the adjacent parts of Aberdeenshire and Perthshire, and along part of the mutual border of Perthshire and Invernesshire, they at last assume the character of a chain or broad mountain elongation, with aggregately such loftiness of summits and such comparative uniformity and distinctiveness of character as to be well entitled to some designation peculiarly their own, and there they are commonly denominated the Central Grampians. In Kincardineshire they fork into detached courses, and almost lose what is conventionally understood to be a Highland character; and, where they are popularly said to terminate on the coast, are of so comparatively soft an outline and of so inconsiderable an elevation, that a stranger who had heard of the mountain grandeur of the Grampians, but had not learned to trace them hither, might here pass over them without suspecting to be nearer them than scores of miles. Northward, or rather westward and north-westward, of the low Kincardineshire ranges, which loose popular statement very frequently represents as the terminating part of the chain, they consist partly of some anomalous eminences, but mainly of two ridges, one of which flanks the district of Mar on the SW, while the other extends along the mutual border of Aberdeenshire and Banffshire.

A mountain region so extensive and diversified cannot be described with even proximate accuracy, except in detailed views of its several parts. Yet if only the main portion of it be regarded, or that which extends from the SW of Perthshire to the mutual border of Forfarshire and Aberdeenshire, the following description will, as a general one, be found correct:—'The front of the Grampians toward the Lowlands has in many places a gradual and pleasant slope into a champaign country of great extent and fertility; and, notwithstanding the forbidding aspect at first sight of the mountains themselves, with their covering of heath and their rugged rocks, they are intersected in a thousand directions by winding valleys, watered by rivers and brooks of the most limpid water, clad with the richest pastures, sheltered by thriving woods on the sides of lakes and streams, and are accessible in most cases by excellent roads. The valleys, which exhibit such a variety of natural beauty, also form a contrast with the ruggedness of the surrounding mountains, and present to the eye the most romantic scenery. The rivers in the deep defiles struggle to find a passage; and often the opposite hills approach so near that the waters rush with incredible force and deafening noise in proportion to the height of the fall and the width of the opening. These defiles are commonly called passes; and they are strikingly exemplified in the Pass of Leny, the Pass of Aberfoyle, the Pass of Killiecrankie, and the Spittal of Glenshee. Beyond these plains of various extent appear filled with villages and cultivated fields. In the interstices are numerous expanses of water connected with rivulets stored with a variety of fish, and adorned on their banks and flanks with wood. The craggy tops of the heights are covered with flocks of sheep, and the pastures in the valleys maintain numerous herds of black cattle. The height of the mountains varies from 1400 to 3500 feet above the level of the sea, but rises, in several instances, still higher; and the N side, in general, is more rugged than the S, and exhibits huge masses piled on one another in most awful magnificence.' Long reaches of them can only be crossed on foot; but most are traversed through the passes by good carriage roads, and two sections of nearly the boldest character are now traversed by railways—the one through the Pass of Leny and Glenogle, the other the Pass of Killiecrankie and Glengarry. The range, whose highest summit-line forms the western and northern boundary of Forfarshire, bears the distinctive name of BENCHINNIN, and has been noticed in our article under that title; and

* Wex, in his edition of the *Agricola* (1852), adopted the reading *Mons Grampius*, a reading accepted by Dr Hill Burton, but rejected by Dr Skene.

a great culminating group around the meeting-points of Perth, Aberdeen, Banff, and Inverness shires, forms the eastern and grandest part of what are called the Central Grampians, and bears the distinctive name of the CAIRNGORM Mountains. See G. F. Robson's *Scenery of the Grampian Mountains* (1814).

Grandholm, a village, with woollen works, in Old Machar parish, Aberdeenshire, on the left bank of the Don, opposite Woodside, and 2 miles NNW of Aberdeen. Grandholm Cottage, long the residence of James Hadden, Esq., the principal proprietor of the mills, and provost of Aberdeen, stood on the brow of a rising ground commanding an extensive view of the Don's valley, and about 1849 was replaced by a handsome edifice. Grandholm House, an older mansion, stands higher up the Don, 2 miles N of Auchmill, and is the seat of William Roger Paton, Esq. (b. 1857; suc. 1879), who holds 1745 acres in the shire, valued at £2050 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 77, 1873.

Grandiscole, a village in Bressay parish, Shetland, distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Lerwick.

Grandtully Castle. See GRANTULLY.

Grange. See EDINBURGH.

Grange, a parish in the Strathisla district of Banffshire, containing, towards its southern extremity, Grange Junction on the Great North of Scotland railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of the post-town Keith, $16\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Banff, $3\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Knock (another station in Grange), $8\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Huntly, and $48\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Aberdeen. It is bounded N by Deskford, NE by Fordyce and Ordiquhill, E by Marnoch, SE by Rothiemay, S by Cairnie in Aberdeenshire, and SW and W by Keith. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 6 miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $6348\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 52 are water. The river ISLA winds 7 furlongs eastward along the Keith border, then $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward through the southern interior, on its way to the Deveron; and to the Isla run ALTMORE Burn $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward along all the western border, Shiel Burn $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward along all the boundary with Rothiemay, and two lesser burns that drain the interior. The surface is somewhat hilly, sinking to 295 feet above sea-level at the Shiel's influx to the Isla, and rising thence to 913 and 1199 feet at *Little and *Meikle Balloch, 810 at Sillyearn Hill, 537 near Crannach, 1409 at *Knock Hill, 1028 at *Lurg Hill, and 860 at *Black Hill, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on or close to the confines of the parish. The rocks are mainly Silurian; and limestone has been largely quarried; whilst plumbago—a comparatively rare mineral—occurs at Seggiecrook. Much of the arable soil is excellent; but much, again, rests upon such stubborn subsoil as to resist all efforts at improvement. Most or all of the land was anciently covered with forest; and there is now a largish extent of peat-moss, embedding roots and trunks of primeval trees. Grange Castle, once the residence of a section of the Kinloss community, under a sub-prior, who here had a large farm or grange that gave the parish its name, stood on the rising ground now occupied by the parish church, and overlooked extensive haughs along the course of the Isla. A stately edifice, surrounded by a narrow moat, it left, till a comparatively recent period, considerable remains. The Gallow or Green Hill was the place of capital execution by sentence of the Abbots of Kinloss, and figures dismally in local tradition. Remains of several trenches or encampments, supposed to have been formed by either the ancient Caledonians or the Picts, are on the haughs of the Isla; and scenes of ancient battles are pointed out by dim tradition on the N side of Gallow Hill, on the S side of Knock Hill, and at Auchincove near the Isla. EDINGHURGH is the chief mansion; and the Earl of Fife shares most of the parish with Sir John Innes and the Earl of Seafield. Grange is in the presbytery of Strathbogie and synod of Moray; the living is worth £374. The parish church, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of Grange Junction, was built in 1795, and contains 616 sittings. There are also Free and U.P. churches; and three public schools—Crossroads, Grange, and Sillyearn—with respective

accommodation for 120, 113, and 120 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 82, 68, and 64, and grants of £74, 16s., £63, 14s., and £51, 9s. Valuation (1843) £5299, (1881) £7470. Pop. (1801) 1529, (1831) 1492, (1861) 1909, (1871) 1876, (1881) 1754.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876. See the Rev. Dr J. F. S. Gordon's *Book of the Chronicles of Keith, Grange, etc.* (Glasg. 1880).

Grange, a hamlet in St Andrews parish, Fife, 1 mile SSE of St Andrews city.

Grange. See PENNINGHAME.

Grange, an estate in Burntisland parish, Fife, 1 mile N of the town. It belonged to Sir William Kirkcaldy, commonly called Kirkcaldy of Grange, who in 1573 was hanged at Edinburgh in the cause of Queen Mary; and it now is annexed to the estate of Raith. An extensive distillery is on it; and excellent sandstone has been largely quarried.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Grange, an estate, with a modern mansion (now a farmhouse), in Monifieth parish, SE Forfarshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Broughty Ferry. An ancient mansion, on the same site as the present one, was the seat of Durham of Grange, an influential agent in the work of the Reformation, and a near kinsman of Erskine of Dun, who often visited him, and here is said to have narrowly escaped being taken prisoner by his enemies. In 1650 the great Marquis of Montrose, on his way from Assynt to be tried at Edinburgh, lay a night at Grange; and the laird's lady made a futile attempt to smuggle him out, disguised as a woman, past the drunken sentinels.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Grange. See ST VIGEANS.

Grange or Westquarter Burn, a rivulet of Falkirk and Polmont parishes, SE Stirlingshire. Rising near Barleyside at an altitude of 580 feet, it first runs 4 miles east-north-eastward through Falkirk parish to a point 5 furlongs S by E of Callendar House, and then winds $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward and northward along the boundary between Falkirk and Polmont, till it falls into the Carron at Grangemouth.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Grange Beil. See BEIL-GRANGE.

Grange, East. See CULROSS.

Grange Fell, a hill in the E of Tundergarth parish, Dumfriesshire, rising 1045 feet above sea-level.

Grange Hall, a modern mansion in Kinloss parish, NW Elginshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Forres. A fine four-storied freestone edifice, it is the seat of James Grant-Peterkin, Esq. (b. 1837; suc. 1878), who holds 1148 acres in the shire, valued at £1676 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 95, 1876.

Grange House, an old mansion in Carriden parish, Linlithgowshire, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile E of Borrowstonness. It is the seat of Henry Cadell, Esq. (b. 1812; suc. 1858), who holds 534 acres in Linlithgowshire and 1129 in Stirlingshire, valued at £3727 and £1373 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Grange House, a mansion in Maybole parish, Ayrshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of the town.

Grangemouth, a seaport and post-town in the parishes of Falkirk, Bothkennar, and Polmont, SE Stirlingshire. Built about the entrance of the FORTH and CLYDE CANAL, where the Grange Burn falls into the river Carron, it is 7 furlongs above the confluence of the latter stream and the Forth, and 3 miles ENE of Falkirk, with which and Larbert it is connected by branch lines of the North British and the Caledonian. The town was founded in 1777 by Sir Lawrence Dundas, in connection with the formation of the canal, which was opened in 1790; and it soon became a place of some importance through the canal traffic, the neighbourhood of the Carron Iron-works, and the convenience of the situation. All the trade of Stirlingshire speedily found its way to the new port, and its trade was benefited by the high shore-dues levied at Leith. Till 1810, Grangemouth was a creek of Bo'ness, but, in that year, it was recognised as a head port by the custom house. In 1836 permission was obtained from parliament by the councillors of the Forth and Clyde Navigation, to construct a dock; and this, now known as the old dock, was

GRANGEMOUTH

opened in 1843. It covers an area of $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres; and one-half of it has a depth of 17 feet, the remainder drawing only 13 feet of water. Up till 1859, when another basin was formed, the trade was mostly coastwise; but there has since arisen a considerable foreign and colonial trade, as shown by the following table, which gives the tonnage of vessels that entered from and to foreign and colonial ports and coastwise with cargoes and in ballast:—

ENTERED.				CLEARED.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
1853, .	95,486		95,486	95,050		95,050
1867, .	153,378	78,422	231,800	136,613	74,375	210,988
1873, .	194,899	144,337	339,236	199,143	149,122	348,265
1877, .	314,278	121,068	435,346	315,293	117,837	433,130
1881, .	302,899	79,826	382,725	306,164	76,916	383,080

Of the total, 1519 vessels of 382,725 tons, that entered in 1881, 970 of 287,804 tons were steamers, 137 of 21,265 tons were in ballast, and 982 of 263,608 tons were coasters; whilst the total, 1517 of 383,080 tons, of those that cleared, included 977 steamers of 290,959 tons, 689 ships in ballast of 177,219 tons, and 1005 coasters of 258,513 tons. Again, the total tonnage of vessels registered as belonging to the port was 9080 (only 828 steamers) in 1853, 12,649 in 1869, 8270 in 1874, and 10,499 in 1881, viz., 57 sailing vessels of 1875 tons and 32 steamers of 8624. This increase, and the fact that it was a common experience to have from 40 to 80 vessels lying in the Roads waiting for room in the docks, showed the necessity of extending the harbour accommodation; and in 1876 the necessary powers for the construction of the new dock were obtained. After considerable engineering difficulties, arising from the nature of the soil, the dock was formally opened on 3 June 1882 amid much enthusiasm, the interest of the occasion being enhanced by the inauguration, on the same day, of a public park presented to the burgh by the Earl of Zetland. The new works, which cost £300,000, give a water area of $19\frac{1}{2}$ acres for the new docks and timber basins, $10\frac{1}{2}$ acres being the actual extent of the dock. The entrance is 55 feet wide, with a depth on the sill of 26 feet. Outside the gates, on the E side, is a wall 850 feet long, where ships can unload should they be hindered from entering the dock by lack of water. At the entrance there is a depth at low water of 8 feet; the rise in spring tides is 18 feet and 14 in neap tides. The quayside extends to 900 yards, and the length of the dock is 1100 feet, its breadth 400. The timber-basin, at the S end, is 8 acres in extent, and has a depth of 8 feet. A channel, 70 feet wide and 15 feet deep, passing through the new timber-basin, connects the old and the new docks, and a substantial swing bridge, laid with rails, spans the entrance to the dock. The quays of the dock have been fully equipped with hydraulic coal-hoists on an admirable system and with Armstrong cranes. At the bridges, which are arranged to move by water-power, hand power is also provided in case of a breakdown of the hydraulic machinery. Sheds to the extent of 600 feet are provided, and the railways in connection with the works have a total length of 32 miles. The trade of the port is of a general character, the principal imports being timber, metals, flax, grain, sugar, fruit, chemicals, paper, and provisions. Of timber 91,950 tons were imported in 1879, 160,018 in 1880, and 92,940 in 1881. In spite of its proximity to the great iron-producing districts of Lanarkshire, large importations of pig-iron from Middlesbrough have recently begun, and, in 1882, amounted to over 1000 tons daily, 23,000 tons being forwarded yearly to Glasgow. Of coals 64,208 tons were shipped to foreign countries and coastwise in 1860, 104,939 in 1869, 174,526 in 1878, and 101,359 in 1881, when the total value of foreign and colonial imports was £1,087,038 (£1,255,943 in 1880) and of exports £354,657 (£565,884 in 1875). The trade between Grangemouth and London,

GRANTON

amounting to 100,000 tons annually, is wholly in the hands of the Carron Iron Company, and there are numerous steamship lines trading with ports in Norway, Sweden, the Baltic, and elsewhere. The first steamer launched from Grangemouth was the *Hecta*, 80 feet long, built in 1839 as a tug for use at Memel, in Prussia; and shipbuilding, after declining for several years, has again revived, 12 vessels of 1835 tons having been launched here during 1879-81, all of them iron, and all steamers but two. Employment is also afforded by saw-mills, brick and tile works, and a rope and sail factory.

Apart from its trade and manufactures, Grangemouth is a place of little note. It is regularly and substantially built, but is far from picturesque. This chiefly arises from the situation, which is low and flat; and this, with the prevalence of so much water in river, canal, and docks, has led to Grangemouth being likened to a Dutch town. It has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the Commercial Bank, offices or agencies of 22 insurance companies, 2 hotels, a gas company, a good recent water supply, etc. The Public Institute, erected in 1876-77 at a cost of £2100, contains a lecture-room, with accommodation for 450 persons; the public park, 8 acres in extent, is adorned with a handsome spray fountain. In 1880 Grangemouth was constituted a *quoad sacra* parish in the presbytery of Linlithgow and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Its church is an Early English edifice, with a spire 60 feet high, having been erected in 1866 as a chapel of ease, in lieu of one built by the first Earl of Zetland in 1837. The Free church is a handsome edifice of 1883, in the Gothic style, and there is also a United Presbyterian place of worship. Two public schools, Dundas (1875) and Zetland (1827), with respective accommodation for 486 and 327 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 438 and 250, and grants of £412, 14s. and £232, 3s. Erected into a police burgh under the Lindsay Act in 1872, Grangemouth is governed by nine commissioners. In 1881 the Earl of Zetland, whose seat, KERSE HOUSE, stands 5 furlongs SW of the town, asserted his superior rights over the burgh by pointing out that the feu-charters he had granted forbade the establishment of public-houses. The attempt to suppress such houses gave rise to a litigation which was carried on in the Supreme Courts of Scotland and the House of Lords for a long time. In the Court of Session it was held that such powers in a feu-charter were contrary to public policy, and could not be enforced; but on appeal the House of Lords reversed this decision, holding that the only question to be tried was whether the superior's rights had lapsed by disuse. The municipal constituency numbered 882 in 1883, when the annual value of real property amounted to £32,382. Pop. (1831) 1155, (1841) 1488, (1861) 2000, (1871) 2569, (1881) 4560, of whom 2382 were males; whilst 2993 were in Falkirk parish, 1493 in Bothkennar, and 94 in Polmont. Houses (1881) 856 inhabited, 77 vacant, 2 building.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Grangemuir, an estate, with a handsome modern mansion, in Anstruther-Wester parish, Fife, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile NNW of Pittenweem. Its owner, Walter Douglas-Irvine, Esq. (b. 1825; suc. 1867), holds 2697 acres in the shire, valued at £5298 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 41, 1857.

Grangepans, a coast village, with a public school, in Carriden parish, Linlithgowshire, adjoining the eastern extremity of Borrowstounness. It formerly had extensive salt-pans and a chemical work, but now it merely shares in the industry of Borrowstounness. Pop. (1861) 747, (1871) 876, (1881) 792.

Grannoch, Loch. See GRENNOCH.

Grant Castle. See CASTLE-GRANT.

Granton, a seaport and post-town in the parishes of Cramond and St Cuthbert's, Edinburghshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Burntisland, $2\frac{1}{4}$ W by N of Leith, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ NW by N of Edinburgh Post Office. Historically it is notable as the point where English troops landed in 1544 under the Earl of Hertford before they ravaged

Leith. The real importance of the place dates from 1835, when the Duke of Buccleuch began the extensive harbour works. Hitherto the want of a deep-sea harbour in the Firth of Forth had been much felt, and the Duke, who is superior of the place, applied part of his large revenues to a purpose which has proved greatly to the public benefit as well as a most remunerative investment of capital. A beginning was made in Nov. 1835, and the harbour was partly opened on 28 June 1838, memorable as the coronation day of Queen Victoria. On account of this coincidence one of the jetties is called Victoria Jetty; and on 1 Sept. 1842 the Queen and Prince Albert landed here, and were met by the Duke of Buccleuch, Sir Robert Peel, and others. The pier was completed in 1845 at a cost of £80,000; and the two magnificent E and W breakwaters, 3170 and 3100 feet long, were constructed at a later period, at a cost, with accessory works, of £150,000. The pier itself is 1700 feet long, and from 80 to 160 broad. There are four pairs of jetties, each 90 feet long, and two slips, 325 feet in length, for the landing of goods at all stages of the tide. A strong wall runs down the middle of the pier; and it is well furnished with railway lines, goods' sheds, cranes, and other necessary appliances. Since 1848 the E side of the pier has been the starting point of the North British railway steamers for Burutisland, and a station is provided there for the use of passengers. The most interesting feature of the ferry is the arrangement by which loaded trucks are shipped upon large steamers and conveyed across, thus saving the loading, unloading, and reloading of the goods. The ingenious but simple system by which this is managed at all states of tide by means of movable stages and powerful stationary engines was the invention of the late Sir Thomas Bouch, C.E. In addition to being thus an important part of the North British trunk line to the north, Granton is connected with the Caledonian railway by a branch used only for goods traffic. At the W end of the harbour is an extensive patent slip for vessels of 1400 tons; but actual ship-building is a thing of the past, no vessels having been launched here since 1875. From the central pier eastward to Trinity a substantial sea-wall was erected in connection with the harbour; and along the top of this the railway from Edinburgh approaches the pier. The depth of water at the entrance to the harbour is nearly 30 feet at spring tides, and it is accessible at most times to vessels of considerable burden, affording one of the safest and easiest anchorages on the E coast of Scotland. The port is the headquarters of several lines of steamers trading to Aberdeen and other northern Scottish ports, London, Christiania, Gothenburg, etc., as well as of the fishery protection and preventive vessels of the district. At first Granton ranked as a sub-port to Leith, but in 1860 the customs authorities constituted it a head port. The following table gives the tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared from and to foreign countries and coastwise with cargoes and in ballast:—

	ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
1870, . .	152,235	96,701	248,936	148,546	80,766	229,312
1875, . .	194,832	86,361	281,193	195,341	87,265	282,606
1881, . .	146,950	89,221	236,171	146,670	88,819	235,489

Of the total, 755 vessels of 236,171 tons, that entered in 1881, 345 of 173,004 tons were steamers, 454 of 132,960 tons were in ballast, and 479 of 142,078 tons were coasters; whilst the total, 754 of 235,489 tons, of those that cleared, included 344 steamers of 172,537 tons, 150 ships in ballast of 19,736 tons, and 411 coasters of 117,715 tons. The total tonnage of vessels registered as belonging to the port was 1348 (648 steam) in 1869, 1792 (271 steam) in 1873, and 2561 on 31 Dec. 1881, viz., 3 sailing ships of 228 and 18 steamers of 2333 tons. The total value of foreign and colonial imports was

£323,657 in 1876, £156,143 in 1879, and £204,530 in 1881; of customs revenue £63,615 in 1875, £112,744 in 1878, and £111,704 in 1881; of exports £225,084 in 1875, £122,788 in 1879, and £166,328 in 1881. The trade is in coal, grain, timber, iron, tobacco, etc.; and Granton has one of the finest tobacco bonding warehouses in the country, with an area of 14,000 feet, besides a saw-mill, a foundry, and the chemical works of CAROLINE PARK.

In comparison with the importance of the port the town of Granton is most insignificant. Facing the shore end of the pier is a square or rather place, one side of which is entirely occupied by a commodious hotel, another consists of substantial stone dwelling-houses, while the third remains unbuild. The rest of the town is almost all composed of temporary brick houses, as an extension of the railway and harbour works is anticipated. This expectation it is that gives rise to restrictions as to building which have hitherto limited the increase of the town. Granton Established mission church, close to the hotel, is an elegant edifice of 1879, founded by the Duke of Buccleuch; while Granton and Wardie Free church, 1 mile SSE, was erected in 1880-81, and is adorned with several stained-glass windows. There are a county police station, a public school, a branch of the Royal Bank, and a reading-room (1881) of a literary association in Granton, which is provided with a filtered water supply brought from Corstorphine Hill. To the W is a small six gun battery used for the practice of the City of Edinburgh Artillery Volunteers, and still further in the same direction is Granton Quarry, from which the stone for the pier and breakwaters was excavated, and which was suddenly submerged by the sea one night about twenty years ago. The quarry is now used by an Edinburgh fishmonger as a lobster nursery. Pop. (1861) 661, (1871) 976, (1881) 927.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Grantown, a small town in Cromdale parish, Elginshire, within $\frac{3}{4}$ mile of the Spey's left bank. Standing 700 feet above sea-level, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NNE of one station on the Highland railway, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ N by W of another (across the river) on the Strathspey section of the Great North of Scotland, by road it is 34 miles ESE of Inverness, 23 SSE of Nairn, and 34 SW by S of Elgin, whilst from its two stations it is 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Forres, 96 N by W of Perth, 141 $\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of Edinburgh, and 24 SW of Craigellachie Junction. It was founded on a regular plan in 1776 by Sir James Grant, Bart. of CASTLE GRANT; and, comprising a central rectangle 700 by 108 feet, it mainly consists of small neat houses of whitish fine-grained granite, so as to equal or excel nearly all other places of its size in Scotland. The site, too, is a pleasant one, in broad Strathspey, with its hills and mountains; and the views are beautiful, away to the far Cairngorms. Surrounded on all sides by forests of pine and birch stretching away southward and eastward, and joining the forests of Ballindalloch and Rothiemurchus, the whole district around Grantown is of the most salubrious character. In no other part of Scotland are there more octogenarians and nonagenarians to be met with. Castle Grant, the seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Seafield, chief of the great clan Grant, stands 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of the town, in the midst of a demesne of more than 1000 acres in extent, thickly planted with pines of various kinds, and brought from all the pine-bearing regions of the world—from the slopes of the Himalayas of Bengal and the Rocky Mountains of America. The surrounding forests belonging to the Earl of Seafield were traversed by a commission delegated by the French Government in 1881, and, as to management and arrangement, were reported on as being perfect. In spring and summer the climate is warm, but mildly bracing rather than exhausting; in winter it is cold, and occasionally intense, the thermometer ranging from 2° to 10° below zero. Sudden atmospheric changes are, however, infrequent; and hence, while in summer it is favourable for invalids, and highly recommended by the leading physicians of London and Edinburgh, in winter it is even exhilarating to debilitated constitutions. Hence it is finding increasing favour as a

holiday resort. In 1877 a public hall, with 400 sittings, was built at a cost of £1500; a gravitation water supply, giving 68 gallons a head per diem, was introduced in 1881; and Grantown besides has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Caledonian, National, and Royal Banks, the Strathspey National Security Savings' Bank (1846), offices or agencies of 12 insurance companies, 3 hotels, a court-house, a gas-light company, an orphanage (1824), a public library (1859), and an agricultural society (1812). Friday is market-day, and 16 fairs are held in the course of the year. The great event in Grantown's history is the visit paid to it by the Queen and Prince Albert during the 'First Great Expedition' to Glen Feshie (4 Sept. 1860), a visit thus described in the *Queen's Journal*:—"On and on we went, till at length we saw lights, and drove through a long and straggling 'toun,' and turned down a small court to the door of the inn [the Grant Arms]. Here we got out quickly—Lady Churchill and General Grey not waiting for us. We went up a small staircase, and were shown to our bedroom at the top of it—very small but clean—with a large four-post bed which nearly filled the whole room. Opposite was the drawing and dining room in one—very tidy and well sized. Then came the room where Albert dressed, which was very small. The two maids (Jane Shackle was with me) had driven over by another road in the waggonette. Made ourselves "clean and tidy," and then sat down to our dinner. Grant and Brown were to have waited on us, but were "bashful," and did not. A ringleted woman did everything; and, when dinner was over, removed the cloth and placed the bottle of wine (our own which we had brought) on the table with the glasses, which was the old English fashion. The diuner was very fair, and all very clean—soup, "hodge-podge," mutton broth with vegetables, which I did not much relish, fowl with white sauce, good roast lamb, very good potatoes, besides one or two other dishes, which I did not taste, ending with a good tart of cranberries. After dinner I tried to write part of this account (but the talking round me confused me), while Albert played at "patience." Then went away, to begin undressing, and it was about half-past eleven when we got to bed.—(*Wednesday*, Sept. 5.) A misty, rainy morning. Had not slept very soundly. We got up rather early, and sat working and reading in the drawing-room till the breakfast was ready, for which we had to wait some little time. Good tea and bread and butter, and some excellent porridge. Jane Shackle (who was very useful and attentive) said that they had all supped together, namely, the two maids, and Grant, Brown, Stewart, and Walker (who was still there), and were very merry in the "commercial room." The people were very amusing about us. The woman came in while they were at their dinner, and said to Grant, "Dr Grey wants you," which nearly upset the gravity of all the others; then they told Jane, "Your lady gives no trouble;" and Grant in the morning called up to Jane, "Does his lordship want me?" One could look on the street, which is a very long wide one, with detached houses, from our window. It was perfectly quiet, no one stirring, except here and there a man driving a cart, or a boy going along on his errand. General Grey bought himself a watch in a shop for 2! At length, at about ten minutes to ten o'clock, we started in the same carriage and the same way as yesterday, and drove up to Castle Grant, Lord Seafield's place. It was drizzling almost the whole time. We did not get out, but drove back, having to pass through Grantown again, where evidently "the murder was out," for all the people were in the street, and the landlady waved her pocket-handkerchief, and the ringleted maid (who had curl-papers in the morning) waved a flag from the window. Our coachman evidently did not observe or guess anything. As we drove out of the town, turning to our right through a wood, we met many people coming into the town, which the coachman said was for a funeral. We passed over the Spey, by the Bridge of Spey.' Inverallan Established church,

built in 1803, till 1835 was maintained out of the Royal Bounty Fund, and was raised to *quoad sacra* status in 1869. There are also a Free church and a Baptist chapel, which latter, dating from 1805, was restored in 1882. A public and a female school, with respective accommodation for 319 and 157 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 119 and 144, and grants of £112, 13s. 6d. and £105, 6s. Pop. (1841) 814, (1861) 1334, (1871) 1322, (1881) 1374.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 74, 1877.

Grant's House, a hamlet near the western verge of Coldingham parish, Berwickshire, on the left bank of Eye Water, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Edinburgh, and 16 NW of Berwick-upon-Tweed. It has a station on the North British railway, a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and railway telegraph departments, and an hotel.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 34, 1864.

Grantully Castle, a fine old baronial mansion in DULL parish, central Perthshire, near the right bank of the Tay, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles ENE of Aberfeldy, and 2 SW of Grantully station, midway between that town and Ballinluig Junction. Supposed to have been built in 1560, and surrounded by noble elm trees, it mainly consists of two five-storied towers, with walls 9 feet in thickness, and with additions of 1626 in the shape of gables, pepper-box turrets, and the like. With Traquair, Craigcrook, Ravelston, and Craighall-Rattray, it claims to be the prototype of 'Tully-veolan' in *Waverley*; and now, for several years unoccupied, it is left to desolation and decay. The lands of Grantully were first possessed as a separate estate towards the close of the 14th century by Sir John Stewart, Lord of Invermeath and Lorn, who was third in descent from Sir John Stewart of Bonkill and fourth from Alexander, lord high steward of Scotland. Erected into a free barony by a charter of 1538, renewed in 1623 and 1671, they still are owned by his lineal descendant, Sir Archibald-Douglas Drummond-Stewart, eighth Bart. since 1683 (b. 1817; suc. 1871), who holds 33,274 acres in the shire, valued at £18,000 per annum. The original castle of 1414 or thereby, 1 mile to the E, has left some vestiges of its foundations; whilst St Mary's church, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSW, which is known to have existed in 1533, retains its roof with twelve medallions (1636) painted on wood. This was the burial place of the Barons of Grantully before they acquired MURTLY in 1615. Grantully chapel of ease, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by N of the castle, was raised to *quoad sacra* status in 1883; Grantully inn stands within 200 yards of the station.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 55, 1869. See Dr William Fraser's *Red Book of Grantully* (2 vols., Edinb., 1868).

Grapel. See GARPEL.

Grassmarket. See EDINBURGH.

Grassy Walls, a Roman camp, now all but obliterated, in Scone parish, Perthshire, on the left bank of the Tay, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles N by W of Perth. Oblong in shape, and 535 yards in circumference, it seems to have been formed by Agricola (83 A.D.), and by Severus (208) to have been connected by a road with Stirling to the SW and BATTLE DYKES to the NE.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868. See Gen. William Roy's *Military Antiquities of the Romans* (Lond. 1793).

Gray House, a mausion in Liff and Benvie parish, Forfarshire, 5 miles WNW of Dundee. Built by the tenth Lord Gray in 1715, it is a turreted edifice in the Manorial style, and stands in a finely wooded park of 200 acres. An oak, an ash, and a sycamore have a respective height of 65, 110, and 81 feet, and a girth of $26\frac{1}{2}$, $18\frac{1}{2}$, and $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet at 1 foot from the ground. With KINFARNS CASTLE, Gray House passed in 1878 to E. A. Stuart-Gray, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Graystone, a village in Carmyllie parish, Forfarshire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Arbroath, under which it has a post office.

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

Greannoch. See GREENNOCH.

Great Causeway. See STAFFA.

Great Cave. See GIGHA.

Great Colonnade. See STAFFA.

Great Door. See CRAIGNISH.

Great Glen. See GLENMORE-NAN-ALBIN.

Greatmoor Hill. See GRITMOOR.

Great North of Scotland Railway, a railway supplying the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Elgin, and part of Inverness-shire, and embracing a total of 287½ miles of line. The history of the railway between 1846, when the first Act was obtained, and 1866 when its component parts were consolidated into one, presents the usual features of railway enterprise in Scotland, embracing a series of Acts of Parliament, and frequent additions, extensions, and internal working arrangements. The first Act authorised the formation of a railway from Aberdeen to Inverness, with a capital of £2,000,000, but the terminus of the railway is at Keith, between which point and Inverness the Highland railway (see HIGHLAND RAILWAY) provides the connection. In the same year Acts were passed authorising the Great North of Scotland Extension railway, reaching by two lines to Fraserburgh and Peterhead, with a capital of £533,333, and the Deeside railway, Aberdeen to Aboyne, with a capital of £293,383. Although these Acts were obtained in 1846, it was not until Nov. 1852 that the construction of the main line was begun, and the railway was opened to Huntly in Sept. 1854, and to Keith in Oct. 1856. The Deeside was re-incorporated in 1852 and constructed to Banchory, and in 1857 the extension from Banchory to Aboyne was authorised, and under an Act of 1865 the extension to Braemar was sanctioned, making 43½ miles in all. In 1866 the Deeside line was leased for 999 years by the Great North of Scotland, and in 1876 was amalgamated with that railway. At Kintore the Alford Valley line, 16 miles, branches off, and at Inverurie there is a branch to Old Meldrum, 5½ miles. From Inveramsay the Macduff and Banff railway, 29½ miles, leaves the main line, and a second line to Banff strikes off from Grange Junction, subdividing at Tilly-naught into the Banff and Portsoy sections. Beyond Keith the railway reaches to Craigellachie and through Speyside to Boat of Garten, 48 miles in all, and the Morayshire railway, also first projected in 1846, and amalgamated with the Great North of Scotland in 1880, proceeds from Craigellachie to Elgin and Lossiemouth, a distance of 18½ miles. The system is thus seen to be very much divided, while the Deeside, leaving Aberdeen in a south-westerly direction, is virtually a separate line. The trunk line from Aberdeen to Keith gives off so many branches that the railway has termini at ten different places, namely, on the left at Alford, Keith, Boat of Garten, and Lossiemouth, and on the right at Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Old Meldrum, Macduff, Banff, and Portsoy. From the last-mentioned town an extension is (1883) being constructed to Buckie, and in 1882 powers were obtained for the construction of a railway from Portsoy to Elgin. The railways here described were constructed as single lines, but in 1882 the doubling of the main line from Aberdeen to Inveramsay, 20 miles, was completed, and powers were obtained to double some portions of the Deeside line. At July 1882 the total capital expenditure of the company was £4,188,496, of which there had been raised in shares £3,174,785 (ordinary stock £937,073, the remainder preference stocks at various rates), in debentures and debenture stock £975,889, and in premiums received on issue of stocks £24,994, with a balance of £12,826 spent in excess of the amount raised. As with many other railways, the capital is to a certain extent fictitious, so far as it can be held to represent money actually spent in the formation of the line. In 1873, when an arrear of preference dividends pressed hardly on the prospects of the company, power was obtained to convert the arrear into a preference stock, to the amount of £40,916, and to bear 4 per cent. interest, and to be redeemed by a half-yearly payment of £500 from the revenues of the company. The result of this was at once to bring the ordinary stock into receipt of a small dividend, no dividend having been paid to the ordinary shareholders for nine years preceding. In July 1878 the ordinary shareholders ceased to receive a dividend, and the pay-

ment of a return on this part of the capital has not since been regularly resumed.

In the half year last reported, the railway carried 96,126 first class, and 864,138 third class passengers, yielding, with 648 season ticket holders, a revenue of £59,046. For parcels and mails the company received £9931, for goods and mineral traffic £72,875, and miscellaneous £3709, making a total revenue for the half year of £145,562. To carry this traffic the company employed 62 locomotive engines, 280 passenger vehicles (including horse boxes, break-vans, etc.), and 2069 wagons of various descriptions. In the half year the engines traversed, with passenger trains, 322,350½ miles, and with goods and mineral trains 260,113½, being a total of 582,463¾ miles. The receipts per train mile amounted to 58'45d., and the working cost to 32'29d. The affairs of the company are conducted by a chairman, deputy-chairman, and 11 directors.

In the formation of the company and its connections the main object was to supply local communications, and to furnish an outlet to the S for the produce of the agriculture, the fishing, and other industries of the district; and the minute ramifications of the system, although costly financially, have realised in a large degree this object. The railway starts in Aberdeen from the joint-station, constructed for the use of the Caledonian and the Great North of Scotland railways, and proceeds by the Denburn Valley line, a railway 1½ mile in length, constructed in 1864 to afford a through communication at a capital cost of £231,600. The first stations are Killybrewster 1½, Woodside 2½, Buxburn 4½, Dyce Junction 6½, Pitmedden 8½, and Kinaldie 10½ miles from Aberdeen. At Kintore, 13½ miles from Aberdeen, the junction of the branch to Alford, there was removed, in constructing the station, a conical mound called the Castle Hill, in destroying which several sculptured stones were discovered that are figured in the *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, published by the Spalding Club. The railway partly follows the course of the Aberdeen and Inverurie Canal, a work projected in 1793, and made at a total cost of £50,000, and which, in a distance of 18 miles, was crossed by 56 bridges, ran across 5 aqueducts and 20 culverts, and ascended 17 lochs. Its termination was Port Elphinston, named after Elphinstone of Logie Elphinstou, Bart., and now a station (15½ miles) on the railway. After leaving Port Elphinston the railway crosses the Don on a handsome granite and iron bridge, rebuilt in 1880. Inverurie, 16½ miles, at the confluence of the Urie and Don, forms the centre of a district of great interest, embracing the Bass of Inverurie, spoken of by Thomas the Rhymer, Caskie-hen Castle, Roman camps, etc. Here the Old Meldrum branch runs to the right. Near Inveramsay station, 20½ miles, the junction for the Macduff branch, is the scene of the Battle of Harlaw, and near it the visitor will find Balquhain Castle, visited by Mary Stuart in 1562; and Pitcaple, the next station, 21½ miles, is the best point from which to ascend the Hill of Beunachie, a conspicuous landmark in the district of Buchan. At Oyne station, 24½ miles, the traveller is in the immediate neighbourhood of the Gadie, famous in song. Inch is 27½ miles, and further on, where Wardhouse station, 31 miles from Aberdeen, is reached, the summit level of the line is attained. Kennethmont 32¾, Gartly 35¾, and Huntly 40¾ miles, are in the Gordon country and valley of the Bogie. Huntly stands at the junction of the Bogie with the Deveron, on a rising ground; and conspicuous in the front street are the Gordon Schools, built as a memorial of the last Duke of Gordon, and forming the entrance to Huntly Castle. The railway on leaving Huntly crosses the Deveron on a fine viaduct of 5 spans, 70 feet in height, and here enters Banffshire—Rothiemay, 45½ miles, being the first station in that county. Traversing the valley of the Islay, and passing Grange Junction, 48¾ miles, where the Portsoy and Banff branch runs off, the main line terminates in the town of Keith, 53½ miles from Aberdeen. The Deeside railway next claims attention as a line apart from the principal part of the system. It gives access, as its name implies,

to the beautiful district of Deeside, and forms the route to Braemar and Balmoral, the favourite resort of Queen Victoria. Two miles from Aberdeen is Ruthrieston, a suburban station; Cults is 2 miles further; and Murtle, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Aberdeen, gives access to the hydropathic establishment at, and the Roman Catholic College of, Blair. The succeeding stations are Milltimber $6\frac{1}{2}$, Culter $7\frac{3}{4}$, Drum 10, Park 11, Crathes 14, and Banchory 17 miles from Aberdeen. From this point to Aboyne the railway leaves the Dee, taking a wide curve northward. The stations on this loop are Glassel $21\frac{1}{2}$ and Torphins 24, in the valley of the Beltie, Lumphanan 27, and Dess $29\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Aberdeen. Between the latter place and Aboyne ($32\frac{1}{2}$) the line skirts the Loch of Aboyne, and passing the latter place it traverses the Muir of Dinnet; and after passing that station (37), and Cambus O'May ($39\frac{1}{2}$), a magnificent portion of the district is reached, opening to view many of the finest hills of this beautiful district. Ballater, the terminus of the railway, is $43\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Aberdeen. The Formartine and Buchan railway, leaving the main line at Dyce Junction, was opened to Mintlaw in 1861, to Peterhead in 1862, to Fraserburgh in 1865. Parkhill station, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile, and New Machar station, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Dyce, having been passed, the railway enters a deep cutting through the Hill of Strypes, which is a mile in length, and reaches a depth of 50 feet. We next reach Udry $8\frac{1}{2}$, Logierieve 10, Esslemont $11\frac{1}{2}$, and Ellon $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the junction. The last-named town is reached after passing a deep cutting through Woolaw Hill, and crossing the Ythan on a bridge of four arches, 50 feet high. The falling-in of this bridge in February 1861, owing to some subsidence of the foundations, considerably delayed the opening of the line. From Ellon the line strikes inland by Arnage $16\frac{3}{8}$, Auchnagatt $20\frac{3}{8}$, and Maud Junction (at the village of Bank) 25 miles from Dyce. From this junction the line to Peterhead passes Mintlaw and Old Deer station (the centre of a district of much interest) 29, and Loughside 32, New Seat $34\frac{1}{2}$, and Invergie 36 miles from Dyce, reaching Peterhead, the terminus, distant 38 miles from Dyce, and $44\frac{1}{2}$ from Aberdeen. From Maud Junction the Fraserburgh section pursues a winding course northerly, passing Brucklay $1\frac{1}{2}$, Strichen $5\frac{1}{2}$, Mormond $8\frac{1}{2}$, Lonmay $10\frac{3}{8}$, Rathen $13\frac{1}{2}$, and Philorth $14\frac{1}{2}$ from the second junction, and reaching Fraserburgh 16 miles from Maud, 41 from Dyce Junction, and $47\frac{1}{2}$ from Aberdeen. The Alford branch, leaving the main line at Kintore, is 16 miles long, and was opened in 1859. The stations are Kemnay $4\frac{1}{2}$, Monymusk $7\frac{1}{2}$, Tillyfourie $10\frac{3}{8}$, Whitehouse 13, and Alford 16 miles from the junction, and the line presents no features of constructive interest, though the district opened up is a beautiful one. The Old Meldrum branch, on the right from Inverurie, was opened in 1856, and has two stations, Lethenty $2\frac{3}{8}$ and Old Meldrum $5\frac{3}{8}$ miles from the junction. At Inveramsay the Macduff and Turriff railway and Banff Extension leave the main line. The line to Turriff was sanctioned in 1855 and opened in 1857, and the extension, authorised in the latter year, was opened in 1860. Crossing the Ury a mile from the junction, the line proceeds to Wartle $3\frac{1}{2}$, Rothie-Norman $7\frac{1}{2}$, and Fyvie $10\frac{3}{8}$ miles, the station at the last-mentioned place being a mile from the village of that name. On this part of the line a bridge fell in Dec. 1882, carrying a mixed passenger and goods train, and killing five persons. We are here in another district, replete with historic and literary associations, and abounding in fine scenery. At Auchterless, 14 miles from the junction, is Towie-Barclay, an ancient castle reduced and modernised in an unhappy way. Turriff 18 miles, Plaidy $22\frac{1}{2}$, and King Edward $24\frac{1}{2}$ —the latter a corruption of Kin-Edar—are passed, and the Banff station, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the burgh, and on the other side of the Eden, is reached. A quarter of a mile further on is Macduff terminus, $29\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the junction at Inveramsay and $49\frac{1}{2}$ from Aberdeen. The Banffshire railway, proceeding on the right from Grange Junction, sanctioned in 1857 and opened in 1859, was amal-

gamated with the Great North of Scotland railway in 1867, the year following the general consolidation of the system. This line is 19 miles in all, being $16\frac{1}{2}$ to Banff, with a branch of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Portsoy. The station at Knock, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Grange, takes its name from a prominent hill 1409 feet high. The other stations are Glenbarry $4\frac{3}{8}$, Cornhill 8, Tillynaught $10\frac{1}{4}$, and Lady's Bridge $13\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the junction, and Banff $16\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Grange and 65 miles by rail from Aberdeen. From Tillynaught the line to Portsoy branches off, reaching that seaport, which occupies a picturesque situation at the bottom of a fine bay. It is $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Tillynaught, 13 from Grange Junction, and $61\frac{3}{8}$ from Aberdeen. This line presents in itself nothing worthy of notice, but the district surrounding its two termini is not less attractive in fine ruins and historical associations than others already named.

While the through route to Inverness is at Keith carried on by the Highland railway, there extends from the latter town, starting in a south-westerly direction, railways traversing on one hand the district of Strathspey, and in another an important portion of Morayshire. The section to Duftown, sanctioned in 1857 and opened in 1862, passes Earlsmill $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, Auchendachy $3\frac{1}{2}$, and Drummuir $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Keith. A mile beyond the latter station the railway skirts the Loch of Park, a narrow water about a mile long, with abrupt banks, on a narrow ledge of which the line is carried. Here the summit level of this section of the line is reached. The Fiddich is crossed by a handsome bridge of two 60-feet spans leading to Duftown station, 1 mile from the village, $10\frac{3}{8}$ miles from Keith, and 64 by rail from Aberdeen. Leaving Duftown, the Strathspey makes a rapid descent of 300 feet within 4 miles. A freestone bridge of three spans crosses the gorge of the Fiddich, and the descent is made in a series of short sharp curves, many of them supplied with guard-rails, and a series of cuttings and embankments with a deep cutting through the Corbie's Crag mark a very costly and laborious bit of railway engineering. At Craigellachie the Morayshire railway branches off, and here is seen the famous iron bridge over the Spey designed in 1815 by Telford. A short distance from the station a tunnel through Taminurie is found, itself high above the river, but topped by the post road at a higher elevation, the road at both ends of the tunnel looking down a sheer precipice to the railway. Aberlour is $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Craigellachie, and Carron station is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles further, the line here traversing the narrowing valley of the Spey, the scene of the 'Moray Floods' of 1829. Knockando Burn is crossed by a viaduct of three large spans, 50 feet in height, carrying road and railway; and its foundation was a work of great difficulty. An extensive cutting is traversed, and Black's Boat station is then reached, $4\frac{3}{8}$ miles from Carron. Before reaching Ballindalloch the Spey is crossed by a lattice girder bridge with one span of 198 feet and two lesser spans. Advie station, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Ballindalloch and Cromdale, is $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles further, bringing us to the 'crooked plain' on which a struggle took place in 1690 between a body of Scots troops favourable to James VII. and King William's forces, that has been rendered famous in ballads of the time. Between Cromdale and Grantown is situated Castle Grant, belonging to the Earl of Seafield, a magnificent pile, from the tower of which a splendid range of picturesque country is visible. The station of Grantown on this line is $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile S by E of the village, which lies in a triangle formed by the two railways, the station on the Highland line being $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the SSW. Grantown station is in Inverness-shire, the railway here traversing a projecting angle of that county; and so too is Nethy Bridge, which is $96\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Aberdeen, and which was originally the terminus of the railway. It was afterwards carried $4\frac{3}{8}$ miles further to Boat of Garten, ruining for some part of the distance parallel with the Highland railway, with which it here forms a junction. Here is attained the maximum distance from Aberdeen on the

system, Boat of Garten being distant from the headquarters of the line 101 miles. Turning back to Craigellachie station, the Morayshire railway there branches off, crossing the Spey by a viaduct of four spans—three of 57 and one of 200 feet—on stone piers supported on concrete foundations, carried far down below the river's bed, with lattice girders of 17½ feet depth over the main span. Dandaleith station is ¾ mile from the viaduct, and at Rothes (3 miles) the line leaves the Spey and follows the Glen of Rothes, by some thought to have been originally the course of the larger river. Near Rothes there is a branch of the railway to Orton, now disused, and affording a junction with the Highland railway at Boat of Bridge. The romantic valley of the Rothes is traversed for a considerable distance before another station is reached, this being Longmorn, 9¾ miles from Craigellachie, and 3 miles further the cathedral town of Elgin is reached. The town, however, has its principal railway connection E and W by means of the Highland railway. Proceeding northwards, the Morayshire line passes the Castle of Spynie, a picturesque ruin, on the borders of the loch of Spynie, formerly an arm of the sea, and now almost entirely reclaimed and converted into fertile farms. At an expenditure of about £20,000, land to the extent of 762 acres has been brought from the sea to cultivation. The railway terminates at Lossiemouth, on the coast, 5½ miles from Elgin, 18½ from the junction at Craigellachie, and 86½ from Aberdeen.

The Great North of Scotland railway is seen from the above description to consist of an intricate series of forks and branches, almost wholly local in character, but serving very fully the district over which the line extends. Excepting the struggle in 1882 with the Highland company for the right of supplying new railways in the coast district between Portsoy and Lossiemouth, and the competition naturally existing between the two companies for the traffic from the Elgin and Keith districts to the S and through portions of Morayshire, the Great North of Scotland possesses a monopoly of the railway traffic over an extensive and important territory. Many important fishing towns are touched on the north-eastern point of Central Scotland, and the favourite tourist district of Deeside is only accessible over this system of railway. Over the whole extent of the railway there are to be met many picturesque spots, with castles, churches, and fortalices innumerable, each famous in song or legend or historical reminiscence, and presenting an infinite attraction to the artist and the antiquary. The trains on the railway are leisurely, and the traveller must not grumble at delays that in a busier district, yielding better traffic results, would not be tolerable. See *The Great North of Scotland Railway*, by W. Ferguson of Kinnmundy (1881).

Greenan, a ruined fortalice on the coast of Maybole parish, Ayrshire, 3 miles SSW of Ayr. Standing on low ground, overlooked by Brown Carrich Hill, it figures conspicuously in a considerable extent of coast landscape, and presents a weird appearance.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Greenan, a loch at the mutual border of Rothesay and North Bute parishes, Isle of Bute, 1½ mile WSW of Rothesay town. It measures 4¾ furlongs by 1, and contains shy trout, running 3 to the lb., and roach.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Greenbank, an estate, with a mansion, in Mearns parish, Renfrewshire, 1¾ mile W of Busby. Its owner, James Dunlop Hamilton, Esq. (b. 1812), holds 70 acres in the shire, valued at £143 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Greenbrae, a village in Dumfries parish, Dumfriesshire, contiguous to Stoop village, 1 mile ENE of Dumfries town. Pop., together with Stoop, (1871) 312, (1881) 568.

Greenburn. See CROFTHEAD and FAULDHOUSE.

Greenburn, a place in Newhills parish, SW Aberdeenshire, 1½ mile NW of Auchmill. Fairs are held here on the second Tuesday of May and June, the last Thursday of July, and the last Wednesday of September, all four old style.

Greencraig. See CREICH, Fife.

Greenend, a village in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, 1½ mile ESE of Coatbridge.

Greenend, a hamlet in Liberton parish, Edinburghshire, ½ mile E by N of Liberton village. It has a post office under Edinburgh.

Greenfield. See HAMILTON.

Greenford, a village in Monikie parish, SE Forfarshire, 8 miles ENE of Dundee.

Greengairs, a collier village in New Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, 4 miles NNE of Airdrie. At it are an Established chapel of ease (1876; 400 sittings), 'Norse Gothic' in style, a Free church (1874), and a public school; whilst in the neighbourhood are Glentore oilworks. Pop. (1871) 450, (1881) 798.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Greenhall, a mansion in Blantyre parish, Lanarkshire, on the right bank of the Rotten Calder, 5 furlongs W by S of High Blantyre station. Its owner, John Wardrop Moore, Esq., holds 332 acres in the shire, valued at £786 per annum. Ancient stone coffins have been found on the estate.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Greenhead. See GLASGOW.

Greenhead, a village in Caerlaverock parish, Dumfriesshire, near the old castle, 8½ miles SSE of Dumfries.

Greenhead, a village in Auchterderran parish, Fife, 4½ miles NW by N of Kirkcaldy.

Greenhill, a village in Lochmaben parish, Dumfriesshire, 3½ miles SW by W of Lockerbie.

Greenhill, a villa of the Duke of Roxburgh in Honnam parish, E Roxburghshire, 1½ mile SSE of Honnam church. It stands between two confluent burns, Capehope and Heatherhope, at an elevation of 580 feet above sea-level, with Green Hill (1244) behind it; and is a neat pleasant-looking house, amid prettily-wooded grounds.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 18, 1863.

Greenhill, a station on the western verge of Falkirk parish, Stirlingshire, at the western junction of the Edinburgh and Glasgow section of the North British railway with the Scottish Central section of the Caledonian, 15½ miles NE by E of Glasgow.

Greenholm. See NEWMILNS.

Greenholm, an island of Tingwall parish, Shetland, 1 mile E of the nearest part of Mainland, and 6 miles NNE of Lerwick. It measures 3 miles in circumference.

Greenholm, Little and Meikle, two islets of Stronsay and Eday parish, Orkney, 1¼ mile SW of the southern extremity of Eday.

Green Island. See GLASS-ELLAN.

Greenknowe, a ruined tower in Gordon parish, SW Berwickshire, ¾ mile NW of Gordon station. It was the residence of the famous Covenanter, Walter Pringle of Greenknowe, whose Memoirs were published at Edinburgh in 1723.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Greenknowe, a *quoad sacra* parish in Annan parish, Dumfriesshire, comprising part of the burgh. Constituted in 1873, it is in the presbytery of Annan and synod of Dumfries; the minister's stipend is £120. Its church was built as a chapel of ease in 1842 at a cost of £1500; and there is also a public school.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 6, 1863.

Greenknowes, a former crannoge or artificial, oval mound in the midst of a bog in Culter parish, Lanarkshire, to the NW of Cow Castle. A promiscuous heap of stones, strengthened by a great number of vertical oaken piles, it communicated by a stone causeway with the firm ground at the side of the morass.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Greenland, a village in Walls parish, Shetland, 25 miles WNW of Lerwick.

Greenland, a hamlet in Dunnet parish, Caithness, 3 miles E by S of Castletown. It has a post office under Wick, and a public school.

Greenlaw, an estate, with a mansion, in Crossmichael parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 1½ mile NNW of Castle-Douglas.

Greenlaw. See GLENCORSE.

Greenlaw, a small town and a parish in Berwickshire.

The town, standing, 500 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of Blackadder Water, has a station on the Berwickshire loop-line of the North British, $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of St Boswells, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Duns. A burgh of barony, it was the county town from 1696 till 1853, but now divides that dignity with Duns. The original town stood $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the SSE on the 'green,' round, isolated 'law,' or hill, that gave it name; the present town was founded towards the close of the 17th century, and, for a short time, promised to become a central seat of trade for the county, but never, in point of either size or commerce, has risen to be more than a village. Its market cross, supposed to have been erected in 1696 by the celebrated Sir Patrick Hume of Polwarth (afterwards Earl of Marchmont), was taken down in 1829 to make room for the County Hall, but in 1881 was discovered in the basement part of the church tower, and was again set up on the W side of the town. Shaft and Corinthian capital were entire; but the surmounting lion-rampant, the Marchmont crest, was gone. Greenlaw comprises a spacious square, with three or four short radiating streets, and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Royal Bank, two insurance agencies, two inns, a library, and two yearly fairs—for horses on 22 May, for hiring on the last Thursday of October. On the S side of the square stand the old county court and jail—the latter, a narrow gloomy structure. The new jail, to the W, was built in 1824, and, containing 22 cells, has served since August 1880 for prisoners whose period does not exceed a fortnight. The new court-house, erected in 1834, is a handsome edifice in the Grecian style, with a hall 60 feet long, 40 wide, and 28 high; and is used for jury courts and county meetings. The parish church, a venerable building, containing 476 sittings, adjoins the old jail, of which the under part of its tower formerly was part, known as the Thieves' Hole. A Free and a U.P. church have 450 sittings apiece. Sheriff small-debt courts are held on the last Thursdays of January, February, May, June, and November, on the Thursday before the last Friday of July, and on the last Friday of September. Pop. (1831) 895, (1861) 800, (1871) 823, (1881) 744.

The parish is bounded N by Longformacus, NE by Polwarth, E by Fogo, SE by Eccles, SW by Hume, and W by Gordon and Westruther. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is 8 miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 12,200 acres, of which 51 are water. BLACKADDER Water, formed by two head-streams in the NW of the parish, winds $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward along the Westruther and Gordon border, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-eastward through the interior to the town, thence bending $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-north-eastward to the boundary with Fogo, which it traces for 7 furlongs north-north-eastward. Faugrist Burn, coming in from Longformacus, drains most of the northern district to the Blackadder; and Lambden Burn, a little tributary of Leet Water, flows $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-eastward along the boundary with Eccles. The surface declines along Lambden Burn to 260, along the Blackadder to 290, feet above sea-level. Between these streams it rises to 563 feet near Elwarthlaw, 633 at Old Greenlaw, and 680 at Foulshotlaw; beyond the Blackadder, to 677 feet near Whiteside, 786 near Hallyburton, 780 near Hule Moss, 813 at Hurd Law, and 1191 at DREINGTON Little Law, a summit of the Lammermuirs on the northern border. A moorish tract occupies most of the northern district, and an irregular gravelly ridge, called the Kaimes, 50 feet broad at the base, and from 30 to 40 feet high, extends fully 2 miles in semicircular form across the moor, whilst on the S side of the Kaimes lies Dogden Moss, 500 acres in extent, and in some parts 10 feet deep. The southern district, comprising rather more than one-half of the entire area, presents, for the most part, a level appearance, but is diversified with several isolated, rounded hillocks of the kind called Laws. Saudstone has been quarried at Greenside; and peats, nearly as good for fuel as coal, are cut and dried upon Dogden Moss. The soil of the

southern district is deep and fertile; that of the northern is mostly moorish and barren. In the NW are several cairns or barrows; remains of an ancient camp, called BLACKCASTLE, are at the confluence of Blackadder Water and Faugrist Burn; and a number of gold and silver coins of Edward III. were found in 1832 in the line of a trench running southward from this camp. Two religious houses, subordinate to Kelso Abbey, were formerly in the parish, but have entirely disappeared, as also has a castle near Old Greenlaw, which, in the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries, was a seat of the Earls of Dunbar, ancestors of the noble family of Home. Mansions are Lambden, Old Greenlaw, and Rowchester; and one proprietor holds an annual value of less, as three of more, than £500, much the largest being Sir Hugh Hume-Campbell, Bart., of Marchmont House, who is also superior of the burgh. Greenlaw is in the presbytery of Duns and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £346. Its public school, with accommodation for 270 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 179, and a grant of £149, 1s. Valuation (1865) £10,253, (1882) £12,022, 10s. 5d. Pop. (1801) 1270, (1831) 1442, (1861) 1370, (1871) 1381, (1881) 1245. —*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Greenloaning. See ARDOCH.

Greenmill, a village in CAERLAVEROCK parish, Dumfriesshire, containing the parish church.

Greenock, a parish of NW Renfrewshire, bounded N by the Firth of Clyde, E by Port Glasgow, S by Kilmaccolm, and W by Innerkip. Extending $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles along the Firth, and from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles inland, it has an area of $6247\frac{1}{4}$ acres, of which 166 are foreshore and $60\frac{1}{4}$ water. The last is made up by two or three rivulets running direct to the Firth, by Whinhill Reservoir, and by the upper part of Gryfe Reservoir (2 miles \times $\frac{1}{4}$ mile). Loch Thom ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile), also belonging to the Greenock Waterworks, falls just within Innerkip parish. The shore is fringed by a strip of level ground, 5 to 7 furlongs in breadth, that marks the old sea-margin of the Firth. The soil of this level portion is light, mixed with sand and gravel; but has been rendered very fertile, owing to the great encouragement given to cultivation, from the constant demand for country produce by the numerous population. Beyond, the surface is hilly, attaining 400 feet at Caddle Hill, 813 at Whitelees Moor, 727 near Gryfe Reservoir, and 1175 in the extreme S. The lower slopes are diversified with patches of loam, clay, and till. Farther up, and towards the summits of the hills, the soil for the most part is thin and in places mossy, the bare rocks appearing here and there. The land in this quarter is little adapted for anything but pasturage for black cattle and sheep. On the other side of the heights, except a few cultivated spots on the southern border of the parish, chiefly on the banks of the infant Gryfe, heath and coarse grass prevail. The views from the Greenock hills are varied, extensive, and grand, combining water, shipping, the scenery on either shore of the Clyde, and the lofty Highland mountains. The declivities of the hills overlooking the town and the river are adorned with villas, and diversified with thriving plantations, so that they present a very pleasing appearance. The part of the hills directly behind the town, too, is cloven to a low level by a fine narrow valley, through which run the road and the railway to Wemyss Bay. The contour of the declivities both towards this valley and towards the Clyde is rolling and diversified; and the general summit-line, in consequence of being at such short distance from the shore, looks, from most points of view, to be much higher than it really is. Hence the landscape of the parish, particularly around the town, is decidedly picturesque. The rocks are chiefly the Old Red sandstone, with its conglomerate, near the shore, and various kinds of trap, principally basalt and greenstone, throughout the hills. The sandstone and the trap are quarried for building purposes.

The Clyde opposite the parish of Greenock varies in width from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 miles. In the middle of the Firth there is a sandbank called the Pillar Bank, which, com-

mencing almost immediately above Dumbarton Castle, or $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Greenock, and running longitudinally, terminates at a point nearly opposite the western extremity of the tow, well known to merchants and others by the name of the 'Tail of the Bank.' During spring tides, part of the bank opposite to the harbour is visible at low water; and the depth of the channel on each side of this bank is such as to admit vessels of the largest class. Between Port Glasgow and Garvel Point, a remarkable promontory at the E end of the burgh, the high part of the bank is separated from the upper portion (part of which opposite to Port Glasgow is also dry at low water) by a narrow channel significantly called the 'Through-let,' through which the tide, passing from the lower part of the Firth in a north-easterly direction, and obstructed in its progress by Ardmore, a promontory on the Dumbartonshire side, rushes with such impetuosity as to produce high water at Port Glasgow a few minutes earlier than at Greenock. The sub-marine island which is thus formed, and which is commonly called the Greenock Bank, to distinguish it from the high part of the bank opposite to Port Glasgow, was granted by government to the corporation of the town of Greenock, for an annual payment of 'one penny Scots money, if asked only.' The charter by the Barons of Exchequer is dated 5 July 1816, and contains the following words expressive of the object which the corporation had in view in applying for the grant:— 'Pro proposito edificandi murum, vel acquirendi ad ripam antedictam ex australi latere ejusdem quantum ad septentrionem eadem possit acquiri,'—'for the purpose of building a wall or of gaining to the foresaid bank from its S side as much as can be gained to the N.' The southern channel is the only one for vessels passing to and from the different ports on the river, the greatest depth of water in the 'Through-let' being quite insufficient in its present state to admit of vessels of any considerable burden passing that way. The width of the channel, opposite to the harbour of Greenock, does not much exceed 300 yards. Ascending, it rapidly diminishes in width,—a circumstance which, but for the application of steam to the towing of ships, must have presented for ever an insuperable obstacle to the progress of the trade of Glasgow.

Prior to the Reformation Greenock was comprehended in the parish of Innerkip, and being at a great distance from the parish church, the inhabitants had the benefit of three chapels within their own bounds. One of them, and probably the principal, was dedicated to St Laurence, from whom the adjacent expanse derived its name of the Bay of St Laurence. It stood on the site of the house at the W corner of Virginia Street in Greenock, belonging to the heirs of Mr Roger Stewart. In digging the foundations of that house, a number of human bones were found, which proves that a burying-ground must have been attached to the chapel. On the lands still called Chapelton there stood another chapel, to which also there must have been a cemetery attached; for when these grounds were formed into a kitchen-garden, many gravestones were found under the surface. A little below Killblain, there was placed a third religious house, the stones of which the tenant of the ground was permitted to remove for the purpose of enclosing his garden. From the name it is apparent that this was a cell or chapel dedicated to St Blane. After the Reformation, when the chapels were dissolved, the inhabitants of Greenock had to walk to the parish church of Innerkip, which was 6 miles distant, to join in the celebration of public worship. To remedy this inconvenience, John Shaw obtained a grant from the King in 1589, authorising him to build a church for the accommodation of the people on his lands of Greenock, Finnart, and Spangoek, who, it was represented, were 'all fishers, and of a reasonable number.' Power was also given to build a manse and form a churchyard. This grant was ratified by parliament in 1592. The arrangement resembled the erection of a chapel of ease in our own times. Shaw having, in 1592, built a church and a manse, and assigned a churchyard, an Act of Parliament was passed

in 1594, whereby his lands above mentioned, with their tithes and ecclesiastical duties, were disjoined from the parsonage and vicarage of Innerkip, and erected into a distinct parsonage and vicarage, which were assigned to the newly erected parish church of Greenock; and this was ordained to take effect for the year 1593, and in all time thereafter.

The parish of Greenock continued, as thus established, till 1636, when there was obtained from the lords commissioners for the plantation of churches a decree, whereby the baronies of Easter and Wester Greenock, and various other lands which had belonged to the parish of Innerkip, with a small portion of the parish of Houstoun, were erected into a parish to be called Greenock, and the church formerly erected at Greenock was ordained to be the parochial church, of which Shaw was the patron. The limits which were then assigned to the parish of Greenock have continued to the present time; though, for some purposes, it has been subdivided since 1754 and 1809 into the three parishes of Old or West Greenock, New or Middle Greenock, and East Greenock. Ecclesiastically, again, it is distributed among the following parishes:—Cartsbur, East, Ladyburn, Middle, North, South, Wellpark, West, and a small portion of Gourcock. Pop. of entire parish (1801) 17,458, (1821) 22,088, (1841) 36,936, (1861) 43,894, (1871) 59,794, (1881) 69,238, of whom 41,163 were in West parish, 6370 in Middle parish, and 21,705 in East parish, whilst 10,639 were in Cartsburn *quoad sacra* parish, 11,066 in East, 6370 in Middle, 4300 in North, 10,319 in South, 998 in Wellpark, 25,399 in West, and 147 in Gourcock.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

The presbytery of Greenock, in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr, comprises the parishes of Cumbræ, Erskine, Fairlie, Greenock (with its ecclesiastical subdivisions), Gourcock, Innerkip, Kilmalcolm, Langbank, Largs, Newark, Port Glasgow, and Skelmorlie. Pop. (1871) 83,189, (1881) 96,876, of whom 8568 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—The Free Church presbytery of Greenock embraces 21 churches, 11 being in Greenock, 3 in Port Glasgow, and 7 in Cumbræ, Erskine, Fairlie, Gourcock, Innerkip, Kilmalcolm, and Largs, which 21 churches together had 6270 members in 1882.—The U.P. presbytery also embraces 21 charges, viz., 6 in Greenock, 2 in Port Glasgow, 2 in Rothesay, and 11 at Campbelltown, Dunoon, Gourcock, Innellan, Inveraray, Kilcreggan, Kilm, Largs, Millport, Southend, and Wemyss Bay, with 5759 members in 1881.

Greenock, a parliamentary burgh, seaport, and seat of manufacture, the fifth town of Scotland in point of population. It is situated in the parish of the same name in Renfrewshire, in N latitude $55^{\circ} 57' 2''$, and W longitude $4^{\circ} 45' 30''$, by water being $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Glasgow, $7\frac{1}{4}$ W of Dumbarton, 4 S of Helensburgh, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ E of Dunoon, whilst by rail it is $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Glasgow, $15\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of Paisley, and 3 W by N of Port Glasgow. According to the popular view, Greenock received its name from a 'green oak' which once stood on the shore; but this derivation has no other foundation than the obvious pun, the oak being wholly apocryphal. Even when this etymology is disposed of, there is considerable doubt as to the origin of the name. One suggestion is the ancient British *græ-nag*, 'a gravelly or sandy place'; another, the Gaelic *grian-aig*, 'a sunny bay'; and a third, the Gaelic *grian-chnoc*, 'the knoll of the sun.' The two first derivations receive some countenance from circumstances, the soil of Greenock being gravelly, while the Highland portion of the present inhabitants pronounce the name like *Grian-aig*. The Gaelic etymology also receives acceptance in some quarters, because of supposed confirmation of it found in other places, such as Greenan in Ayrshire, and a farm of the same name in Perthshire, which are conjectured to have been seats of sun worship. Others, however, discern in it a case of *lucus a non lucendo*, inasmuch as 'in Greenock it always rains except when it is snowing.' The bay on which Greenock lies is comparatively narrow seaward, but long and expauled along the shore, and

thus the view up and down the Firth is open. For about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile inland the ground is flat and not much above high-water level, and this portion is occupied by docks, quays, business streets, and lines of villas for about 2 miles. Further inland, the ground begins to rise, in some parts more steeply than others, but in every case adding picturesqueness to the town as seen from the river. Terraces of villa residences are planted here and there, and generally the slopes are pleasantly variegated with garden-plots and other concomitants of the suburban districts of a large town. Charming as is the site of Greenock, the view commanded by the town is much more so. Associated in the public mind with all the customary smokiness and dirt of manufacturing centres, Greenock is nevertheless striking for the airiness and freshness of its surroundings. Looking across St Laurence's Bay (so called from an ancient religious house) the eye rests on the fringe of the magnificent scenery of the Western Highlands. 'But a few miles off, across the Firth of Clyde,' remark the Messrs Chambers, 'the untameable Highland territory stretches away into Alpine solitudes of the wildest character; so that it is possible to sit in a Greenock drawing-room amidst a scene of refinement not surpassed, and of industry unexampled in Scotland, with the cultivated lowlands at your back, and let the imagination follow the eye into a blue distance where things still exhibit nearly the same moral aspect as they did a thousand years ago. It is said that when Rob Roy haunted the opposite coasts of Dumhbartonshire, he found it very convenient to sail across and make a selection from the goods displayed in the Greenock fairs; on which occasion the ellwands and staves of civilisation would come into collision with the broadswords and dirks of savage warfare in such a style as might have served to show the extremely slight hold which the law had as yet taken of certain parts of our country.' Leaving out the more imaginative portions of this picture it still shows how Greenock stands on the threshold of the rather prosaic haunts of industry and the freer but less remunerative wilds of the Highlands. Pennant, who visited Greenock in the course of one of his tours, gives the following graphic account of the view from an eminence in the neighbourhood—'The magnificence of the prospect from the hill behind the towns of Greenock and Port Glasgow, and even from the quays of these towns, deserves notice. Immediately before you is the river Clyde, having all the appearance of a fresh-water lake (as the outlet to the sea is not visible), with numbers of large and small vessels sailing upon it. Next to this, the opposite coast of Dumbarton and Argyllshire, abounding in gentlemen's seats, meets the eye, and the prospect is terminated by the western range of the Grampian Mountains at unequal distances, and so ragged and craggy on the tops, that, by way of contrast, they are called here by the emphatical name of the Duke of Argyll's Bowling Green. Along the skirts of the hills there are many eligible situations for those who have a relish for the heauty and magnificence of nature. Below them, the towns of Greenock and Port Glasgow, with their convenient and crowded harbours. On the opposite side of the Firth are in view the parishes of West Kilpatrick, Dumhartou with its rock and castle, Cardross, Row, and the peninsular parish of Roseneath, on the SE of which is a castle of the Duke of Argyll with flourishing plantations. In ascending the Greenock hills, the prospect is still varied and extending. From Corlie, the highest ground in the parish, may be seen in a clear day, besides that of Renfrew, part of the counties of Bute, Arran, and Argyll, with the western part of the Grampian Mountains, of Perth, Stirling, Lanark, and Ayr.' The view, too, from the top of Lyle Road overlooking Gourouck Bay (opened 1 May 1880) embraces parts of the shires of Ayr, Argyll, Bute, Dumbarton, Lanark, Perth, and Stirling.

Of the origin of Greenock nothing definite is known, though it might be safe to conjecture that the village grew up round the religious establishment which gave its name to the bay. There were three chapels in the neighbourhood, that of St Laurence, which stood at the

W corner of Virginia Street, and of which traces were extant till 1760; a second at Chapelton at the extremity of the eastern boundary of the East parish; and a third, dedicated to St Blane, a little below Kilblain. The castle of Easter Greenock stood about 1 mile E of the present town; and that of Wester Greenock on the site of the Mansion-House on an eminence above the Assembly Rooms. This was the residence of the family of Shaw of Greenock, with whom the fortunes of the town were for a long time bound up. John Shaw of Greenock received permission from James VI. in 1589 to erect a church in Greenock, and the records of the Scottish Parliaments show that it was built in 1592. The parish was disjoined from Innerkip and erected into a separate charge in 1594, and was legally constituted a parish in 1636. (See GREENOCK parish.) The same John Shaw obtained a charter from Charles I. in 1635 (the king acting for his son Baron Renfrew, a title still held by the Prince of Wales), conferring upon Greenock the rights and privileges of a burgh of barony, including permission to hold a weekly market on Friday and two fairs annually. This charter was confirmed by the Scottish Parliament in 1641. A baron bailie was appointed, and regular courts were instituted immediately on the granting of the charter. The laird was not content with these endeavours, and further benefited the young burgh by building a dry stone pier for the accommodation of the passage boats for Ireland and of the fishermen. The next notice of the town is in a report by Thomas Tucker, a customs official, deputed in 1656 by Cromwell's government to examine into the revenues of the Clyde ports. He speaks of Greenock, whose inhabitants are 'all seamen or fishermen trading for Ireland or the Isles in open boats, at which place there is a mole or pier where vessels might ride or shelter in stress of weather.' In 1670 a French traveller, M. Jorevein de Rocheford, visited 'Krinock,' which he says is 'the town where the Scots post and packet boat starts for Ireland. Its port is good, sheltered by the mountains which surround it, and by a great mole by the sides of which are ranged the harks and other vessels for the conveniency of loading and unloading more easily.' The charter of Greenock expressly denied permission to engage in foreign trade, which was the exclusive privilege of royal burghs. So jealous were the latter of this right that John Spreule, representative of Renfrew in Parliament, made a stipulation before its confirmation, that 'the charter to Greenock was to be in no ways prejudicial to our antient privileges contained in our inffement as accords of law.' Shaw of Greenock endeavoured to remove this restriction, and in spite of the opposition of the royal burghs, he was successful in 1670, owing chiefly, it is said, to the services rendered by his son to the King at the battle of Worcester. This second charter, granting the privilege of buying and selling wine, wax, salt, brandy, pitch, tar, and other goods and merchandise, was not confirmed by Parliament till 1681, but the knight acted on it before this, and in consequence a Greenock ship with foreign produce on board was seized by agents of the royal burghs and conveyed to Newark, the place now called Port Glasgow. Roused at this, about a hundred inhabitants of Greenock, under the command of Sir John Shaw, Laird of Greuock, and Mr Bannatyne of Kelly, rowed to Newark to recapture their vessel. A number of armed men were on board, and after a tough struggle, in which several of both parties were wounded, the Greenock men had to retire discomfited. A complaint concerning the whole matter was made to the Lords of Secret Council by the royal burghs of Glasgow, Dumbarton, and Renfrew, and, though the charter of 1670 saved Greenock from any penalties, the town was forced to pay an 'unfree trade cess' to the royal burghs for permission to retain the foreign trade. A commissioner was appointed to fix the sum of this cess, and eight shillings Scots was named, the amount to increase with the number and size of the vessels engaged in the trade. This assessment in 1879 was about £75; it is now abolished. The evidence taken by the commissioner gives an

idea of the shipping owned in Greenock at that period. The baron bailie explained that only one vessel, the *John*, was wholly owned in Greenock, the *Neptune* belonged partly to Greenock and partly to its suburb Carlsruhe, and two others, the *George* and the *Hendrie*, were owned in Glasgow and Greenock. Fishing boats were excluded from the commissioner's calculations. In 1670, the year of the disputed charter, a company for curing herrings was started, and among the shareholders was Charles II., from which circumstance the corporation adopted the title of 'Royal.' This company selected Greenock as one of its principal stations. Cellars and stores were built, and the company thrived for a time, its charter putting certain restrictions upon all other fish-curers, and thus giving it a practical monopoly. The injury done to others was found to outweigh the benefits of the society, and it was dissolved in 1690. To give an idea of the extent of the herring fishing industry at Greenock about this time, it may be noted that in 1674 as many as 20,400 barrels were exported to La Rochelle alone, besides quantities to other parts of France, to Dantzic, and to Swedish and Baltic ports. The number of herring fishing boats, or 'busses' as they were called, belonging to Greenock and neighbouring Clyde towns was over 300, about one-half belonging to Greenock, and the value and extent of the fishery was indicated by the motto then adopted by Greenock, 'Let herrings swim that trade maintain.' Fifty-seven other kinds of fish were caught in the surrounding waters, but none of them approached the herring in importance. Cargoes of grain and timber began to come into Greenock about this period and thus helped to lift the place into importance, for stores and offices became requisite, and the town thus increased in size and wealth. An interesting incident in the history of the port was the first voyage made across the Atlantic by a Greenock ship. This was the *George*, which sailed in 1636 with a cargo and twenty-two non-conforming prisoners sentenced to transportation for life to Carolina for disaffection to the Government and for attending conventicles. In 1696 one of the ships of the Darien expedition was fitted out at Carlsruhe, the eastern suburb of Greenock, which had been erected into a burgh of barony in 1636. Carlsruhe, which was famed for red herring curing, is called 'the Bay of St Lawrence on the Clyde,' in the account of the unhappy expedition. The closing years of the 17th century were notable as far as Greenock was concerned for the repeated efforts made by Sir John Shaw and his son to obtain parliamentary powers and assistance to extend the harbour accommodation of the port, and to levy dues to cover this expense. Three times these endeavours were defeated by the combined resistance of the royal burghs on the Clyde, assisted by other burghs all over Scotland. Sir John Shaw died in 1702, and his son, weary of the constant contest in Parliament, proposed to the feuars of Greenock to erect a harbour at their own expense. He suggested that quays should be built out into the bay enclosing a space of over 8 acres. The funds, he thought, should be provided by a tax on all malt ground at the mill of Greenock, by an annual sum of £15 to be raised by the feuars, and by the anchorage dues of all foreign vessels in the bay, Sir John reserving to himself the dues of all ships belonging to the town. He was to advance the money required as the work went on. A contract to this effect was drawn up and signed in 1703, and, after some money had accumulated, the work was begun in 1707, gardeners and masons being brought from Edinburgh, the former being at that period universally employed in Scotland for excavating. In 1710 the harbour and quays were finished amid general rejoicing, the whole having cost £5555, 11s. 1d. The breasts connecting the quays were not built till 1764, the harbours having been transferred to the town council by the charter of 1751. In 1710 Crawford describes Greenock as 'the chief town upon the coast, well built, consisting chiefly of one principal street, about a quarter of a mile in length.' About this time the houses were covered with thatch; in 1716 there were only 6 slated houses in the place. The har-

bour is alluded to by a writer in 1711 as 'a most commodious, safe, and good harbour, having 18 feet depth at spring tide.' The bonds given to Sir John Shaw in return for the money advanced by him are still extant, and show that the first sum handed over by the laird was 1000 merks on 25 May 1705; the second, on 28 Feb. 1707, £750, 12s. Scots; the third, on 20 April 1710, 2000 merks; and the fourth, £2439, 12s. 3d. Scots, advanced on 25 Sept. 1710. The immediate increase of revenue consequent on the extension of the harbour accommodation made it possible to pay these off very soon, the first bond being redeemed on 22 Nov. 1720, and the last on 5 Dec. 1730. In July 1708 Sir John Shaw, then member for Renfrewshire, applied to Parliament for the establishment of a branch of the custom house at Greenock. The petition was granted, and Greenock was made a creek of Port Glasgow, then the principal customs station on the Clyde. In due time this relationship was reversed, and Port Glasgow became officially subordinate to Greenock as it had then become in reality. The rapid increase of foreign trade now stirred up more formidable enemies to the rising port than the Scottish royal burghs had been. Merchants of London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Whitehaven found that they were being cut out of continental commerce, and they sought to prove that Greenock was favoured by collusion between the customs officials and the merchants of the town. A bill was introduced to take away the foreign trade privileges of Greenock, and it required the reports of two commissions, which wholly exonerated the town from the charges, backed by the strenuous exertions of the Scottish representatives in the British Parliament to avert the threatened calamity. The customs officials, who were Englishmen, were changed, a fresh body of officers from England being installed to collect the revenues of Greenock. In 1715, the year of the Earl of Mar's rising in favour of the Chevalier St George, Greenock espoused the Hanoverian cause, and ninety-two of its citizens volunteered to the Duke of Argyll's army. They were taken in boats to Glasgow and marched thence to Stirling, where they joined the Hanoverian forces. While Sir John Shaw was away fighting the Jacobites Rob Roy created a diversion at Greenock by capturing all the boats on the N shore of the Clyde, and 'lifting' cattle from the parishes of Cardross, Erskine, and Houston. He conveyed the cattle up the river Leven at Dumbarton to Loch Lomond, landing them at Rowardennan, thence driving them into his retreats in the Braes of Balquhider. A hundred Greenock men, assisted by arms and men from a 74-gun ship in the roads pursued the caterans, but only succeeded in regaining the stolen boats. The episode of the Rising of 'The Fifteen' cost the burgh of Greenock £1529, 6s. 4d. besides much anxiety. In 1728, the first year the returns were published, the customs revenue of Greenock amounted to £15,231, 4s. 4d.; and at that time 900 large boats were engaged in the herring fishery, these figures amply showing the prosperity of the place.

Till 1741 the burghal affairs of Greenock were superintended by the laird, the feudal superior, or by a baron-bailie appointed by him. By a charter dated 30 Jan. in that year, and by another dated in 1751, Sir John Shaw gave power to the feuars and sub-feuars to meet yearly for the purpose of choosing 9 feuars residing in Greenock, to be managers of the burgh funds, of whom 2 to be bailies, 1 treasurer, and 6 councillors. The charter of 1751 gave power to hold weekly courts, to imprison and punish delinquents, to choose officers of court, to make laws for maintaining order, and to admit merchants and tradesmen as burgesses on payment of 30 merks Scots—£1, 13s. 4d. sterling. The qualification of councillor was being a feuar and resident within the town. The election lay with the feuars, resident and non-resident; the mode of election of the magistrates and council being by signed lists, personally delivered by the voter, stating the names of the councillors he wished to be removed, and the persons whom he wished substituted in their room. In the interval between these two charters, the second Jacobite insurrection

occurred, and the part taken by Greenock in 1715 naturally draws attention to its action in 1745. This time the citizens were more passive in their adherence to the *de facto* government, and Sir John Shaw, now old and infirm, but always active, raised and drilled a body of volunteers for the defence of the neighbourhood. In these days it may be difficult to understand the deep feeling which moved Greenock on the death of Sir John Shaw, so long the feudal superior, patron, advocate, and leading spirit of the town, which sad event took place on 5 April 1752. In 1825 a portrait of this public-spirited benefactor was subscribed for and placed in the Public Reading Room of Greenock.

After this date the history of Greenock is best told in an account of the numerous harbour extensions rendered necessary by the constantly increasing prosperity and importance of the port. But, before taking up this, some notice must be taken of the burgh of Cartsdyke, which has been already alluded to. In 1636, the date of the first Greenock charter, Cartsdyke (so called from the dyke or quay there, and said to be contracted from Crawfordsdyke) was an important place, so jealous of its neighbour burgh, that, when Greenock received a charter, it too got itself erected into a burgh of barony, with the privilege of a weekly fair. The poll-tax roll of 1696 bears evidence of the prosperity of the herring trade of Cartsdyke, and a writer describes the burgh, in 1710, as possessing a very convenient harbour for vessels, and the town as chiefly feued by merchants, seamen, or loading men. In 1752 a white-fishing station was established at Cappielow, near Garvel Point, and about the same time some Dutch whalers settled at Cartsdyke, four vessels being despatched to the Greenland seas in one year. The success of this venture was not great enough to justify its continuation, and, in 1788, the industry was abandoned altogether. In earlier days the two burghs were separated, not only by jealousy, but by two considerable streams, Dailing or Delling Burn, and Crawford's or Carts Burn. A road between the two townships was maintained at their joint expense, but the extension of both, and the course of time, obliterated the distinction between them, and the fusion was completed in 1840 by an Act of Parliament, which united them in one burgh. While Greenock has practically swallowed up Cartsdyke, the latter possesses all the greater and later harbour works, as will be seen further on.

The year 1760 deserves to be noted as the date of the launch of the first square-rigged vessel built in Greenock. This was the brig *Greenock* built by Peter Love. In 1782 the merchants of Greenock became aware of the necessity for a graving-dock, and consultations between the merchants and the town council resulted in the formation of a company with funds to the amount of £3500, of which £580 was subscribed by the town. The dock was completed in 1786, and cost about £4000. It is 220 feet long at the floor-level, 33 feet 11 inches wide at the entrance, and 9 feet 9 inches deep on the sill at high water. The next move in the direction of increasing the accommodation for vessels was the erection of what is now known as the Old Steamboat Quay. A resolution to add a new eastern arm to the E quay was come to in 1788, and the work was carried out at an expense of £3840, which covered the cost of the eastward extension, and the re-construction of the westward arm of the E quay. When these were completed it was found that a rock called the Leo hindered the access of vessels to the quay, and, in consequence, a new contract for a work to cover this was entered into in 1791. Further improvements on the Steamboat Quay were made between 1809 and 1818, when new breasts were built round all the harbours, and the quays were advanced a few feet riverwards. The quays of the Steamboat Quay, or Customhouse Quay, as it is sometimes styled, is 1000 feet. A considerable time now elapsed before another actual extension of the harbour was undertaken, and the 29th of May 1805 was signalled by the ceremony of laying, with masonic honours the foundation-stone of the East India Harbour, extending from the

Steamboat Quay on the W to the Dailing Burn on the E. It was designed by John Rennie, who estimated the cost at £43,836 exclusive of the site. Its area was 9 statute acres, and it was built, as its name indicates, for the accommodation of the East India trade. Its extent has been diminished by the broadening of the quays, and by the construction of the New Dry Dock close by. It is now only $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres in area, and the quay frontage is 3380 feet. The next increase of harbour accommodation was brought about by the building of the New Dry Dock begun in 1818. The plan was a modification of another design prepared, in 1805, by Mr Rennie, but rejected by the harbour trustees on account of the estimated expense (£36,000). This dock is situated at the SW corner of the East India Harbour, and cost £20,000. The work was executed by an Edinburgh contractor, who had built the Custom House. The dock is 356 feet long on the floor-level, 38 feet wide at the entrance, and at high water has a depth on the sill of 11 feet 10 inches. The want of still greater accommodation for vessels began to be felt in course of time, and, in 1846, the Victoria Harbour, designed by Mr Joseph Locke, M.P., and constructed by Messrs Stephenson, McKenzie, and Brassey, was begun. It cost £120,000, and was finished in 1850. The area is $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres, the depth at low water 14 feet, and at high water 24 feet, and the quayside extends to 2350 feet. The soil excavated for this harbour was carted down to where the Albert Harbour now stands, and when the latter was constructed the earth was taken still further down the river, where, with a substantial retaining-wall in front, it forms a handsome esplanade, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile in length and 100 feet broad. Before the commencement of this harbour there was a dispute as to whether it should be made down the river or in the direction of Cartsdyke, and the latter opinion prevailed. The letting-in of the water into the Victoria Harbour, 17 Oct. 1850, was the occasion of a great municipal, masonic, and trades demonstration, the foundation of Sir Gabriel Wood's Asylum being laid on the same day. The next harbour was built further seaward than any other, and occupies the site of the Albert Quay and of Fort Jervis, erected to protect the Clyde during the Napoleonic wars. The foundation-stone of the Albert Harbour was laid with great ceremony on 7 Aug. 1862. In its construction some engineering novelties were introduced with successful results. Exclusive of sheds it cost £200,000, and, with the ground, sheds, and other appliances, the expense was over £250,000. Its extent is $10\frac{1}{2}$ acres, the quay accommodation 4230 feet, the depth at low water 14 feet, and at high tide 24 feet. The establishment of a railway terminus close by, by the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Company, gave additional importance to this large harbour. In 1882 the harbour trustees resolved to improve and dredge the harbour, to widen its NW arm, and to erect new sheds on the latter at an estimated cost of £15,230. Greenock's next addition to its spreading quay system was the Princes Pier, running W from the Albert Harbour, principally used as a stopping place for railway and river steamers. It has cost nearly £100,000, and the frontage is 2206 feet, of which the sea frontage, available for deep-sea steamers, constitutes 1250 feet, the remainder being in the form of an enclosed boat harbour. The depth at low water is fully 16 feet. We have to turn again to Cartsdyke to find a series of stupendous undertakings rendered necessary by the continued increase of the commerce of Greenock, and certain to still further stimulate that prosperity. First in order of time is the Garvel graving dock, built on the Garvel estate, acquired by the harbour trustees in 1868 for £80,000. The foundation-stone of the dock was laid on 6 July 1871. It is a magnificent specimen of marine engineering, and was designed by Mr W. R. Kinnipie, the trustees' engineer. Costing £80,000, it is built of Dalbeattie granite, and has a specially designed caisson at the entrance. It is 650 feet long, 60½ feet wide at the gate, and has 20 feet of water on the sill at ordinary spring tides. The James Watt Dock is also built on

the Garvel estate, and this work was begun by the cutting of the first sod on 1 Aug. 1879, the foundation-stone being laid on 6 Aug. 1881, on the same day as that of the new municipal buildings. The dock was designed by Mr Kinnipie, and built by Mr John Waddell, of Edinburgh, at a cost of £350,000. It is 2000 feet in length, 300 feet wide, with a depth of 32 feet at low water, and the breadth of the entrance at the coping level is 75 feet. In further extension of the harbour accommodation of Greenock, an Act was obtained in 1880, giving power to build a massive river-wall from Garvel Point to Inchgreen, an extensive work, in the prosecution of which the electric light was for the first time used in Scotland for any public purpose. This wall when completed will embrace two large tidal harbours, the Northern Harbour, of 7 acres, and the Great Harbour of 46 acres, both of which are intended to have a depth of 25 feet at low water. Those later works in all involve an expenditure of about £800,000. The total harbour accommodation of Greenock, when those works are completed, will amount to upwards of 105 acres, of which the later works will present an average depth of 25 feet at low water, while the James Watt Dock has a depth, as stated, of 32 feet at low water. It is fully anticipated that with such harbours, Greenock will secure much of the larger trade of the Clyde, the passage to Glasgow, especially in winter, being difficult and dangerous. At the *fête* in Aug. 1881, when those later works were inaugurated, a 'Celebration Ode' was written, of which the following verse aptly summarises all that has been done and projected to improve the port:—

Thus have we come by leaps and bounds
To hold the vantage nature gives,
'Spite the veiled darts of feigned friends,
Let it be known that Greenock lives.

The following table gives the aggregate tonnage of vessels registered as belonging to Greenock at different periods during the present century:—

Dec. 31.	Sailing.	Steam.	Total.
1825, . . .	29,054	..	29,054
1837, . . .	47,421	..	47,421
1853, . . .	71,886	2,012	73,898
1867, . . .	101,584	2,335	103,919
1874, . . .	149,014	3,537	152,551
1878, . . .	174,318	32,317	206,635
1881, . . .	168,644	50,572	219,216

The increase shown here is due more to the size than to the number of the vessels, this having been 241 in 1825, 386 in 1837, 418 in 1853, 384 in 1867, and 444 in 1881, viz., 358 sailing and 86 steam. The next table gives the tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared from and to foreign countries and coastwise:—

	ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
	British.	For'gn.	Total.	British.	For'gn.	Total.
1791	55,060	3,778	58,838	47,991	2,390	50,381
1829	123,513	2,572	126,085	88,367	2,130	90,497
1837	177,344	8,267	185,611	228,621	6,521	235,142
1852	170,584	2,138	172,717	73,378	2,666	76,044
1860	291,743	20,513	312,256	161,920	10,124	172,044
1867	387,260	34,752	422,012	214,306	21,561	235,867
1874	1,124,461	59,214	1,183,675	512,132	72,526	584,658
1880	1,399,464	68,130	1,467,594	710,176	65,912	776,088
1881	1,399,459	71,191	1,470,650	739,860	66,865	806,725

Of the total, 7597 vessels of 1,470,650 tons, that entered in 1881, 6181 of 1,167,278 tons were steamers, 1679 of 171,707 tons were in ballast, and 7023 of 1,163,441 tons were coasters; whilst the total, 5235 of 806,725 tons, of those that cleared, included 3813 steamers of 475,983 tons, 2500 ships in ballast of 359,153 tons, and 4869 coasters of 605,590 tons. The total value of foreign and colonial imports was £5,278,155 in 1875, £7,947,491 in 1877, £5,097,602 in 1879, £5,349,115 in

1881, in which last year they comprised 3,497,217 cwts. of unrefined and 154,453 of refined sugar, 156,935 loads of timber, 111,060 cwts. of corn, &c. Of exports to foreign ports the value in 1831 was £1,493,405, in 1851 £491,913, in 1868 £374,641, in 1872 £361,065, in 1875 £420,526, in 1877 £471,415, in 1878 £349,731, in 1880 £423,092, and in 1881 £386,973, this last including £130,750 for refined sugar, £59,784 for coal, £39,485 for iron, and £27,710 for gunpowder. The customs revenue collected here amounted to £211,081 in 1802, £592,008 in 1831, £410,206 in 1851, £1,484,972 in 1867, £1,006,449 in 1872, £139,815 in 1874, £38,774 in 1875, and £47,034 in 1881.

Greenock is head of the fishery district between those of Rothesay and Ballantrae, in which in 1882 the number of boats was 316, of fishermen and boys 524, of fishcurers 29, and of coopers 35, whilst the value of boats was £4958, of nets £5040, and of lines £668. The following is the number of barrels of herrings cured or salted in this district in different years:—(1853) 13,794½, (1869) 31,784½, (1870) 10,213½, (1873) 1880, (1878) 4521½, (1881) 9903.

The manufactures of Greenock are various and extensive. Shipbuilding was commenced soon after the close of the American war, and has since risen to great prominence. During a number of years previous to 1840, from 6000 to 7000 tons of shipping were annually launched; and in that year 21 vessels, of the aggregate tonnage of 7338, were built. The tonnage of vessels built in the port in the last seven years was as follows:—(1876) 20,000, (1877) 14,500, (1878) 21,696, (1879) 15,220, (1880) 22,374, (1881) 42,210, (1882) 52,744. Nearly all the vessels built here now are either iron or steel, and the majority of them are steamers. A timber sale hall is situated on Princes Pier, and there a large business is transacted in that branch, the timber floats on the margin of the river above Greenock and Port Glasgow being a marked feature in the shore scenery as viewed from railway or steamboat. Iron-working is carried on in six establishments for all sorts of cast-iron work and machinery, but particularly for the construction of steam-boilers, steam-engines, locomotives, and iron steam-vessels. The making of anchors and chain-cables is carried on in two separate establishments. Sugar-refining is prosecuted here to a greater extent than anywhere else in Scotland. The first house for this purpose was erected in 1765; and now there are twelve sugar-refineries, some of them on a large scale. The quantity of sugar refined in five consecutive years was as follows:—(1876) 240,142 tons, (1877) 243,240, (1878) 251,677, (1879) 245,844, (1880) 249,842. There are also in the town or neighbourhood sail-cloth factories, roperies, sail-making establishments, woollen factories, a flax-mill, a paper-mill, dyewood-mills, saw-mills, grain-mills, tanneries, a large cooper work, a distillery, breweries, an extensive biscuit bakery, soap and candle works, a pottery, a straw-hat manufactory, and chemical works for saltpetre, sulphate of zinc, sulphate of copper, and phosphate of soda. All the ordinary kinds of handicraft are also prosecuted.

In the town the principal central thoroughfare follows the original coast outline, and is in consequence tortuous, and, for the character of the town, it is narrow and somewhat squalid. Cathcart Street and Hamilton Street, the chief streets, are separated by Cathcart Square, a small space which, as nearly as possible, marks the centre of the town, and in these places the best shops are found. The access from Cathcart Street to the Custom House is by East Quay Lane, and the other cross streets leading to the quays in this part of the town are equally narrow and wretched. Under the Artizans' Dwellings Improvement Scheme, however, the local authorities have acquired all the property on the W side of East Quay Lane, which they intend to widen to 40 feet, and to re-name Brymner Street, in memory of the first chairman of the Improvement Trust. The roadways facing the quays are partly spacious and pleasant, partly narrow and dirty, and altogether irregular and crowded. The older portions of the town abound in

narrow alleys, filthy closes, and dingy houses; so that even the very small part of them which has to be traversed from the railway terminus to the Steamboat Quay is far from agreeable to strangers. Most of the streets in the W, and some on the face of the rising ground in the centre, are regular, airy, and well built. The western outskirts extend far and plentifully, and are altogether clean and pleasant, abounding in villas, looking freely out to the firth or to the Highlands, and combining a series of fine foregrounds with a diversified perspective.

At the corner of Cathcart Square stand the new municipal buildings and town-hall, the former, designed by H. and D. Barclay, Glasgow, having been begun on 6 Aug. 1881. Through an unfortunate failure in negotiation, the authorities were unable to obtain possession of a mean building filling the outward corner of the site, but the buildings themselves are a stately Renaissance pile, with a dome-capped tower 245 feet high. Their cost was nearly £100,000, and they embrace police, cleansing, and sanitary departments. The County Buildings, in Nelson Street, were erected in 1867 at a cost of £8500. Designed by Messrs Peddie & Kinnear in the Scottish Baronial style, they form a three-storied structure 100 feet long, with a massive central tower and spirelet rising to a height of 112 feet. Behind is the new prison, legalised in 1870, and containing 70 cells. The Custom House, fronting the broad open esplanade of the upper steamboat pier, was built in 1818, from designs by Burn of Edinburgh, at a cost of £30,000. It is a spacious edifice, with a fine Doric portico. The Theatre Royal, a plain but commodious house in West Blackhall Street, was opened in 1858.

Greenock has 38 places of worship, belonging to 11 denominations, viz., 11 Established, 10 Free, 6 United Presbyterian, 2 Congregational, 2 Roman Catholic, 2 Episcopal, and 1 Reformed Presbyterian, 1 Evangelical Union, 1 Baptist, 1 Wesleyan, and 1 Primitive Methodist. The Middle Kirk, in Cathcart Square, was erected in 1757; its steeple, a notable landmark in the town, 146 feet high, was added in 1787. The West Kirk, situated in Nelson Street, and built in 1840, has also a handsome spire of 1854; and the East Kirk (1853), in Regent Street, is similarly distinguishable in the prospect of the town. The old West Kirk, near Albert Harbour, built in 1592, was restored in 1864 at a cost of £2500 to serve as the place of worship for the North Church *quoad sacra* parish. It is a low cruciform structure, with a small belfry; in its churchyard Mary Campbell (Burns's 'Highland Mary') was buried in 1786. A monument by Mr John Mossman was erected over her grave in 1842. It represents the parting at Coilsfield, and above is a figure of 'Grief,' whilst beneath are the lines—

'O Mary! dear departed shade!
Where is thy place of blissful rest?'

Of the Free churches the West is a First Pointed edifice of 1862, with French features, whilst the Middle, Grecian in style, was erected in 1870-71 at a cost of £16,000, and has a tower and spire 200 feet high. One may also notice Greenbank U.P. church (1881-82); St John's Episcopal, rebuilt (1878) from designs by Mr Anderson in Early Middle Pointed style at a cost of £8000; St Mary's Roman Catholic (1862), a plain First Pointed fabric; and the Baptist chapel, erected (1878) at a cost of £5000.

For a long time the inhabitants of Greenock were almost exclusively devoted to commerce, and gave little countenance to literature or science. In 1769, when John Wilson, a poet of considerable merit, the author of the well-known piece on 'the Clyde,' was admitted as master of the grammar school of Greenock, the magistrates and ministers made it a condition that he should abandon 'the profane and unprofitable art of poem-making,'—a stipulation which thirty years afterwards drew from the silenced bard the following acrimonious remarks in a letter addressed to his son George when a student at Glasgow College:—'I once thought to live by the breath of fame, but how miserably was I

disappointed when, instead of having my performances applauded in crowded theatres, and being caressed by the great—for what will not a poetaster in his intoxicating delirium of possession dream?—I was condemned to bawl myself to hoarseness to wayward brats, to cultivate sand and wash Ethiopians, for all the dreary days of an obscure life—the contempt of shopkeepers and brutish skippers.' Leyden, writing of this prohibition, says:—'After his unhappy arrangement with the magistrates he never ventured to touch his forbidden lyre, though he often regarded it with the mournful solemnity which the harshness of dependence and the memory of its departed sounds could not fail to inspire.' Since that time a better taste, and more liberality of sentiment, have prevailed, and some attention has been paid to the cultivation of science. In 1783 the Greenock Library was instituted; and with it was incorporated in 1834 the Foreign Library, founded in 1807. Special libraries have since from time to time been added, including the Watt Scientific Library, founded in 1816 on a donation of £100 from James Watt; the Spence Mathematical Library, presented by Mrs Spence, the collector's widow; the Williamson Theological Library, the gift of the Rev. J. Williamson; the Fairrie Library, bought with a bequest of £100 left by Mr Thomas Fairrie; the Buchanan Library, mechanical and scientific, presented by Dr Buchanan of Kilblain Academy; and the Caird Library, chiefly theological, presented by Miss Caird. The present librarian (1883) is Mr Allan Park Paton, a well-known member of the numerous band of minor lyric poets Scotland has produced. The Greenock Library now contains upwards of 15,000 volumes, and occupies a Tudor edifice, called the Watt Institution and Greenock Library, in Union Street, erected by Mr Watt, of Soho, son of James Watt, in 1837 at a cost of £3000. The site was given by Sir Michael Shaw Stewart. A fine marble statue of Watt, by Sir Francis Chantrey, the expense of which (£2000) was raised by subscription, adorns the entrance to the Institution. On the front of the pedestal of the statue is the following inscription from the pen of Lord Jeffrey:—'The inhabitants of Greenock have erected this statue of James Watt, not to extend a fame already identified with the miracles of steam, but to testify the pride and reverence with which he is remembered in the place of his nativity, and their deep sense of the great benefits his genius has conferred on mankind. Born 19th January 1736. Died at Heathfield in Staffordshire, August 25th, 1819.' On the right of the pedestal is a shield, containing the arms of Greenock, and on the left are emblems of strength and speed. On the back is an elephant, in obvious allusion to the beautiful parallel drawn by the writer of the inscription between the steam-engine and the trunk of that animal, which is equally qualified to lift a pin or to rend an oak. Behind the Institution stand the Watt Museum and Lecture Hall, endowed by Mr James McLean of West Bank, and erected in 1876 at a cost of £7000. The Mechanics' Institute, in Sir Michael Street, was built in 1840, and contains a good library and news-room. The Public Baths occupy part of the same building, but have their entrance in Tobago Street.

The educational arrangements of Greenock are in the hands of a school-board of 11 members, elected under Lord Young's Education Act. The burgh records abound in notices of the Grammar School of the town, and from them we learn that in 1751 the master of the school was reckoned 'a genteel appointment,' with £20 a year, payable as follows:—Sir John Shaw and his heirs, £3, 1s. 1½d.; Crawford of Cartburn, £1, 2s. 2½d.; old kirk session, £4, 5s. 9½d.; new kirk session, £3, 0s. 6½d.; and the remainder from the burgh. In 1772 the English teacher received £20, with school fees of 8s. per pupil and the 'Candlemas offerings,' calculated at £40. In 1835 the teacher of the Grammar School received a salary of £50, with fees. In 1855 Greenock Academy, a large and commodious edifice in Nelson Street, was opened at a cost of £7243, half of the directors being

appointed by the town council and half by the proprietors. It was transferred to the school-board in 1881. It is governed by a rector, assisted by a lady superintendent, 10 masters, 2 mistresses, etc. Besides this academy, the burgh school-board has under its control eleven public schools, upwards of £50,000 having been spent in the erection of new schools, in addition to those taken over by the board under the Act. The other schools in the town embrace a number of ladies' and other 'adventure' schools, Fairrie's Trust school in Anu Street, a school maintained by the Episcopalian church in Crescent Street, and a charity school in Aun Street. There are also two schools erected and maintained by the Roman Catholic Church. The foundation-stone of the St Lawrence school was laid with much ceremony by Monsignore Eyre, Archbishop of Glasgow, on 10 Aug. (St Lawrence's Day) 1880, and the school was opened by him on 1 May of the following year. There is a school of navigation and engineering, to afford scientific training to the seafaring men, of whom the burgh is so productive.

There are in the town an industrial school, a night asylum for poor persons, a philharmonic society, a medical and chirurgical association, a horticultural society, an agricultural society, and a society for promoting Christian knowledge. Letterpress printing was established here in 1765 by Mr MacAlpine, who was also the first bookseller. It was confined to handbills, jobbing, etc., till 1810, when the first book was printed by William Scott. In 1821, Mr John Mennons began the printing of books; and many accurate and elegant specimens of typography, original and selected, have issued from his press. The *Greenock Advertiser*, originally published twice a week, and now a daily afternoon paper, has existed since 1802; the *Greenock Herald*, established in 1852, is issued on Saturday at a penny; and the *Greenock Telegraph*, established in 1857, is a halfpenny evening newspaper, the first established in Britain. All three are liberal in politics.

Sir Gabriel Wood's Asylum for Mariners, already referred to, is an edifice in the Elizabethan style, on the High Gourcock road, beyond the western outskirts of the town, built in 1851 at the cost of about £60,000, and liberally endowed for the maintenance of aged, infirm, and disabled seamen belonging to the counties bordering on the Clyde. This fine institution arose out of a bequest of £80,000 by Sir Gabriel Wood, who died in London in 1845. The places of worship in Greenock, aggregately considered, are creditable to the town; and the three of them with steeples are appropriate and conspicuous. A beautiful new cemetery, extending to 90 acres, and already well decorated with tasteful monuments and other designs, has been laid out in the western outskirts of the town. From its higher points magnificent views are to be had. It contains a handsome memorial to Mr Robert Wallace, M.P., another, with bust, to Mr Walter Baine, provost and M.P., and other good monuments, notable among them being one in the form of a cairn, to the memory of Watt, embracing stones in marble, granite, freestone, etc., sent from many parts of the world, and many of them bearing appropriate inscriptions.

There are in Greenock branches of the Bank of Scotland, the Royal Bank (two offices), the British Linen Co. Bank, the Clydesdale Bank (two offices), the Commercial Bank (two offices), a Provident Bank, and agencies of the Money Order Bank, the National Bank of Scotland, and the Union Bank. The Greenock Bank, founded in 1785, was in 1843 amalgamated with the Western Bank of Scotland, which failed in 1857. The Renfrewshire Bank, established in 1812, continued to do business for 30 years, and was sequestered in 1842. The town has numerous insurance agencies, a trade protection society, a Lloyd's register, a Lloyd's agent, a local marine board, a chamber of commerce, a merchant seamen's fund, a fishery office, and full staffs of officials connected with the harbour and the public revenue. A weekly market is held on Friday; and fairs are held on the first Thursday of July and the third Tuesday of

November. The Tontine, an inn and hotel in Cathcart Street, is a substantial and handsome structure erected in 1801 at the expense of £10,000. Nearly opposite are the exchange buildings, finished in 1814 at a cost of £7000, and containing two assembly rooms and other accommodation. A news-room, coffee-room, and exchange was opened in Cathcart Square in 1821. Greenock Club is a handsome building in Ardgowan Square, part of which Square is occupied by the Ardgowan Bowling Club. The gas-works were constructed on the glebe in 1828, and cost £8731, but in 1872 new gas-works were erected on Inchgreen, at the E of the town, at a cost of £150,000. The gas supply is in the hands of the corporation, and amounted to 172,800,000 cubic feet of gas in 1882. The new poorhouse and lunatic asylum for Greenock and the Lower Ward of Renfrewshire is a large and imposing building in the Scottish Baronial style, erected in 1874-79 on an elevated position at Smithston, to the S of town. They were estimated to cost £50,000, but were only erected at a cost of £100,000. The infirmary in Duncan Street was built in 1809, and enlarged in 1869. In 1881 the number of in-patients was 1275, of out-patients 7571. The Craigieknowes Hospital for smallpox is situated in Sinclair Street above the town to the E, where also provision is made for a cholera hospital.

Greenock is well provided with places of public recreation. Well Park was presented to the town in 1851 by Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, who later, in 1872, gifted the Wellington Park, on the higher ground behind, with cricket, bowling, and play-grounds. The summit of the Whin Hill, beyond the Wellington Park, is also open as a public park. In 1879-80, during a depression of trade, the burgh police board gave employment to a large number of men in constructing Lyle Road, now one of the most delightful resorts of the people. It proceeds over the hill behind the Mariners' Asylum; and at 'Craig's Top,' 500 feet above sea-level, it affords a magnificent view. The road is 2 miles long, and descends in zigzag fashion to its termination at Gourcock toll bar. The ground was gifted by Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, and the cost of the work was £17,000.

From its peculiar formation the railway passenger arrangements of Greenock are unsatisfactory, the difficulty of the site preventing good station accommodation from being obtained. The Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock railway was one of the earliest in Scotland, and now forms part of the Caledonian system. (See CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.) Rising into the town above the level of the seaward portion, the railway comes to an awkward terminus in Cathcart Street, the balks against which the trains run being at the top of a steep stair, which forms the access from the street. Carlsdyke station and Bogston, on this line, accommodate the most eastern portion of the town, where the new docks are building. Powers to provide railway access to these extensive docks have been obtained by both the Caledonian and the Glasgow and South-Western railway companies. The last-named company is proprietor of a line on a higher level, which brings passengers to Lynedoch station, at the top of Dellingburn Street, on the southern elevated part of the town, and thence runs down to Princes Pier through two tunnels. From Princes Pier the Anchor line of steamers to America embark their passengers, who travel from Glasgow by special train upon this line. A third railway access to Greenock is provided by the Wemyss Bay connection, the junction being at Upper Greenock, where there is a passenger station. From the two principal railways service lines run down to the various harbours and basins, so that the facilities for loading and unloading goods at the port are of a comprehensive kind. The Vale of Clyde Tramway Company has a line through Greenock, and extending to Gourcock and Ashton along the coast a distance of about 4 miles. Cars run from the E end to Fort Matilda through the principal thoroughfare every half hour, and to Gourcock every hour.

The water supply of Greenock is copious and excellent. The rainfall at the gauges at the waterworks

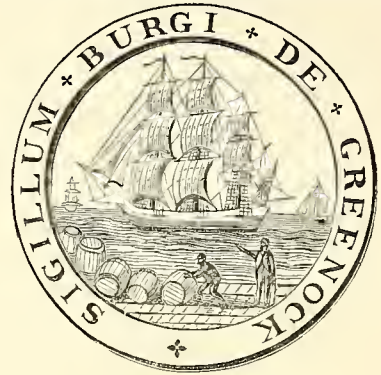
shows great diversity, but in every year the fall is large. The following is the total rainfall for six years back:—1875, 63·54 inches; 1876, 62·65; 1877, 88·33; 1878, 55·16; 1879, 57·77; 1880, 51·92. The Shaws Waterworks, incorporated as a private company in 1825, but now, like the other works, in the hands of the corporation, were opened in April 1827. The largest reservoir, called Loch Thom, after Mr Robert Thom, the engineer, had a depth of 48 feet and a capacity of 284,678,550 cubic feet, but has now (1883) been raised to 56 feet, giving an additional capacity of 110,000,000 cubic feet. A compensation reservoir on the Gryfe, built (1873) when the waters of that stream were impounded by the Water Trust, two large reservoirs on that water, the Whinhill reservoir, and thirteen smaller reservoirs give a total capacity of 642,379,230 cubic feet of water. The original intention of the engineer of the Shaws Water Scheme was to bring an aqueduct round the face of the hill so that water power might be given off to public works, and this has been steadily kept in view in the extensions of the water supply. There are twenty-five such falls, varying in power from 21 horsepower in Scott's sugar refinery to 578 horse-power in the six falls connected with the mills of Fleming, Reid, & Co. The falls have a supply of 1300 cubic feet per minute, 12 hours a day, 310 days a year, and ground to the extent of 2 acres Scots goes with each fall, at a nominal fee duty. The Shaws Water was acquired by the corporation in 1867, and while in 1870 the domestic rate was 1s. per £, with 2d. of a public rate, yielding £19,221, in 1880-81 the rate had fallen to 8d. and 1½d. per £, yielding, owing to the growth of the town, a revenue of £23,400. An unhappy accident happened, in 1835, in the bursting of the dam of a reservoir built in 1796 to drive the machinery of the Cartburn Cotton Spinning Company. In 1815, at which time the power was used to drive a grain mill, the dam burst, but without serious results. The dam was restored in 1821, and in 1825 the reservoir was taken over by the Shaws Water Company. In November 1835 there was an unusually heavy rainfall reaching 3½ inches in 48 hours, unparalleled even in Greenock. About eleven at night the dam burst, rushing down the gorge of the Cartburn to the town, and besides destroying much property, causing a loss of thirty-eight lives.

The post office of Greenock occupies a building erected in 1850 by the corporation, and let to the Crown on a thirty years' lease from 1851. It stands in Wallace Square, an open space adjoining the municipal buildings and town-hall on the W, and created by clearing away a number of squalid alleys. The square takes its name from Mr Robert Wallace (1773-1855), who represented the burgh from 1833 to 1845, and whose labours in parliament to promote the penny post—of which he almost disputes the parentage with Rowland Hill—are, as already stated, commemorated in a fine monument on a prominent point in Greenock cemetery. There are four branch post offices, in Blackhall Street, Brougham Street, Roxburgh Street, and Rue End Street, all of them doing telegraph as well as the ordinary postal business. Telegraph messages are also received at Princes Pier railway station. The National Telephone Company has an 'exchange' in Greenock, and under a special licence from the post office, a through wire to Glasgow places a limited number of subscribers into communication with the large Telephone Exchange system in that city.

The most distinguished name connected with Greenock is that of James Watt (1736-1819), who is commemorated, as already seen, in many ways—in statue, monument, institution, etc., bearing his name. John Galt (1779-1839), author of *The Ayrshire Legatees*, etc., resided here from 1790 till 1804, and again from 1832 till his death. Jean Adams (1710-65), who contests with Mickle the authorship of *There's Nae Luck about the House*, was born in the town; and, as already mentioned, a monument to Burns's 'Highland Mary' stands in the old churchyard, commemorating the fact that here she died in 1786. Principal Caird, of

the University of Glasgow, was born at Greenock in 1820.

Till 1751 the affairs of Greenock continued to be superintended by the superior, or by a baron bailie appointed by him. The commissioners on municipal corporations stated in their report, in 1833, that the manner of electing the magistrates by signed lists was much approved of in the town. They also reported, that 'the affairs of this flourishing town appear to have been managed with great care and ability. The expenditure is economical, the remuneration to officers moderate, and the accounts of the different trusts are clear and accurate.' The municipal government and jurisdiction of the town continued to be administered under the charter of 1751, without any alteration or enlargement, until the burgh Reform Act of 1833 came into operation. Under that Act, the town council consisted of a provost, 4 bailies, a treasurer, and 10 councillors, for the election of whom the town was divided into five wards. Four of these returned 3 councillors each, and one returned 4, this latter having a prepon-



Seal of Greenock.

derance of electors. By the Corporation and Police Act of 1881, the town council now consists of a provost, 6 bailies, a treasurer, and 17 councillors, for the election of whom the town is divided into eight wards, seven of which return 3 each, whilst the West End ward, with a preponderance of voters, returns 4. The bailie court of Greenock has the jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, competent to a royal burgh. In 1881-82 the corporation revenue, including all the public trusts, was £178,700. The magistrates and town council, together with nine persons elected by the feuars, householders, and ratepayers, are a board of trustees for paving, lighting, cleansing, and watching the town, and for supplying it with water. Previous to the passing of the Reform Act in 1832, Greenock had no voice in the parliamentary representation; but since then it has sent one member to parliament (always a Liberal). In 1883 its parliamentary constituency numbered 7405; and its municipal, under the 'Greenock Burgh Extension Act, 1882,' 8692. Till 1815, the sheriff court for the whole of Renfrewshire was held at Paisley; but in that year an additional sheriff-substitute, to be resident at Greenock, was appointed; and by an act of court promulgated by the sheriff-depute, dated 3 May, it was declared that the district or territory falling under the ordinary jurisdiction of the court at Greenock should be termed 'the Lower Ward,' and that it should in the meantime consist of the towns and parishes of Greenock and Port Glasgow, and the parish of Innerkip. To this ward the parish of Kilmaccolm has since been annexed. The court houses occupy a fine building in Nelson Street, with the prison in rear. A sheriff court is held every Friday, a sheriff small debt court every Monday, and a justice of peace court every Thursday. Annual value of real property (1867) £181,158, (1871) £271,946, (1876) £322,398, (1880) £368,269, (1883) £400,237. Pop. of the burgh (1696) 1328, (1735) 4100, (1841) 35,921, (1851)

36,689, (1861) 42,098, (1871) 57,146, (1881) 63,902; of burgh and suburbs (1871) 57,821, (1881) 66,704, of whom 34,249 were males and 32,455 females. Houses (1881) 13,091 inhabited, 1022 vacant, 72 building. See D. Weir's *History of the Town of Greenock* (Green, 1829); G. Williamson's *Memorials of James Watt* (1856); and Provost Dugald Campbell's *Historical Sketches of the Town and Harbours of Greenock* (2 vols., 1879-81).

Greenock, Upper, a station in Greenock parish, in the southern outskirts of Greenock town, Renfrewshire, on the Greenock and Wemyss Bay railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by W of the Caledonian station, and 3 miles W of Port Glasgow.

Greenstone Point, the northernmost extremity of Rumore promontory in Gairloch parish, NW Ross-shire, between Loch Ewe and Greinord Bay.

Greeta Water. See GOGO WATER.

Greigston, a mansion in Cameron parish, E Fife, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles E of Ceres. It is the seat of Major Henry John Cowan-Graham-Bonar (b. 1825; suc. 1868), who holds 638 acres in the shire, valued at £957 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 41, 1857.

Greinord or Gruinard, a bay, an island, and two streams of NW Ross-shire. The bay, forming the southern portion of the outward reach of Loch Broom, to the W of the mouth of Little Loch Broom, is flanked on the E side of its entrance by Statice Point, on the W by the promontory of Rumore; and measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles across that entrance, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ thence to its southernmost recess. Fringed with numerous picturesque creeks and small headlands, it is screened by multitudes of rocky hillocks, the highest being Carn Dearg an Droma (607 feet) on the E, and Meall nam Meallan (478) on the W; its waters abound with haddock, cod, whiting, and shell-fish. The island, within a mile of the eastern shore of the bay, has an utmost length and breadth of $11\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs; attains an altitude of 345 feet; belongs to Lochbroom parish; and had 6 inhabitants in 1881. Of the two streams, belonging both to Lochbroom parish, the Meikle Greinord flows $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-westward out of Loch Sheallag (279 feet) to the eastern side of Greinord Bay, which at its head receives the Little Greinord, running $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-eastward along the Gairloch border out of Fionn Loch (559 feet). Both are capital salmon and trout streams. Greinord House, a modern mansion, stands at the mouth of the former, 15 miles NE of Poolewe.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 101, 100, 92, 1881-82.

Grenand Castle. See GREENAN.

Greenoch, Loch, a lake on the Minnigaff or NW border of Girthon parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 4 miles N by W of Drumore station, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Newton-Stewart. Lying 680 feet above sea-level, and extending 2 miles north-by-eastward, it has an utmost breadth of 3 furlongs, and sends off a streamlet $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward to the Dee. Its waters, containing char and many small trout, are preserved. Round it rise rugged hills and solitary moorlands to heights of from 1300 to 2000 feet above sea-level, and at its SW corner stands Loch Greenoch Lodge, a wooden shooting-box, prettily engirt with rhododendrons.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 4, 8, 1857-63.

Gress or Ghriaies, a salmon and trout stream of Stornoway parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire, issuing from Loch Ghriaies ($4 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 350 feet) in Barvas parish, and running 7 miles south-south-eastward till it falls into Broad Bay. At its mouth, 9 miles NNE of Stornoway town, stand Gress House and St Aula's chapel, the ruined walls of which still remain; and on the coast here are two caverns, of which the larger, Seal Cave, is about 220 yards long, and is beautifully adorned with stalactites.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 105, 1858.

Gretna or Graintney, a Border village and parish of SE Dumfriesshire. The village, comprising Gretna Green and Springfield, the latter $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by N of the former, and near the right bank of the Sark, by road is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Carlisle, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments; whilst, from neighbouring stations on the Caledonian, the Glasgow & South-Western, and a branch

line of the North British, it is 65 miles SSE of Carstairs, $24\frac{1}{2}$ ESE of Dumfries, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ W by S of Longtown. Once a burgh of barony, with market cross and cattle markets, this village long was famous for the celebration of runaway marriages, whose sole formality was the subscribing of a certificate by the officiating 'priest' and witnesses. After the abolition of Fleet marriages by Lord Hardwicke's Act (1754), English persons wishing to marry secretly required to get out of England, to which alone that Act had reference. Thus the practice arose of posting to the Border and crossing into Scotland, where Gretna Green, as the nearest and most convenient spot, had so early as 1771 become 'the resort of all amorous couples whose union the prudence of parents or guardians prohibits' (Pennant). The 'priest' or 'blacksmith' might be any one—ferry-man, toll-keeper, landlord; his fee ranged from half a guinea to £50, according to the parties' circumstances; and the customary 'church' was the toll-house or the King's Head inn till 1826 and afterwards Gretna Hall. At the toll-house alone 1300 couples were united within six years; and the traffic continued till, by 19 and 20 Vict., c. 96, after 1 Dec. 1856 all irregular marriages entered into in Scotland were rendered invalid unless one of the parties had been residing in Scotland for twenty-one days before. At Gretna, Thomas, Lord Erskine (1750-1823), Lord High Chancellor of England, wedded, late in life, his second spouse, Miss Buck; and here too in 1826 were married Edward Gibbon Wakefield and Ellen Turner—a marriage that next year brought the bridegroom and his brother three years' imprisonment for abduction, after a celebrated trial at Lancaster. Pop. of Springfield (1871) 303, (1881) 300.

The parish, since 1609 comprising the ancient parishes of Gretna and Renpatrick or Redkirk, contains also Rigg village, on the right bank of Kirtle Water, 2 miles WSW of Gretna Green and 6 E of Annan, under which it has a post office. Bounded N by Half-Morton, E and SE by Cumberland, S by the upper waters of the Solway Firth, W by Dornock, and NW by Kirkpatrick-Fleming, it has a varying length from E to W of $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles, a varying breadth from N to S of $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 miles, and an area of 9089 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 1075 $\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore and 150 $\frac{3}{4}$ water. The SARK winds $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward along all the Cumberland border, and KIRTLE WATER $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles across the interior, both to the SOLWAY FIRTH, which here is from $7\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad, but which at low water is all an expanse of sand, except for the Esk's and Eden's narrow channels. The shore-line, 4 miles in extent, is low, rising to only 25 and 35 feet at Redkirk and Tor-duff Points. Inland, the SW portion of the parish, to the right of Kirtle Water, is almost a dead level, its highest point 68 feet; the NE portion ascends—but very gradually—to 105 feet at Floshead, 130 near Boghead, 156 near Goldieslea, and 200 near Cowgarth Flow. These upper grounds command a glorious view of the Firth and the mountains of Annandale, Eskdale, Liddesdale, and Cumberland. The predominant rock is Old Red sandstone; and the soil on a strip of the seaboard is a fine rich loam, in some other parts is wet and clayey, but mostly is dry and sandy, mixed with stones, and fertile. About 300 acres are pastoral or waste; some 60 are under wood; and all the rest of the land is either regularly or occasionally in tillage. Remains of an ancient Caledonian stone circle stood, till the latter part of last century, on the farm of Gretna Mains; of Stonehouse Tower and other old Border fortalices, with massive walls, the site can be barely identified. The entire parish, lying as it did on the frontier of Scotland, contiguous to the Debatable Lands between the Sark and the Esk, was long the scene of almost incessant forays; and it continued, down to the latter part of last century, to be the retreat of numerous bands of desperate and incorrigible smugglers. Six proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 8 of from £20 to £50. Gretna is in the presbytery of Annan and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £371. The parish church, at Gretna Green, was built in 1790, and con-

tains 1000 sittings. At Rigg there is also a U.P. church (1832; 357 sittings); and two public schools, Gretna and Mount Pleasant, with respective accommodation for 141 and 160 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 96 and 68, and grants of £78, 1s. and £55, 7s. Valuation (1843) £6068, 15s., (1883) £10,364, 16s. 3d. Pop. (1801) 1765, (1831) 1909, (1861) 1620, (1871) 1395, (1881) 1212.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 6, 10, 1863-64. See P. O. Hutchinson's *Chronicles of Gretna Green* (2 vols., Lond., 1844).

Gretna Green. See GREYNA.

Greyfriars. See EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, AYR, DUMFRIES, ELGIN, STIRLING, PERTH, and ST ANDREWS.

Greyhope, a small bay in Nigg parish, NE Kincardineshire, between Nigg Bay and Girdleness lighthouse. The Greenland ship, the *Oscar*, was wrecked here in 1813, when 55 lives were lost.

Grey Mare's Tail, a splendid waterfall on the north-eastern verge of Moffat parish, NE Dumfriesshire, formed midway by the Tail Burn, which, running $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east-by-southward out of Loch SKENE (1700 feet), falls, after a total descent of 920 feet, into Moffat Water at a point 10 miles NE of Moffat town and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Birkhill Inn. Its volume is trivial in time of drought, but very considerable after heavy rains; it is so flanked and overhung by wild and gloomy scenery as to possess imposing interest in its mere surroundings; it rushes in one unbroken column over a stupendous precipice of rocks, with aggregate descent of 350 feet, between lofty, mural, rocky hills; and whenever in considerable volume, it has the form of a cataract lashed into foam by obstructions, and rendered of a greyish tint by intermingling glimpses of the background of dark rock. A short distance below it is a hollow space called the Giant's Grave; and a spot at a high elevation on one of its sides, and reached by a footpath, overlooks both the entire waterfall itself and the stream rushing away from its foot. Any spectator on that spot, like the palmer in Sir Walter Scott's *Marmion*—

'Just on the edge, straining his ken,
May view the bottom of the den,
Where deep, deep down, and far within,
Toils with the rocks the roaring linn;
Then, issuing forth one foamy wave,
And wheeling round the Giant's Grave,
White as the snowy charger's tail,
Drives down the Pass of Moffatdale.'

A footpath leads up to the pool into which the waterfall plunges.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

Grey Mare's Tail. See CLOSEBURN.

Griam or Loch a' Ghriama, a lake near the NW border of Lairg parish, Sutherland. It receives one stream running $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-westward from Loch Merkland, and sends off another 3 furlongs southward to the head of Loch SHIN; and, lying 304 feet above sea-level, has an utmost length and breadth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile by 3 furlongs. Its trout run up to 3 lbs., its salmo-ferox up to 12.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 105, 1880.

Gribon, a promontory on the W side of Mull island, Argyllshire, between Loch-na-Keal and Loch Scridain. It presents a front of about 7 miles in length to the Atlantic; shows a rough rocky shore-line and a high range of cliffs; recedes, in trap terraces, till it attains an altitude of 1621 feet above sea-level; lies well in view of steamers on the passage from Staffa to Iona; and is pierced by a remarkable cavern called Mackinnon's Cave, and separately noticed.

Gribton, an estate, with a mansion in the Baronial style, in Holywood parish, Dumfriesshire, on the left bank of Cairn Water, 5 miles NW of Dumfries. Its owner, Francis Maxwell, Esq. (b. 1825; suc. 1864), holds 619 acres in the shire, valued at £1238 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Grief. See GRYFE.

Grimerssta, a salmon streamlet of Lochs parish, on the W side of Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire, running $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-eastward from Loch Eaoghail an Tuim to the head of salt-water Loch Roag.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 105, 1858.

Grimes' Dyke. See ANTONINUS' WALL.

Grimisay, an island of North Uist parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. Lying in the middle of the eastern part of the Sound between North Uist island and Benbecula, it has an utmost length and breadth of 3 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and was formerly considered barren and of trivial value, but has been turned to good habitable account. There are a post office under Lochmaddy and a public school (1879), with accommodation for 76 children. Pop. (1841) 269, (1861) 305, (1871) 283, (1881) 292.

Grimisay, a small island of South Uist parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. Pop. (1871) 6, (1881) 28.

Grim Ness. See RONALDSHAY, SOUTH.

Grimshadar, a sea-loch in Lochs parish, E side of Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire. It enters $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Stornoway, and penetrates the land $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-by-southward, having a varying width of 3 furlongs and barely 100 yards. Near its northern shore is a triangular fresh-water lake of the same name, which measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 105, 1858.

Gritmoor or Greatmoor, a hill near the meeting-point of Teviothead, Cavers, and Castleton parishes, Roxburghshire, 9 miles S by W of Hawick. It forms part of the mountain chain of watershed between Teviotdale and Liddesdale, and rises to an altitude of 1964 feet above sea-level.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Groceries. See ALEXANDRIA.

Grogport, a coast village in Saddell parish, E Kintyre, Argyllshire, 5 miles N of Carradale.

Grove, The, a mansion on the eastern verge of Kirkpatrick-Irongray parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Dumfries. Built about 1840, after designs by Rickman, it is an elegant and commodious edifice, surmounted by a square tower, that commands a fine view of the town and environs of Dumfries. Its owner, Maxwell Hyslop Maxwell, Esq. (b. 1818; suc. 1867), holds 400 acres in the shire, valued at £578 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Grubbit Law, a hill (1071 feet) in Morebattle parish, E Roxburghshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of the church.

Grudie. See DURNES.

Gruinard, Ross-shire. See GREINORD.

Gruinnard or Gruinart, a hamlet and a sea-loch on the NW side of Islay island, Argyllshire. The hamlet lies towards the head of the loch, 7 miles NW of Bridgend, and has a post office under Greenock. The loch, entering 8 miles SW of Rudha Mhail Point, penetrates $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward to within 3 miles of the upper part of Loch Indal, and is dry over great part of its area at low water. It receives at its head the Anaharty, winding $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward and north-by-westward, and depositing as much silt as to maintain a bar across the loch's mouth; and it has, even at high water, an intricate channel, yet serves as a safe haven for small vessels. A strong party of the Macleans of Mull, landing here in 1588, fought a sanguinary skirmish with the Macdonalds of Islay.

Gruna, a small uninhabited island in Fetlar and North Yell parish, Shetland, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Fetlar island.

Gruna Skerries, a group of small islands in Nesting parish, Shetland. Pop. (1861) 17, (1871) 19, (1881) 25.

Gruver, a village in Lochs parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire. Pop. (1861) 326, (1871) 353, (1881) 368.

Gryfe or Gryffe Water, a stream issuing from Gryfe Reservoir (2 miles \times $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; 530 feet) of the GREENOCK Waterworks, and winding 16 miles east-south-eastward, till it falls into the Black CART at Walkinshaw House, 2 miles NNW of Paisley. It intersects or bounds the parishes of Greenock, Kilmacolm, Houston, Kilbarchan, Erskine, Inchinnan, and Renfrew; traverses first bleak heathy uplands, and then the broad Renfrewshire plain; is fed by at least a dozen little affluents; and contains trout, with a few grayling, its waters being preserved. Anciently it gave the name of Strathgryfe either to its own proper basin or to all the territory now forming Renfrewshire. Gryffe Castle, near its left bank, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Bridge

of Weir, is a scat of Georgo Freeland Barbour, Esq. of Bonskeid (b. 1810), who holds 385 acres in Renfrewshire and 2700 in Perthshire, valued at £865 and £1086 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Gualann. See BUCHANAN.

Gualin House, a shooting-box at the mutual border of Eddrachillis and Durness parishes, NW Sutherland, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Rhiconich and 45 NW of Lairg. It was built as a shelter for belated wayfarers.

Guard Bridge, a village in Leuchars parish, NE Fife, on the left bank of the broadening Eden, 4 miles WNW of St Andrews. It takes its name from a six-arched bridge, built in the first half of the 15th century by Bishop Henry Wardlaw; and it has a post office under Cupar-Fife, a station on the St Andrews branch of the North British, brickyards, and a U.P. mission church (1882; 200 sittings). Pop. (1881) 320.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Guay Station. See DOWALLY.

Guilt. See GELT.

Guidie. See GOODIE.

Guildtown, a village, with a public school, in St Martiu's parish, Perthshire, 6 miles N by E of Perth, under which it has a post office.

Guildy, a village in Monikie parish, SE Forfarshire, 8 miles NW of Carnoustie.

Guinach, Loch. See GYNAC.

Guirm, a lake in the NW of Islay island, Argyllshire, 7 miles WNW of Bridgend. Measuring 1 by $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and abounding in half-pound trout, it contains a small island, crowned with remains of a fortalice of the Macdonalds.

Guirshadir. See STORNOWAY.

Guisachan, a large and fine mausion, with beautiful grounds, in Kiltarlity parish, Inverness-shire, near the right bank of the Amhuinn Deabhaidh, a head-stream of the Glass, 22 miles SW of Beauly. It is the seat of Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks (b. 1820), Liberal member for Berwick-on-Tweed 1853-68 and 1874-81, who in 1866 was created a Baronet, and in 1881 was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom as Baron Tweedmouth. He holds 19,186 acres in the shire, valued at £1097 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 73, 1878.

Guisachan or **Geusachan**, an early affluent of the river Dee in Crathie and Braemar parish, SW Aberdeenshire, rising on Cairntoul and running $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward, during which course it descends from 3450 to 1640 feet above sea-level.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 64, 1874.

Guisachan or **Allt Ghiusachan**, a rivulet in Ardchattan parish, Argyllshire, running 3 miles westward to upper Loch Etive at Invergusachan.

Gulberwick, a village in Lerwick parish, Shetland, 3 miles S of the town. An ancient parish of Gulberwick was annexed in 1722 to Lerwick, having previously been united to Dingwall. It contains either sites or vestiges of several pre-Reformation chapels.

Gulbin or **Amhainn Ghulbinn**, a troutful stream in Kilmonivaig parish, S Inverness-shire. Issuing from Loch Ossian ($3\frac{1}{2}$ miles \times 3 furl.; 1269 feet) near the Perthshire border, it winds $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward as the Amhainn Ossian to Loch Gulbin ($7 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 1150 feet), on emerging from which it continues $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward through a wild upland region, till it falls into the river Spean at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of the foot of Loch Laggan.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 54, 63, 1873.

Gullane (anc. *Golyne*), a village in Dirleton parish, N Haddingtonshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of the head of Gullane Bay, and 4 miles NW of Drem Junction. The sandy links around it, burrowed by hundreds of rabbits, form an excellent coursing ground; and it has a race-horse training establishment, an inn, and a public school. Its church, St Andrew's, given early in the 13th century to Dryburgh Abbey by Sir William de Vaux, and made collegiate by Sir Walter de Haliburton in 1446, is roofless now and much dilapidated. Imperfect at both extremities, it comprised a nave and an apsidal chancel, 71 and 20 feet long, which retain a zigzagged chancel arch of advanced Norman character, and a broad trigonal

string-course on the outer N wall of the nave and the S side of the chancel. The ruins are figured in Grose's *Antiquities* (1789), and described in T. S. Muir's *Notices of Ancient Churches in Scotland* (1848). Till 1612 Gullane gave name to the parish of Dirleton.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Gullane Point, a low basaltic headland in Dirleton parish, Haddingtonshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by N of Gullane village and $10\frac{1}{4}$ miles S of Kincaig Point, near Earlsferry, in Fife.

Gull Rocks. See DUN-NA-FEULAN.

Gulls. See GOWS.

Gunna, a small island of Tiree and Coll parish, Argyllshire, in the sound between Tiree and Coll islands. It measures 1 by $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and is low, pastoral, and uninhabited.

Gunsgreen, a mansion in Ayton parish, Berwickshire, on the right bank of the Eye at its mouth, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNE of Ayton village and 1 mile E of Eyemouth town. It is said to have been built by a wealthy smuggler, and to contain a number of hiding-places. The estate—520 acres, of £552 annual value—was purchased in 1881 from Miss Home by Mr James Gibson for £22,000, having 50 years earlier been sold by the Robertsons for £18,000.

Guthrie, a hamlet and a parish in the Sidlaw district, Forfarshire. The hamlet lies, 160 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of Lunan Water, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Guthrie Junction on the Caledonian, this being 7 miles E of Forfar, $7\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Arbroath, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Bridge of Dun Junction; and has a post and railway telegraph office.

The parish consists of two sections, north-eastern and south-western, lying 6 miles asunder. The main or north-eastern portion, containing the hamlet, is bounded N and E by Kinnell and a detached section of Kirkden, S by the main body of Kirkden, SW by Rescobie, and W and NW by Aberlemno. It measures $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles in extreme length from E to W, and 2 in extreme breadth from N to S. The south-western or Kirkbuddo division contains Kirkbuddo station on a loop-line of the Caledonian, $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Dundee and $5\frac{1}{2}$ SSE of Forfar. In shape a triangle with southward apex, it is bounded N by Dunnichen, E by Carmyllie, S by Monikie, and W and NW by Inverarity; and has an utmost length and breadth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The area of the whole is 3824 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 1424 belong to the Kirkbuddo portion. LUNAN Water flows $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-southward along all the Rescobie and Kirkden border of the main body, which, towards its western boundary, 7 furlongs NW of Guthrie hamlet, attains 494 feet in Guthrie Hill, a steepish round-backed mass of trap, declining towards the E. The south-western division contains no hill, but rises to 601 feet near Bankhead, and nowhere sinks much below 500 feet above sea-level, so that the lowest ground in it has as high an elevation as the summit of Guthrie Hill. Sandstone is the prevailing rock; and the better soil is a free black loam, with clayey or gravelly subsoil. Over 200 acres are under wood, and, with the exception of a remnant of unreclaimed moor, all the rest of the parish is regularly or occasionally in tillage. At Haerfands, on the north-western border of the Kirkbuddo section, are traces of a Roman camp, which extended over fully 15 acres. Guthrie Castle, on the Lunan's left bank, 1 mile NW of the junction, is a stately old pile, with massive walls 10 feet thick and 60 high, whose battlements out-top a mass of embosoming wood. Repaired and enlarged in 1848 from designs by the late Mr David Bryce, it was founded in 1463 by Sir David Guthrie of Guthrie, comptroller of the exchequer, whose son, Sir Alexander, fell at Flodden (1513), and whose present descendant, John Douglas Maude Guthrie, Esq. (b. 1856; suc. 1877), holds 3231 acres in the shire, valued at £5027 per annum. The other mansion, Kirkbuddo House, is noticed separately. Guthrie is in the presbytery of Arbroath and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £229. Its church, St Mary's, belonged originally to Arbroath Abbey, but was purchased

therefrom by Sir David Guthrie, who refounded it in 1479 as a collegiate establishment for a provost and five prebendaries. Kirkbuddo, anciently a separate parish, was annexed to Guthrie at the Reformation. The present church, at the hamlet, was built in 1826, and contains 306 sittings; and two public schools, Guthrie and Kirkbuddo, with respective accommodation for 112 and 91 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 48 and 55, and grants of £48, 15s. and £23, 11s. Valuation (1857) £3464; (1882) £5040, 7s. 2d., plus £1930 for railway. Pop. (1801) 501, (1831) 528, (1861) 476, (1871) 404, (1881) 439.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Guvan. See GOVAN.

Guynd, The, an elegant mansion in Carmyllie parish, SE Forfarshire, near the left bank of Elliot Water, 5 miles W by N of Arbroath. It is the seat of the widow of James Alexander Pierson, Esq. (1800-73), who held 1486 acres in the shire, valued at £2093 per annum.

H

HA', a mound, nearly 50 feet high, on Auchinbadie farm, in Alvah parish, Banffshire, 5 miles S of Banff. It appears to be artificial, but it neither figures in tradition nor has furnished any relics of antiquity.

Haagrunie, an island of Unst parish, Shetland, 1 mile S of the southern extremity of Unst island. It measures 3 miles in circumference, and is pastoral and uninhabited.

Habbie's Howe, the scene of Allan Ramsay's *Gentle Shepherd*. This has been contended by many persons to be a spot in Penicuik parish near the head of Logan or GLENCORSE Burn, 10½ miles S by W of Edinburgh and 4 WNW of Penicuik town. Towards the upper part of a glen, a streamlet falls, from between two stunted birches, over a precipitous rock, 20 feet in height, and inaccessible on either side of the linn; beneath, the water spreads into a little pool or basin. So far the scenery answers exactly to the description—

'Between twa birks, out o'er a little linn,
The water fa's, and maks a singan din;
A pool breast-deep, heneath as clear as glass,
Kisses, with easy whirls, the bord'ring grass.'

But though there may be one or two other coincidences close enough to satisfy an easy critic, the Habbie's Howe of Glencorse is far from being a place like the Habbie's Howe of the pastoral—

'Where a' the sweets o' spring an' summer grow.'

The spot is bare, surrounded with marshes, and it has hardly a bush or a shrub, except a solitary stunted thorn or rowan-tree, projecting from a fissure as if dropped from a rock by chance; it is adorned with not a flower or patch of lively verdure, but only, where the soil is dry, with a few tufts of whins; and it seems never to have claimed councction with Ramsay, and probably never met the gaze of his eye, or was mentioned in his hearing.

Tytler, the celebrated antiquary, the restorer of Ramsay's fame, and the proprietor of Woodhouslee in Glencorse parish, had no difficulty in identifying all the scenery of the *Gentle Shepherd* with the exquisite landscape in and around the demesne of NEWHALL, lying near the head of the North Esk, partly within the parish of Penicuik in Midlothian, and partly within that of Linton in Peeblesshire, 4½ miles WSW of Penicuik town. 'While I passed my infancy at Newhall,' says he in his edition of *King James's Poems*, 'near Pentland Hills, where the scenes of this pastoral poem were laid, the seat of Mr Forbes, and the resort of many of the *litterati* at that time, I well remember to have heard Ramsay recite as his own production different scenes of the *Gentle Shepherd*, particularly the two first, before it was

The Den of Guynd here contains a pretty strong chalybeate spring and vestiges of an ancient camp.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Gylem, an ancient castle in Kilmore and Kilbride parish, Argyllshire, on a romantic promontory in the extreme S of Kerrera island. Dating probably from the 12th century, it was long a stronghold of the Macdougalls of Lorn; was captured in 1647 by a detachment of General Leslie's army; and is now a strong, tall, roofless tower. The famous Brooch of Lorn, rent from King Robert Bruce at Dalry, was in the castle at the time of its capture, and became the spoil of Campbell of Inverawe.

Gynag or Guinach, a lake in Kingussie parish, Inverness-shire, 1¼ mile NNW of the village. Lying 1045 feet above sea-level, and measuring 4½ by 1½ furlongs, it contains an islet, with vestiges of what is thought to have been a fortalice. Pike are its only fish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 74, 64, 1877-74.

printed.' Between the house and the little haugh, where the Esk and the rivulet from the Harbour Craig meet, are some romantic grey crags at the side of the water, looking up a turn in the glen, and directly fronting the south. Their crevices are filled with birches, shrubs, and copsewood; the clear stream purls its way past, within a few yards, before it runs directly under them; and, projecting beyond their bases, they give complete bield to whatever is beneath, and form the most inviting retreat imaginable—

'Beneath the south side of a craggy bield,
Where crystal springs the halesome water yield.'

Farther up, the glen widens, immediately behind the house, into a considerable green or holm, with the brawling burn, now more quiet, winding among pebbles in short turns through it. At the head of this 'howm,' on the edge of the stream, with an aged thorn behind them, are the ruins of an old washing-house; and the place was so well-calculated for the use it had formerly been applied to, that another more convenient one was afterwards built on the same site, and is still to be seen—

'A flowery howm between twa verdant braes,
Where lassies use to wash and spread their claes;
A trotting hurmie wimpling through the ground;
Its channel-pebbles shining smooth and round.'

Still higher up, agreeable to the description in the dialogue of the second scene, the hollow beyond Mary's Bower, where the Esk divides it in the middle, and forms a linn or leap, is named the Howe Burn; a small enclosure above is called the Braehead Park; and the hollow below the cascade, with its bathing-pool and little green, its birches, wild shrubs, and variety of natural flowers in summer, its rocks and the whole of its romantic and rural scenery, coincides exactly with the description of Habbie's Howe. Farther up still, the grounds beyond the Howe Burn, to the westward, called CARLOPS—a contraction for Carline's Loup—were supposed once to have been the residence of a carline or witch, who lived in a dell at the foot of the Carlops Hill, near a pass between two conical rocks, from the opposite points of which she was often observed at night bounding and frisking on her broom across the entrance. Not far from this, on a height to the E, stood a very ancient half-withered solitary ash-tree, near the old mansion-house of Carlops, overhanging a well, with not another of thirty years' standing in sight of it; and from the open grounds to the S, both it and the glen, with the village and some decayed cottages in it and the Carline's Loup at its mouth, are seen. Ramsay may not have observed or referred to this tree; but it is a curious circumstance that it should be there, and so

situated as to complete the resemblance to the scene, which seems to have been taken from the place—

'The open field;—a cottage in a glen,
An auld wife spinning at the sunny end;—
At a small distance, by a blasted tree,
With faulded arms, and half-raised look ye see,
Bauldy his lane.'

See also ECKFORD; and the editions of *Allan Ramsay's Poems* by George Chalmers and Lord Woodhouselee (Edinb. 1848), and by Alex. Gardner (Paisley, 1877).

Habchester, a hill (712 feet) on the mutual border of Ayton, Mordington, and Foulden parishes, Berwickshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Ayton station. It is crowned with very distinct vestiges of a singular Danish camp.

Habrahelia, a cavern in Mull Head, at the northern extremity of Papa-Westray island, Orkney. With a width of from 48 to 60 feet, it rises, in a manner resembling an archway, to a height of over 70 feet; is formed, on the sides, by successive projecting strata, with a regularity similar to that of a stair; and has a smooth even floor, slightly ascending from the entrance inward.

Hackness, a headland at the southern extremity of Shapinsay island, Orkney, flanking the N side of the eastern entrance of String Sound.

Hadden, an ancient village, now reduced to a single farmhouse, in Sprouston parish, NE Roxburghshire, 7 furlongs E of the English Border, 5 furlongs SSW of Carham station, and 5 miles ENE of Kelso. In olden days it was a frequent meeting-place of Scottish and English commissioners, to adjust boundaries and to settle disputes. Hadden Rig, a ridge of elevated land that runs through the middle of the parish, and culminates at an altitude of 541 feet, was the scene in 1540 of the defeat of 3000 mounted English troops by a Scotch force.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 26, 1864.

Haddington, a royal and parliamentary burgh and a parish of Haddingtonshire, is said to derive its name from the Gaelic *hóddingia-tun*, or in more modern form *heruedinge-town*, meaning 'princes' town; while earlier etymologists derive it from the name of Haden, a Saxon chief, who is related to have settled on the banks of the Tyne. Lying 150 feet above sea-level, the town occupies a pleasant situation, almost in the centre of the county, on the left bank of the river Tyne, which here makes a semicircular sweep; and it is overlooked by the GARLETON Hills (590 feet) $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the N. By road it is 17 miles E of Edinburgh and 11 WSW of Dunbar; whilst, as terminus of a branch line of the North British, it is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Longniddry Junction, this being $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Edinburgh and 44 WNW of Berwick-upon-Tweed. Though still a comparatively small place, and though for a long period of a somewhat mean appearance, it now is one of the neatest and cleanest towns of Scotland, with spacious and straight main thoroughfares, containing an abundant array of shops, and with good, sometimes even handsome, edifices, among which a few curious ancient houses still remain. Haddington comprises three principal streets, respectively 600, 330, and 700 yards long, and various minor thoroughfares connecting those with each other and with the outlying parts of the town. Across the river to the E lies the ancient barony of Nungate, now included in the burgh of Haddington, and chiefly inhabited by the poorer classes; at the western extremity of the High Street is the suburb of Gallow Green; and the outskirts of the town are adorned with pleasant villas. The rich agricultural landscape surrounding Haddington, and the graceful curve made by the Tyne, which here first begins to assume the dimensions of a river, render the situation and appearance of the local capital very pleasing. The Tyne is spanned at Haddington by four bridges. The Abbey Bridge, a structure of 3 arches, dating from mediæval times, spans the river 1 mile E of the town near the site of the old abbey; and the Nungate Bridge, also an ancient erection, has 3 arches over the river, and 2 smaller ones across Giffordgate. The Waterloo Bridge was built in 1817, and spans the Tyne to the S of the town. Stevenson Bridge, a useful iron foot-

bridge, crosses the Tyne at the W end of the Haugh. The river, though adding much to the beauty and comfort of Haddington, has at various dates occasioned great damage in times of flood. In 1358 the convent (mentioned below) was on the point of being swept away by one of those inundations; but, according to legend, was preserved by the courageous conduct of one of the nuns, who seized an image of the Virgin Mary and threatened to throw it into the flood, unless the impending destruction was averted. A tablet erected in the town commemorates a great flood that took place on 4 Oct. 1775, when the river rose 17 feet in one hour. 'Thanks be to God,' concludes the Latin inscription, 'that it was not in the night-time, for no one perished.' At the W end of the town stand the County Buildings, erected in 1833 from a design by Mr Burn of Edinburgh at a cost of £5500. They are in the Tudor style of architecture, and are built chiefly of stone procured near the town, though the façade is constructed of polished stone from Fife. They contain the sheriff and justice of peace court rooms, and the various county offices, including the county jail. Immediately to the E stands the Corn Exchange, erected in 1854 at a cost of upwards of £2400 after designs by Mr Billings. This spacious edifice, said to be exceeded in size among buildings of its class in Scotland only by the Corn Exchange in Edinburgh, measures within walls 128 feet in length and 50 in breadth. Its front elevation, though somewhat plain, is massive and not inelegant. The Town Buildings, situated at the junction of High Street and Back Street, were erected in 1748 from a plan of William Adam, the celebrated architect. They were enlarged in 1830-31 by the addition of three cells, a spacious town-hall, and an ornamental spire 150 feet high, from designs by Mr Gillespie Graham. They contain the town-council room, the assembly room, and the free town library. In Hardgate Street is situated Bothwell Castle, an old town house of the Earls of Bothwell. Near the town stands the County Lunatic Asylum, a handsome building opened in 1866. In the vicinity of the railway a monument to Robert Ferguson of Raith, M.P. for Haddingtonshire from 1835 to 1837, was raised in 1843 at a cost of £650. It consists of a statue surmounting a Doric fluted column, whose base is adorned with four life-size figures of mourners. In 1880, at a cost of over £1000, a memorial was erected to George, eighth Marquis of Tweeddale (1787-1876). Designed by Mr Rhind of Edinburgh, it is a reproduction of the beautiful old Elizabethan well at Pinkie House, and consists of an arch with a marble bust of the Marquis, surmounted by an elaborate open crown, the height of whose finial is 25 feet. In 1880, too, a new cross 10 feet high, resting on three steps, and bearing the Haddington arms, was presented to the burgh by Messrs Bernard.

The chief ecclesiastical edifice in Haddington is the Abbey (parish) church. Of dark red sandstone, this building dates from about the 12th or 13th century, and it stands in an open area to the SE of the town, close beside the river. The choir and transepts are in a ruinous condition; but the square tower, 90 feet high, is still entire, and the aisled, five-bayed nave or western part of the cross is used as the parish church, having been fitted up in a superior manner in 1811 with 1233 sittings at a cost of £6000. Originally a cruciform edifice in the Decorated style, with earlier Transitional and even Norman features, the Abbey church measured from E to W 210 feet, and from N to S, across the transepts, 110 feet. The breadth of the nave was 62 feet. It long has borne the title *Lucerna Laudonia*, or Lamp of Lothian, though that name seems originally to have belonged to the now vanished church of the Franciscan monastery, on account both of its beauty and of the distance at which its lights were visible. In the aisle is the splendid monument of the Landerdale family. The living is worth £799, 13s. 4d. The other churches of Haddington include three other Established churches, among which St John's chapel of ease is a neat Gothic building, erected in 1833 at a cost of £1600; it contains

872 sittings. There are also one Free church (St John's), with 862 sittings; two United Presbyterian churches, the East and the West, with respectively 549 and 450 sittings; a plain Gothic Episcopal chapel of 1770, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, renovated in 1843, and seated for 200; and St Mary's Roman Catholic church, built in 1862, and seated for 500. In Nungate there is a ruined chapel dedicated to St Martin. A handsome new building, known as the Knox Memorial Institute, and bearing a life-size statue of the great Iconoclast on its tower, which is 14 feet square and 80 high, was erected in 1878-80 at a cost of £10,000. It comprises, besides the school, a lecture room to hold 400. The old and once famous grammar school of Haddington is included in the institute, whose endowment of £112 has been largely increased by recent subscriptions, over £1000 having been subscribed for bursaries. The primary and a Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 400 and 126 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 248 and 74, and grants of £164, 18s. and £63, 11s. There are also a private English and classical school for boys, a young ladies' boarding school, a girls' day school, an infant school, and an industrial school. The former mathematical school, where Edward Irving was teacher in 1810-12, was incorporated with the grammar school. Among other means of culture are a law library, a town and county library, and a free public town library, originating in a bequest of books about 1717 by the Rev. John Gray of Aberlady;* and it should be mentioned that Haddington was the headquarters of the itinerating libraries, organised in 1817 for the good of the people of East Lothian by the philanthropic Samuel Brown. Amongst the various associations that have their seats or headquarters at Haddington are the United East Lothian Agricultural Society, the East Lothian Agricultural Club, clubs for curling, golf, and bowling, a total abstinence society, lodges of Good Templars, Freemasons, Oddfellows, and Free Gardeners, the East Lothian and the Haddington horticultural societies, a naturalists' club, an ornithological society, a benefit society, a female society for the relief of the poor, and a rifle association. It is also the headquarters of the 1st Haddington Rifle Volunteers. Two weekly papers—*The Haddingtonshire Advertiser* (1880) and *The Haddingtonshire Courier* (1859)—are published in the town on Friday. There are branch offices of the Bank of Scotland, British Linen Company's Bank, the Commercial Bank of Scotland, and the Royal Bank, besides a savings' bank; and 21 insurance companies are represented in Haddington by agents or offices.

The drainage and the water supply are now excellent. Till 1874 the town depended for its water upon local wells; but in Oct. 1874 it acquired a supply of more than 100,000 gallons per day of pure spring water from works constructed, at a cost of about £5000, on the Earl of Wemyss's estate, at a distance of 4½ miles.

Haddington can now boast of no great manufacturing industry, though it does a large amount of retail trade in supplying the surrounding district, and though a vast amount of agricultural produce changes hands at its weekly markets. A woollen manufacture on an extensive scale was begun in 1681 in the suburb of Nungate by a company employing English workmen. It purchased some of the lands that had formerly belonged to the monastery, erected fulling-mills, dye-houses, and other premises, and gave the whole the name of Newmills. The company was exempted by various Scottish Acts of Parliament from certain taxes, and Colonel Stanfield, the chief partner, received the honour of knighthood for his exertions; but after his death the prosperity of his company came to an end, and Colonel Charteris, purchasing their lands, changed the name from Newmills to Amisfield, after the ancient seat of his forefathers in Nithsdale. In 1750, and again

* On occasion of an effort to establish an adequate library in the town, the *Athenæum* of 20 Aug. 1881 gave a list of 44 of the rarer works in this bequest, including three missals of 1497, 1510, and 1529, two black-letter prayer-books of 1615 and 1637, an Aldine Pliny (1508), an Elzevir Martial (1522), the *Beza's Iteones* (1580), a large collection of Scottish pamphlets of the 17th century, etc.

at a later date, vigorous attempts were made to revive the manufacture, but both proved abortive. The industrial establishments that are now situated in the town or its immediate neighbourhood include two small woollen mills and a waulk mill, two breweries, two foundries, an engineering work, a tannery and skinnery in Nungate, two coach works, and three agricultural implement factories. The chief commercial interest, however, centres in its grain markets, which were the largest in Scotland until the construction of railways enabled those of Edinburgh to excel them. Markets are held at Haddington in the Corn Exchange every Friday. Oats are sold at 12 o'clock, barley at 20 minutes past 12, beans and peas at 15 minutes to 1, and wheat at 1 o'clock. A hiring market for farm servants is held at Haddington on the first Friday in February; a cattle fair on the Friday before Gifford Tryst in March; and an Autumn fair on the first Friday in October.

Haddington is a royal burgh of very ancient standing, and is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, dean of guild, treasurer, and 12 councillors; who also are commissioners



Seal of Haddington.

of police and the local authority of the burgh. Prior to the date of the Burgh Reform Act, the town council, according to an act of the Convention of Royal Burghs in 1665, consisted of 16 merchants' and trades' councillors. The council nominates a baron-bailie of Nungate, another of a portion of Gladsmair parish which holds feu of the burgh, and 2 Burlaw bailies, but none of these functionaries hold courts. The municipal constituency (1883) is 681, of whom 121 are women. The income of the town is derived from lands, houses, feu-duties, customs and market dues, and fees on the entry of burgesses. It amounted in 1831-32 to £1422; in 1860-61 to £1173; and in 1881-82 to £1334. At one time Haddington was the seat of a circuit judiciary court; but it now sends all its judiciary business to Edinburgh. The ordinary sheriff court meets at Haddington every Thursday during session; and a sheriff court, under the Debts Recovery and Small Debt Act, meets every alternate Thursday. A justice of peace court is held on the second Tuesday of every month, and a court of quarter-sessions is held on the first Tuesday of March, the third Tuesday of April, the first Tuesday of August, and the last Tuesday of October. The burgh and county are united for police purposes; and the burgh has also an officer who unites the functions of inspector of nuisances, sanitary inspector, lodging-house inspector, and inspector under the Explosives Acts. In 1880 the royal burgh was extended so as to include the whole of the parliamentary burgh, which has a constituency of 566, and unites with Dunbar (455), Jedburgh (406), North Berwick (236), and Lauder (143) in returning one member to parliament—always a Liberal since 1847. The annual value of property in the burgh, in 1871, was £13,392; in 1876, £14,335; and in 1882-83, £16,202, 17s. Pop. (1831) 3857, (1841) 3777, (1851) 3833, (1861) 3897, (1871) 4007, (1881) 4043, of whom 2079

were females. Houses (1881) inhabited 928, vacant 42, building 3.

Haddington is mentioned as a burgh in David I.'s confirmation charter to Dunfermline Abbey (1130); and Ada, daughter of the Earl of Surrey and Warren, received it in 1139 as dower on her marriage with Prince Henry, David's son. On her death, in 1178, William the Lion inherited it as a royal demesne; and here, in 1198, was born his son Alexander II. Under the reign of this last the town seems first to have felt the miseries of war, for in 1216 it was burned by King John of England during his incursion into the Lothians. In 1242 the Earl of Athole was assassinated within its walls, in revenge for his having overthrown Walter de Bisset in tournament. Two years later Haddington was again destroyed by the flames, on the same night, we are significantly told, as several other Scottish towns. Though formally demanded in 1293 from John Baliol by Edward I., it does not seem to have suffered much in the wars of the succession. In 1355-56 Edward III. invaded Scotland to avenge the seizure of Berwick by the Scots, and Haddington was a third time reduced to ashes. In 1400 Henry IV. of England entered Haddington, but did no damage; and in 1503 the Princess Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., spent one night there on her way to Edinburgh. But the most famous event in the history of the town is its siege. In April 1548, the year after the Battle of Pinkie, the English seized Haddington, fortified it, and left a strong garrison to defend it under Sir James Wilford. The Scots, largely reinforced by foreign troops, and commanded by the French general, André de Montalembert, Sieur D'Essé, immediately laid siege to the town. The garrison made a long and gallant resistance, repulsed assaults, and led sallies, during one of which Wilford was captured. At last, however, plague appeared among the garrison, and the English determined to evacuate the place. To prevent the soldiers and military stores from falling into the hands of the besieging army, the Earl of Rutland marched into Scotland with 6000 men, entered Haddington by night, and on 1 Oct. 1559 safely conducted all the soldiers and artillery to Berwick. No vestiges of the fortifications now remain. There is a full contemporary account of the siege of Haddington in Jean de Beaugué's *Histoire de la Guerre d'Écosse*.

In 1598 Haddington was again burned. The calamity having been occasioned through the carelessness of a maidservant in placing a screen covered with clothes too near a fire-place during the night, the magistrates enacted that a crier should perambulate the town during the winter evenings, warning the people to guard against fire. The ceremony got the name of 'Coal an' Can'le,' from the following rude verses which the crier recited:—

'A' guid men's servants where'er ye be,
Keep coal an' can'le for charity!
Baith in your kitchen an' your ha',
Keep weel your fires whate'er hefa'!
In bakehouse, brewhouse, harn, and byre,
I warn ye a' keep weel your fire!
For oftentimes a little spark
Brings many hands to mickle wark!
Ye nourishes that hae hairs to keep,
See that ye fa' nae o'er sound asleep,
For losing o' your guid renoun,
An' banishing o' this harrous toun
'Tis for your sakes that I do cry:
Tak' warning hy your neighbours bye!

A privy council order of 10 Nov. 1636, anent some Egyptians or Gipsies, prisoners in Haddington tolbooth, ordained 'the men to be hanged, and the women to be drowned, and such of the women as have children to be scourged through the burgh and burned in the cheek.' Beyond the visit from Oliver Cromwell on 30 Aug. 1650, already narrated under DUNBAR, the later history of Haddington contains little more of interest. The great Reformer, John Knox (1505-72), was born at Haddington; and the site of his birthplace in Giffordgate is marked by a tree which was planted in 1881 in accordance with one of the last wishes of Thomas Carlyle. (See GIFFORD.) John Brown (1722-87), author of the *Self-Interpreting Bible*, was minister of the Secession

congregation from 1751 to his death; and at Haddington were born his son, the Rev. John Brown (1754-1832), the author of various works, and his grandson, Samuel Brown, M.D. (1817-57), an able chemist. Other illustrious natives were John Heriot (1760-1833), miscellaneous writer and editor of the *Sun and True Briton*, David Scott (1675-1742), author of a *History of Scotland*, Samuel Smiles (b. 1816), author of *Self Help*, etc., and Jane Welsh (1801-66), whose tombstone in the abbey churchyard records how 'for forty years she was the true and ever-loving helpmate of Thomas Carlyle, and, by act and word, unweariedly forwarded him, as none else could, in all of worth that he did or attempted.'

Haddington gives the title of Earl, in the peerage of Scotland, to the descendants of the Hamiltons of Innerwick, the remote kinsmen of the ducal family of Hamilton. In 1606, Sir John Ramsay, brother of George Lord Ramsay of Dalhousie, and the chief protector of James VI. from the conspiracy of the Earl of Gowrie, was created Viscount Haddington and Lord Ramsay of Barns; in 1615 he was raised to a place among the peers of England, by the titles of Earl of Holderness and Baron Kingston-upon-Thames; but dying, in 1625, without issue, he left all his honours to be disposed of at the royal will. In 1627 Thomas Hamilton of Priestfield—who was eminent as a lawyer, and had become Lord-President of the Court of Session, and Secretary of State, and had been created Baron of Binning and Byres in 1613, and Earl of Melrose in 1619—obtained the king's permission to change his last and chief title into that of Earl of Haddington. In 1827, Thomas, ninth Earl, while only heir-apparent, was created Baron Melrose of Tynninghame in the peerage of the United Kingdom; and this nobleman, during the brief administration of Sir Robert Peel in 1834-35, was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. The family seats are Tynninghame House, 2½ miles NE of East Linton, and Mellerstain and Lennel House in Berwickshire.

The parish of Haddington occupies the centre of Haddingtoushire, and is bounded on the N by the parish of Athelstaneford, on the E by Prestonkirk and Morham, on the S by Yester, Bolton, Salton, and Gladsmuir, and on the W by Gladsmuir and Aberlady. Its form is exceedingly irregular, consisting of a main body 4½ miles long by 3 broad, with five projections radiating therefrom. Its greatest length, from NNW to SSE, is 8½ miles; its greatest breadth, at right angles to its longer axis, is 7 miles; and its area is 12,113 acres, of which nearly 50 are water. Except in the N which is occupied by the rounded summits of the Garleton Hills, the surface of the parish presents a beautifully undulating landscape, covered with prosperous farms or dignified private grounds. The southern slopes of the Garleton Hills are clothed with fine plantations; and on the top of Byres or Byrie Hill, one of the summits, stands a monument, erected in 1824 to John, fourth Earl of Hope-toun, one of the heroes of the Peninsular War. It has an ascent of 132 steps, and is visible from Edinburgh, 17 miles distant. The river Tyne traverses the parish from SW to NE in a sinuous course that maintains an average breadth of from 50 to 56 feet. Trap rock forms the mass of the Garleton Hills, though on the southern slopes that is overlaid by calciferous sandstone; and sandstone of various kinds and qualities prevails in the rest of the parish. The soil towards the SW border is shallow and inferior, but elsewhere it is good and in high cultivation. About 1250 acres are under wood, and more than 500 in pasture; while the rest is cultivated. Coal has been sought for but not found. There is a weak chalybeate spring, called Dobson's Well, about ½ mile W of the burgh. The industries of the parish, besides agriculture, are restricted to the town of Haddington.

Besides the burgh of Haddington the parish contains the hamlets of Abbey and St Lawrence. A mile and a quarter S of Haddington stands Lennoxlove House, anciently called Lethington, the seat of Lord Blantyre. Part of it dates from very antique times, and was a very strong fortalice. Lethington was the home of Sir

Richard Maitland and of James VI.'s chancellor, Secretary Lethington, and for a long period it was the chief seat of the Lauderdale family. The first park wall, 12 feet high, enclosing an area of more than 1 square mile, is said to have been raised in six weeks by the Duke of Lauderdale, in order to save his country from the reproach of the Duke of York, that there was not a single deer park in it. The other chief seats, all noticed separately, are AMISFIELD, STEVENSON HOUSE, MONKRIGG, COALSTOUN, CLERKINGTON, LETHAM, ALDERSTON, and HUNTINGTON. Nine proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 18 of between £100 and £500, 44 of from £50 to £100, and 91 of from £20 to £50. The North British railway traverses one of the projections of the parish, and there is a branch of that railway to the burgh within the parish. Six miles of the great road from Edinburgh to the E of England lie within its limits, besides a section of a road to North Berwick, and numerous subordinate roads. Haddington parish is in the presbytery of Haddington and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The churches have already been noticed above. The origin of the parish is difficult to trace. At the accession of David I. in 1123 it was a clearly defined district, though both then and afterwards of a larger extent than now. Till 1674 it comprehended a considerable part of Athelstaneford, and till 1692 of Gladsmuir also. The ancient church, dedicated to the Virgin, was granted about 1134 by David I. to the priory of St Andrews, which held it with all its endowments, including the lands of Clerkington on both sides of the Tyne, till the Reformation. Six chapels also were situated in the parish—those of St Lawrence, which has given its name to a hamlet, St Martin, St Catherine, St Kentigern, and St John, and one in the barony of Penston, which, previous to the erection of Gladsmuir parish, lay within the limits of Haddington. At the Reformation the property of all these chapels, with that of the church to which they were attached, belonged as part of the immense possessions of the priory of St Andrews, to James Stewart, the notorious Earl of Moray, the bastard brother and the minister of Mary of Scotland. The possessions were soon after usurped by the Earl of Morton, during the period of his regency; and when he was put to death for his participation in the murder of Darnley, they were forfeited to the Crown. Esme, Duke of Lennox, the cousin and favourite of James VI., next obtained them, as a temporal lordship, from the king. Later, Thomas, the first Earl of Haddington, purchased the Haddington portion of the lordship—consisting of the patronage and property and emoluments of the church and its chapels—from Ludovic the son of Esme; and, in 1620, obtained from the king a confirmation of his purchase. In the 18th century the patronage and property were transferred, by another purchase, to Charles, the first Earl of Hopetoun; and they have since continued in the possession of his descendants. From the Reformation till 1602 the churches of Haddington and Athelstaneford and the chapel of St Martin were all served by one minister; and not long afterwards St Martin's was abandoned. In 1633 Haddington church was appointed one of the twelve prebends of the chapter of Edinburgh; and in 1635 a second minister was appointed. From the 12th or 13th century to the Reformation, Haddington gave its name to a deanery. The parish also contained a Franciscan monastery, dating probably from the 12th century. Edward I. is said to have destroyed it, and there are now no vestiges of it extant, unless the present church may be held as having formed part of it. At the village of ABBEY there stood a convent of Cistercian nuns, founded in 1173 by Ada, Countess of Northumberland and mother of Malcolm IV. and William the Lion. It was dedicated by her to the Virgin, and it was endowed with extensive and valuable possessions, of which the lands of Nunside or Nunlands, now Huntington, and the church of Athelstaneford with its teinds were only a part. In 1296, Eva, the prioress, made submission to Edward I., and obtained the restoration of her rights. James II.

granted a charter to the priory in 1458, confirming one previously obtained from the bishop of St Andrews in 1349. In 1471 the lairds of Yester and Makerston forcibly seized part of the Abbey lands, and the nuns had to seek the aid of parliament against them. In 1548 the estates held a parliament in the convent, at which it was resolved to send the infant Queen Mary to France. At the Reformation the number of nuns in the convent was 18; and its revenues amounted to £308, 17s. 6d., besides various contributions paid in kind. The lands were conferred by Mary on her secretary, William Maitland of Lethington; and afterwards they were converted into a temporal lordship in favour of John, Master of Lauderdale. A public school, with accommodation for 282 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 278, and a grant of £228, 15s. 8d. Valuation, excluding hugh, (1872) £28,061, 4s., (1879) £25,950, 10s., (1883) £22,888, 6s. Pop. of entire parish (1801) 4049, (1831) 5883, (1841) 5452, (1871) 5735, (1881) 5660.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

The Established presbytery of Haddington comprises the parishes of Aberlady, Athelstaneford, Bolton, Dirleton, Garvald, Gladsmuir, Haddington, Humble, Morham, North Berwick, Pencaitland, Prestonpans, Salton, Tranent, and Yester, with the chapels of St John's (Haddington) and Cockenzie. Pop. (1871) 25,545, (1881) 25,742, of whom 5718 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—The Free Church has also a presbytery of Haddington and Dunbar, with churches at Cockburnspath, Dirleton, Dunbar, Garvald, Haddington, Humble, Innerwick, North Berwick, Pencaitland, Prestonkirk, Salton, Tranent, and Yester, which 14 together had 2449 members in 1882.

See Dr Barclay's 'Account of the Parish of Haddington' in *Trans. Soc. Ants. Scotl.* (1792); James Miller's *Lamp of Lothian, or the History of Haddington* (Haddington, 1844); an article on p. 926 of the *Builder* (1878); the two works cited under CRAIGENPUTTOCH; James Purves's 'Tynningtown' in *Fraser's Magazine* (March 1881); and the chapter on 'A Typical Scotch Town' by Francis Watt, in *Picturesque Scotland* (Lond. 1882).

Haddingtonshire or East Lothian, a maritime county in the south-east of Scotland, is situated between 55° 46' 10" and 56° 4' N lat., and between 2° 8' and 2° 49' W long., and is bounded on the NW and N by the Firth of Forth, on the NE and E by the German Ocean, on the SW and S by Berwickshire, and on the W by Edinburghshire. With the exception of four small streamlets which divide it towards the SW, NE, and SE angles from Berwickshire and Edinburghshire, and the summit line of the Lammermuirs, which forms about one-half of the march with Berwickshire, the county has, along its SE, S, and W frontiers, no natural or geographical features to mark its boundary. It has a total coast-line of 31½ miles, of which 15½ lie along the Firth of Forth to the W of North Berwick, and present a flat and generally sandy beach; while the 16½ miles that extend along the German Ocean rise in irregular and bold cliffs. There are harbours at Prestonpans, Cockenzie, Port Seton, North Berwick, and Dunbar. The only bays of any size are Aberlady Bay, a wide sandy flat at low water, and Tynninghame Bay, at the mouth of the Tyne. Its land boundaries on the S and W extend respectively for 16 and 13 miles. The greatest length of Haddingtonshire, from E to W, is 26½ miles; its greatest breadth, from N by W to S by E, is 19 miles; and its circumference is roughly about 80 miles. Its total area is 280 square miles, or 179,142 acres, of which 173,298 are land, 5505 foreshore, and 189½ water. A small part of Humble parish is quite detached from the body of the county, which includes also the Bass Rock.

Haddingtonshire has on the whole a northern exposure, stretching from its highest point in the S, where the Lammermuir Hills rise, in a gradual though not unbroken slope to the seaboard on the N. The land in the higher region is almost entirely pasture, of the Lowland Scotch hill character, though the skirts of the hills are, to a considerable extent, brought under cultiva-

tion. About one-third of the entire area of the county is occupied by this district, which commences at the E coast in Oldhamstocks and Innerwick parishes, and extends westwards across the southern part of the county to the boundary of Edinburghshire. The average height is not great, and the general aspect is not mountainous; for the Lammermuirs present a series of softly rounded hills, and their greatest elevation is attained in Lammer Law, which rises to a height of 1733 feet above sea-level. Other summits are Clints Dod (1307 feet), Lowrans Law (1631), and Soutra Hill (1209). The northern plain between the base of the hill country and the sea has its surface interrupted by the Garleton Hills (590 feet) on the W, by Gullane Hill on the NE coast, and by the conspicuously isolated cones of North Berwick Law (612 feet) on the N coast and Traprain or Dumpender Law (700) near the centre. The county, owing to its geographical position and limited extent, has few streams of any kind, and only one—the Tyne—of any importance. This last, 7 miles from its source, crosses the Edinburghshire border, 8 miles SW of Ormiston, and flows through Haddingtonshire to the NE seaboard, where it falls into the German Ocean at Tynninghame. Good trout, and in some places salmon, are caught in the Tyne. Among the smaller streams may be mentioned the Salton Water and the Gifford Water, flowing from the uplands to the Tyne; Peffer Burn, running to the German sea, about 2 miles SE of Tantallon Castle; and the Belton Water, which debouches at Belhaven, near Dunbar. The Berwickshire stream—the Whitadder—has its source and upper course for some miles in East Lothian. The chief lakes are Presmeunan and Danskine Lochs, both of small extent. The former was artificially made in 1819 by damming up a ravine through which a streamlet used to discharge its waters. Mineral springs are found in the parishes of Spott, Pencaitland, Humbie, and Salton, and some of them have had a certain medicinal repute.

Geology.—In this county the ancient Silurian tableland is sharply defined from the area occupied by the younger palaeozoic rocks. The steep slope presented by the chain of the Lammermuirs towards the NW, roughly coincides with the boundary line between the Silurian and Old Red Sandstone strata on the one hand and the members of the Carboniferous system on the other. This prominent feature crosses the county diagonally from Dunbar to the village of Fala. The smooth-flowing outline of the Lammermuirs is due to the occurrence of thick masses of shales of Lower Silurian age which are associated with flagstones, greywackes, and grits. Possessing a persistent NE and SW strike in harmony with the trend of the chain, these strata have been thrown into a series of folds by means of which the same beds are repeatedly brought to the surface. Beyond the county boundary at the head of Lauderdale, bands of black shales, yielding graptolites in profusion, rest in narrow synclinal troughs of the shaly series. One of these bands is exposed on the S slope of Lammer Law, near the source of the Kelphe Burn, which can be followed SW to the Headshaw Burn, near Carfrae Common; while still further to the N another band is met with on the Soutra Hill. The Silurian strata exposed in the Lammermuirs are the NE prolongations of the grey shales and greywackes which are so characteristically developed in the Lowther range in the N of Dumfriesshire. In the latter area there are fewer intercalations of greywackes and grits, but with this exception the general character of the beds in these widely separated ranges is identical.

Throughout the area occupied by these rocks numerous veins and bosses of felstone are met with, which have been injected mainly along the lines of bedding. There is one small triangular area, however, of highly crystalline rock, which has attracted considerable attention among geologists on account of the evidence which it affords of its metamorphic origin. It is situated at the junction of the Fasnay Water with the Whiteadder. From the description of this mass given by Professor A.

Geikie, it is apparent that a gradual passage can be traced from the unaltered greywackes and shales into the granitic rock of Priestlaw. Along the margin of the altered area, the stratified rocks are compact and sub-crystalline breaking with a conchoidal fracture. These, when followed towards the centre of the area, merge into felspathic rocks with quartz granules, which are indistinguishable from ordinary felstones. The alteration culminates in the felspathic mass of Priestlaw, which, by the crystallisation of the feldspar and quartz, and by the addition of mica and hornblende, presents the character of a typical granite.

Only the upper division of the Old Red Sandstone is represented within the county. As in other districts in Scotland we have here striking evidence of the complete discordance between the members of this division and the older rocks. Prior to the deposition of the Upper Old Red Sandstone, the Lammermuir chain had undergone extensive denudation. Deep valleys had been excavated in the ancient tableland, which were subsequently filled with conglomerates and sandstones belonging to this period. On the S side of the range one of these ancient valleys is represented by Lauderdale, which, though formerly filled with Old Red deposits, has been excavated anew by the Leader and its tributaries. Another striking example occurs in the E part of the chain, where a belt of conglomerate, stretching from Dunbar to Dirrington Law, divides the Silurian rocks into two separate areas. From the relations which the conglomerate bears to the underlying rocks, there can be little doubt that it fills an old hollow which completely traversed the Silurian tableland from N to S. The belt of conglomerate now referred to forms the largest area of Upper Old Red Sandstone strata within the county. It has an average breadth of 4 miles between Dunbar and Oldhamstocks, tapering off to 2 miles near the county boundary, and again swelling out towards the wide area occupied by this deposit in the Berwickshire plain. The conglomerates along this belt rest unconformably on the Silurian rocks, the pebbles being mainly composed of these materials. At Oldhamstocks a narrow band branches off from the main mass, and extends E by Cockburnspath to the sea-coast at Siccar Point, where the complete unconformability between the Old Red Sandstone and Silurian formations is admirably displayed. In this latter area the strata mainly consist of red sandstones and shales, the underlying conglomerate having thinned out to small dimensions. The beds are inclined to the N at angles varying from 10° to 30°. Again, along the NW slopes of the Lammermuirs from Dunbar to near the village of Gifford, a belt of red sandstones and marls can be traced, having an average breadth of about 1 mile. This belt is bounded on the N and S by two parallel faults, both of which have a downthrow to the N. One of these dislocations, that which forms the S boundary, is of great importance, as it completely traverses the county from the sea-coast near Dunbar to the village of Fala. Between Dunbar and Gifford it brings the Old Red Sandstones and marls against the Old Red conglomerate and Silurian rocks, while beyond Gifford towards Fala it throws the members of the Carboniferous system against the Old Red Sandstone and Silurian formations. About 1 mile to the S of Gifford and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Fala church, there are two small semicircular areas of Old Red conglomerate resting unconformably on the Silurian rocks, and bounded on the N by the great fault just described. Equally interesting and suggestive is the small outlier of conglomerate of this age, forming a flat cake on the crest of the ridge E of Soutra Hill. Within the county no fossils have been obtained from this formation, but at Siccar Point beyond the county boundary the red sandstones have yielded scales of *Holoptychius* and other fishes, which serve to define the age of the beds.

The strata next in order belong to the Calciferous Sandstone series, but, strange to say, at no point in Haddingtonshire are these beds seen in contact with the Upper Old Red Sandstones without the intervention of a

fault. But beyond the county boundary at Siccar Point the perfect passage between the two formations is well seen. The members of this series occupy the whole of the coast-line between Cockburnspath and Thorntonloch, where they pass below the Carboniferous Limestone. Near the base, the sandstones have yielded *Cycadites Caledonicus*, which, from recent investigations, appears to be a fragment of a Eurypterid. The strata exposed along the coast-line consist of alternations of sandstones, shales, and thin limestones, which, on the whole, are markedly fossiliferous. Numerous land plants have been obtained from the shales, chiefly *Lepidodendron* (*Sagenaria*) *Veltheimianum*, *Sigillaria*, *Cyclopteris*, and *Sphenopteris*, while the limestones contain abundant remains of encrinites, with *Schizodus*, *Sanguinolites*, *Arca*, *Pteronites*, *Athyris ambigua*, etc.

The broad tract of country extending from Dunbar to Aberlady, and from North Berwick to Gifford, is occupied with the members of this series, but differing in a marked degree from those just described. The type represented in this area is characterised by a remarkable development of volcanic rocks, which, indeed, cover the greater portion of the tract. Towards the beginning of the Calciferous Sandstone period volcanic activity commenced in the East Lothian district, and continued with little cessation to near the close. During this long interval the volcanoes discharged sheets of lava and showers of ashes till they reached a thickness of well-nigh 1500 feet, but so local was the development that no trace of these volcanic materials is to be found in the Calciferous Sandstone area between Cockburnspath and Thorntonloch. The following is the succession of the strata given in descending order:—(a) sandstones, shales, and thin limestones; (b) thick sheets of porphyrite lavas, becoming more augitic towards the bottom of the series; (c) coarse ash and volcanic breccia; (d) red and white sandstones and marls. The sedimentary strata underlying the volcanic series are exposed on both sides of the mouth of the Tyne, where they are thrown into an anticlinal arch, the axis of which extends from Belhaven Bay SW to Traprain Law. On the N side of this anticline the strata dip to the NW, and pass underneath the great pile of lavas and tuffs of the Garleto Hills, while on the S side they are succeeded only by a portion of the volcanic series. The earliest ejections in Haddingtonshire consisted of tuffs and coarse breccias, which occupy the greater part of the coast-line between North Berwick and Tantallon Castle. The base of the series is exposed on the shore at the Gegan about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the E of Tantallon, where the tuff is underlaid by sandstones and marls dipping to the W at a low angle. In places the ash forms prominent cliffs, as at the Gin Head, near Cauty Bay, which afford excellent opportunities for studying the features of the deposit. Its general character is somewhat varied. On the whole, it is well stratified, showing alternations of coarse breccia and layers of fine tuff, with small felspathic lapilli. The volcanic breccia contains numerous bombs of porphyrite, the largest measuring 2 feet across, with fragments of sandstones, shales, and thin limestones. A characteristic feature of this deposit is the intercalation of thin seams and leucular patches of sandstones, shales, and limestones, clearly proving the submarine character of the eruptions. One of these bands of limestone occurs near the base of the series at the Gegan, and another at the Rhodes quarry about 1 mile E of North Berwick. In places they emit a fetid odour. The tuff and volcanic breccia which cover such a great extent of coast-line W of Tantallon Castle extend inland as far as Traprain, forming a belt of variable width round the base of the overlying lavas. They reappear on the S side of the anticline at Traprain Law, and can be followed E to the Biel Burn N of Stenton church, where they are truncated by the dislocation which brings the Calciferous Sandstones into conjunction with the Upper Old Red Sandstones and marls. Between Belhaven Bay and Dunbar, however, the tuffs are again exposed with a SE inclination, where they present the characteristic features just described.

The tuffs and volcanic breccias are overlaid by a great succession of porphyrite lavas which have no intercalation of ash or sedimentary deposits. They form the range of the Garleto Hills, and, as they are inclined to the W at gentle angles, they present slight escarpments towards the E. The lavas first ejected, which rest on the tuff, are more augitic than the overlying sheets, the augite crystals being large, and the triclinic feldspars being well striated. The later ejections, on the other hand, are less basic, and present the characteristic microscopic characters of porphyrites. The lavas pass conformably below a limited thickness of sandstones, shales, and cementstones, filling the interval to the base of the Carboniferous Limestone. From the ashy character of the sandstones, it is evident that they were in a great measure formed from the trituration of the underlying volcanic materials, while the presence of thin sheets of tuff indicates faint volcanic outbursts after the main ejections had ceased. These sedimentary deposits stretch S by Aberlady, Bolton, and onwards to Fala, in all cases graduating upwards into the Carboniferous Limestone. They also cover a considerable tract of ground round Haddington, where they are associated with some thin seams of coal.

Within the volcanic area and in the immediate vicinity there are numerous examples of 'necks' from which the igneous materials were discharged. Some of these are filled with crystalline rocks, such as basalt, porphyrite, or felstone, others with tuff and volcanic agglomerate. Perhaps the two most conspicuous examples of the former group are North Berwick Law (612 feet) and Traprain Law (724). These eminences rise considerably above the level of the surrounding ground—a feature which is due to the unyielding nature of the compact felstone filling the vent. In the case of North Berwick Law the felstone penetrates the stratified ash at the base of the volcanic series, while the mass on Traprain Law pierces the underlying Calciferous Sandstones. On the shore to the E of Dunbar there is a remarkable example of a vent filled with volcanic agglomerate, and similar instances occur between North Berwick and Tantallon Castle.

The Carboniferous Limestone of Haddingtonshire presents the triple classification which is characteristic of this group of strata in other parts of Scotland, viz.—(1.) an Upper Limestone series; (2.) a middle series with coals and ironstones; (3.) a Lower Limestone series. The members of the lowest subdivision occur in a small isolated area between Dunbar and Thorntonloch, where they are thrown into a small synclinal trough. As the basin is truncated by the sea, we have only a portion of the syncline represented, but the order of succession is admirably displayed on the coast section. This outlier comprises five separate limestones, of which the Skateraw bed is the most important. It is 12 feet thick, and is underlaid by a thin seam of coal. On the shore N of Thorntonloch the lowest bed rests conformably on the Calciferous Sandstones, but inland to the N of Innerwick the Limestone series is brought into conjunction with the Upper Old Red Sandstone by means of a fault.

Between Aberlady and the county boundary, near Musselburgh, the three subdivisions are represented in regular succession. At the former locality the members of the Lower Limestone series crop out on the shore with a gentle inclination to the W, graduating downwards into the Calciferous Sandstones. From this point they extend S by East Saltoun to the county boundary at Pathhead, preserving the same inclination to the W and NW, and passing below the members of the middle division. By means of an anticlinal arch the Lower Limestones are again brought to the surface on the Roman Camp Hill N of Gorebridge. The middle series includes the coals and ironstones of the East Lothian coal-field, which are evidently the equivalents of the Edge coals of Midlothian. The Haddingtonshire coal-field is upwards of 30 square miles in extent, and comprises no fewer than ten seams of coal of more or less importance. The beds are thrown into a great

synclinal trough, the axis of which runs from the shore at Port Seton S by Tranent to Elphinstone Tower. Hence on the E side of the basin the coal seams dip to the W, only to reappear with an E dip along the anticlinal arch of the Roman Camp Hill. In the centre of this trough at Port Seton, there are two thin bands of limestone belonging to the highest division of the Carboniferous Limestone.

The Lower Limestone series in Gosford Bay is traversed by a sheet of intrusive dolerite, and similar sheets are met with to the N of Aherlady in the Calciferous Sandstones. A few basalt dykes, probably of Tertiary age, pierce the Haddingtonshire coal-field, of which the most important is that extending from Prestonpaus E by Seton Mains to near Longniddry.

The trend of the ice flow during the glacial period over the low-lying portion of Haddingtonshire was E and ENE, but a portion of the ice sheet surmounted the chain of the Lammermuirs, and moved in a SE direction towards the Berwickshire plain. That such was the course of the ice sheet is not only proved by the ice markings, but also by the transport of the materials in the boulder clay. This deposit varies considerably in character, according to the nature of the underlying rocks; in the Silurian area it is a stiff fawn-coloured stony clay, while in the Old Red and Calciferous Sandstone districts it is sandy and has a reddish tint. The sands and gravels are found partly flanking the hills in the form of more or less continuous sheets or ridged up in mounds, and partly in connection with the 100-feet terrace. The 25-feet heach is visible at various points on the coast, though its development is but limited. It occurs at North Berwick, where it is partly obscured by blown sand, and also near Seacliff Tower. Tracts of blown sand are met with at the mouth of the Tyne, near Tynninghame, and again between Gullane Hill and North Berwick.

East Lothian is not rich in coal, although the coal beds at Prestonpans are said to have been worked by the monks of Newbattle so early as the beginning of the 13th century. Limestone is abundant throughout the county. In 1866 a rich deposit of hematite of iron was discovered in the Garleton Hills, and for several years was worked successfully. Iron is found in Gladsmuir parish, where the Macmerry Iron-works are situated.

As is to be expected, the soils in the various parts of the county differ much from each other. On the hills much of it is thin and mossy; but of late years crops of turnips and oats have been obtained on what was before untilld land, covered with whins or heather. Along the base of the hills stretches an extent of rich and valuable grain and pasture land, from which heavy crops are reaped that contribute no small amount towards enhancing the agricultural reputation of the county. To the N of this, and extending across the shire is a band of heavy tenacious yellow clay, resting on a basis of till or boulder clay, and presenting some of the worst agricultural land in Scotland. This soil, however, is not unfavourable to the growth of such timber as oak, beech, larch, and fir. The most fertile parts of the whole county are in the E, near Dunbar, where rich loam is abundant, and clay and light sand not rare. Wheat and heans, and the famous kind of potatoes known as 'Dunbar Reds,' are the heaviest crops of this district. The farms of W Haddingtonshire have lighter loam soils and mixtures of clay and sand that are annually made to yield very excellent harvests. The climate of Haddingtonshire is also well suited for an agricultural district. The proximity of the sea and the extent of coast-line prevents the extremes of either heat or cold being experienced in the shire, though a cold and searching E wind prevails in late spring and early summer. The rainfall is exceedingly small, and the county is more exposed to agricultural loss from too little than from too much rain, though the Lammermuirs are often covered with cold and wetting mists that are not taken into account in calculating the rainfall. According to observations at seven stations extending over several years the annual rainfall is 25.12 inches; at

the town of Haddington it is 25 inches. The extremes were observed at Yester, in the SW, 420 feet above sea-level, where 32.72 inches were registered; and at Smeaton, in the NE of Midlothian, 100 feet above sea-level, where the return was 18.62. The temperature is on the whole equable. The annual mean observed at Yester for thirteen years ending in 1869 was 46.5°, and at Smeaton, 47.2°; whilst at East Linton, 90 feet above sea-level, it was 47.4° during 1882, when the rainfall was 27.25. Snow, though not infrequent, seldom lies many days in the lowlands of Haddingtonshire. The spring is, in general, dry, with only occasional severe showers of hail and rain from the NE; in summer and autumn the only rainy points are the S and E.

The natural advantages of soil and climate in East Lothian are of themselves almost enough to ensure its agricultural prosperity; but its present pre-eminence, as perhaps the richest grain-producing district of Scotland, is also due not a little to the industry, enterprise, and skill of its farmers and landowners. East Lothian has been an agricultural county for centuries, and the monks of the Middle Ages may perhaps be regarded as the founders of its agricultural greatness. A curious fact is that, along the coterminous line of the uplands and lowlands, the parishes were anciently, just as at present, so distributed that each, while stretching into the fertile plain, had attached to it a section of the Lammermuirs, as a necessary adjunct to its agricultural practice of summer pasturage. Mills were numerous, and their number and activity are proofs of the quantity of grain raised in the district. The Lammermuirs at all times fostered the pastoral calling. Hay also was raised in abundance, and so early as the 13th century was subjected to tithes; and in 1298 the English soldiers, who were besieging Dirleton Castle, found a means of sustenance in the pease that grew in the neighbouring fields. Although the troubles and wars of the succeeding centuries inflicted a check upon the arts of peace in Haddingtonshire as well as in the rest of Scotland, the shire recovered its former position; and, according to Whitelocke, the English soldiers who entered Scotland with Cromwell in 1650 were astonished to find in East Lothian 'the greatest plenty of corn they ever saw, not one of the fields being fallow.' The real beginning of the agricultural pre-eminence of Haddingtonshire dates from about the period of the Union of the parliaments of Scotland and England in 1707. Lord Belhaven contributed to improve the theory of agriculture by his *Advice to the Farmers in East Lothian*, published in 1723; while Thomas, sixth Earl of Haddington, improved its practice by introducing skilled labour from England. James Meikle, a mechanic who had been despatched to Holland in 1710 by Fletcher of Salton to acquire the art of making decorticated barley, introduced from that country the use of fanners in sifting grain; and in 1787 Andrew Meikle, his son, invented the thrashing-mill. Improvements came in thick and fast after the introduction of fanners; landowners vied with each in adopting new inventions and new machinery, and their farming tenants zealously co-operated. Lord Elbank, Sir Hew Dalrymple, the Marquis of Tweeddale, and Sir George Suttie deserve to be mentioned in the former class; and Wight, who introduced horse-hoeing in 1736, Cunningham, Hay, who first raised potatoes in the fields about 1754, John Walker of Prestonkirk, who was the first to adopt the English practice of fallowing, and George Rennie of Phantassie, are worthy representatives of the second class. John Cockburn of Ormiston, a politician who had in his later years turned his attention to 'agricultural improvements, the classic diversion of a statesman's care,' founded about 1743 perhaps the earliest farmers' club in Scotland. In 1804 General Fletcher of Salton organised another farmers' society, which in 1819-20 was amalgamated with a more extensive association, under the name of 'The United East Lothian Agricultural Society.' Under such auspices and supported by such enterprise, the agriculture of Haddingtonshire has made rapid and sure advances in every department. In 1811 steam power was first

applied to threshing corn in East Lothian, and now steam power is used on almost every farm in the county. The social condition and physique of the hinds have both improved to a very marked degree. In the words of Mr Hope of Fentonbarns, speaking in 1835 of the close of last century, 'a married ploughman was paid in farm produce, but he received 24 bushels less oats than is now given; besides the grain was fully 10 per cent. inferior to the produce of the present time; and the cow, from want of sown grass, was often scarcely worth the milking, and, still more, potatoes were then hardly known. The consequences were, that the poor hind was miserably fed, poorly clad, feeble, and particularly liable to sickness. At that period, regularly in the spring in every hamlet and village, the ague made its appearance in almost every family, and there can hardly be a doubt of that sickness having often been the natural effects of poverty and filth more than anything else.' Now the average wages of a farm-servant is £20 or £25 in money, and meal, potatoes, grass for a cow, together with a cottage and a little garden-ground, estimated together to be equivalent to £20 or £25 more. Within the present century the most powerful impetus to farming was derived from the high price of grain during the Crimean war. In 1853, 1854, and 1855 the fair prices of wheat per quarter in East Lothian were £3, 15s. 10d., £3, 12s. 11d., and £3, 18s. 3d.; while in 1851 it was only £1, 18s. 8d.; and in 1864, again, £1, 15s. 10d., the lowest price this century. In 1881 the price was £1, 18s. 7½d. The farms of East Lothian are larger than the average Scottish holdings. Most of them are from 200 to 500 acres; some range so high as 1200 acres. The rents, of course, vary according to the fertility of the soil in the different parts of the county. The 19 or 21 years' lease is the most usual duration of holding. A six-course shift is the rule—(1) grass (pasture or hay), (2) oats, (3) potatoes, turnips, or beans, (4) wheat, (5) turnips, (6) barley; but the only principle is that of making a grain and green crop succeed each other, pulse being always reckoned a green crop in this succession.

In the whole of Scotland the percentage of cultivated area is only 24·2; in Haddingtonshire it rises as high as 64·4—a figure exceeded only by Fife (74·8), Linlithgowshire (73·1), and Berwickshire (65·4). The following table exhibits the acreage of land under the various crops in various years:—

	1867.	1873.	1874.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Grain Crops—						
Wheat, . .	11,702	10,793	11,545	9,453	8,748	9,089
Barley, . .	12,968	15,498	15,179	17,116	17,525	17,492
Oats, . . .	16,034	15,948	15,181	17,271	17,081	17,473
Beans, . . .	2,311	2,921	2,651	1,375	2,003	2,433
Root Crops—						
Potatoes, .	7,480	8,185	8,188	9,943	9,282	7,656
Turnips, . .	15,510	15,385	15,529	15,157	15,447	15,827
Carrots, . .	236	186	156	211	186	167
Green Crops—						
Grass under Rotation, .	25,794	..	23,639	27,088	27,970	..
Permanent Pasture(not Heath), . .	13,406	..	18,677	16,242	16,083	..
Live Stock—						
Farm Horses, . .	..	..	3,671	3,192	3,442	3,259
Cattle, . . .	7,559	..	8,008	8,237	9,062	8,279
Sheep, . . .	108,148	..	104,482	111,886	111,923	114,496
Pigs,	4,744	..	..	2,490	2,330	2,327

Less than one-twenty-third of the whole of Scotland is under woods; in Haddingtonshire the proportion is more than one-seventeenth, viz., 10,474 acres. Its woods, indeed, are tolerably extensive, and a good deal has been done in the way of artificial planting. The sixth Earl of Haddington was the first great planter, and the trees he planted in 1705 and subsequent years on his estate at Tynninghame now form one of the most beautiful forests in the south of Scotland. They suffered, however, enormous havoc from the gale of 14 Oct. 1881.

The woods of Humble and Salton, lying adjacent to each other, are also noteworthy. In *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* for 1879-81 are five tables giving the dimensions of 119 old and remarkable Spanish chestnuts, ash-trees, sycamores, beeches, and oaks in the county. About 148 acres are annually devoted to orchards, 410 to market gardens, and 6 to nursery gardens. The East Lothian farmers do not as a rule bestow much of their attention on breeding cattle, though here and there small herds are reared and fattened. Enormous numbers of sheep, on the other hand, are fed on the fine pastoral farms of the Lammermuirs and elsewhere, and there are several well-known breeders of sheep both among the proprietors and tenants. Border Leicesters are the most usual variety raised, though there are also several flocks of Southdowns; and in the Lammermuirs Cheviots and blackfaced flocks are maintained. Dairy farming is quite at a discount in the county, and pigs are fed only for domestic purposes. In 1882 there were 497 horses and mares in the county used for breeding purposes.

Notwithstanding the favourable position of the seaboard, the proximity of the metropolis, and the presence of coal, manufactures have never flourished in Haddingtonshire, though they have been introduced at various periods and in several districts. Repeated efforts to establish a woollen manufactory in the town of Haddington resulted in failure. A variegated woollen fabric, known as the Gilmerton livery, seemed for a time to have become a staple at Athelstaneford, but it has long ceased to be produced. In 1793 a flax-mill was erected at West Barns, and in 1815 a cotton factory was started at Belhaven, but both entailed loss on their proprietors; and their stoppage made paupers of many of the operatives. A paper-mill, a starch-work, the earliest factory in Britain for the manufacture of Hollands, the first bleachfield of the British Linen Company, and the earliest manufactory of decorticated or pot-barley were situated in Salton parish, but all have failed and have disappeared. The Macmerry Iron-works in Gladsmuir parish are also stopped; so that now the only noticeable existing manufactories in the county are a pottery at Prestonpans, two foundries in Dunbar parish, a manufactory of agricultural implements at Tranent, two or three extensive distilleries, about eight or ten breweries, of which the chief are at Prestonpans, two or three tan-works, and one or two establishments for the preparation of boue-dust and rape-cake. Fishing and fish-curing are carried on at Dunbar, Cockenzie, and other coast villages; and there are salt-pans at Prestonpans and Cockenzie.

The roads of Haddingtonshire are numerous and good; though before 1751 the county was sadly deficient in means of communication. The county road board consists of a number of the commissioners of supply for the county, and a number of elected trustees. One good line of turnpike runs along the whole coast of the Firth of Forth eastward to North Berwick; another runs southward from Dirleton to Haddington; another—the great quondam mail line between Edinburgh and London—runs along the whole breadth of the county eastward through Haddington to Dunbar, and then along the coast till it enters Berwickshire; a fourth leaves the former at Tranent, and passes through Salton and Gifford, and over the Lammermuir Hills to Duns; and a fifth, the post-road between Edinburgh and Lauder, intersects the SW wing of the county at Soutra. The North British railway affords to the greater part of the lowlands of the county exceedingly valuable facilities of communication; entering from Edinburghshire a little N of Falside, passing between Prestonpans and Tranent, proceeding north-eastward to Drem, sending off two branches respectively from Longniddry eastward to Haddington, and from Drem northward to Dirleton and North Berwick, and curving from Drem through all the north-eastern districts, by way of East Fortue, East Linton, Dunbar, and Innerwick, to Dunglass. The harbours of the county are all, in point of commerce, very inconsiderable, and even in point of commodious-

ness are very inferior. Their extent and other particulars will be found noticed under PORT SETON, PRESTONPANS, COCKENZIE, BERWICK (NORTH), and DUNBAR.

The royal burghs in Haddingtonshire are Haddington, the county town, Dunbar, and North Berwick. The only other towns are Tranent and Prestonpans, which, as well as part of East Linton, are police burghs. The other villages and principal hamlets are Aberlady, Athelstaneford, Belhaven, Bolton, Cockenzie, Dirleton, Drem, East Barns, West Barns, Garvald, Gifford, Gladsmuir, Gullane, Humble, Innerwick, Kingston, Oldhamstocks, Ormiston, Pencaitland, Penston, Port Seton, Prestonkirk, Salton, Samuelston, Spott, Stenton, Tynninghame, and Whitekirk. The chief seats are Broxmouth Park (Duke of Roxburgh), Yester House (Marquis of Tweeddale), Coalstoun House (Hon. R. Bourke, M.P.), Gosford and Amisfield House (Earl of Wemyss), Tynninghame House (Earl of Haddington), Biel and Archerfield House (Lady Mary Nisbet Hamilton), Ormiston Hall (Earl of Hope-town), Humble (Lord Polwarth), Ballencraeff House, Lennoxlove House, Prestongrange, Dunglass House, Seton House, Fountainhall, Gilmerton House, Lochend, Newbyth House, Nunraw House, Phantassie, Salton Hall, Whittinghame House, Herdmanston House, Winton House, Pencaitland House, Woodcot House, Balgone, Letham House, Stevenson House, Clerkington House, Eaglescarnie House, Alderston House, Bower House, Cockenzie House, Drummore House, Elphinstone Tower, Gifford Bank, Gullane Lodge, Nolyn Bank, Hopes House, Huntington House, Leaston House, Luffness House, Monkrigg House, Morham Bank, Newton Hall, Pilmore, Poggie House, Redcoll House, Rockville House, Ruchlaw House, Skedobush House, Spott House, St Germain's, Thurston House, and Tynholm House. According to *Miscellaneous Statistics of the United Kingdom* (1879) 171,739 acres, with a total gross estimated rental of £349,210, were divided among 1509 landowners, 1 holding 20,486 acres (rental £11,485), 3 from 10,000 to 20,000 acres, 5 from 5000 to 10,000, 26 from 1000 to 5000, 95 from 10 to 1000, 188 from 1 to 10, and 1191 under 1 acre.

The county contains 24 *quoad civilia* parishes and 2 chapels of ease. The parishes of Aberlady, Athelstaneford, Bolton, Dirleton, Garvald, Gladsmuir, Haddington, Humble, Morham, North Berwick, Pencaitland, Prestonpans, Salton, Tranent, and Yester form the presbytery of Haddington; and those of Cockburnspath (Berwickshire), Dunbar, Belhaven, Innerwick, Oldhamstocks, Prestonkirk, Spott, Steuton, Whitekirk, Tynninghame, and Whittinghame form the presbytery of Dunbar; while Ormiston parish belongs to the presbytery of Dalkeith. All are in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The Free Church of Scotland also has a presbytery of Haddington and Dunbar, with congregations at Dirleton, Garvald, Yester, Haddington, Humble, North Berwick, Pencaitland, Salton and Bolton, Tranent, Prestonpans, Dunbar, Prestonkirk, Innerwick, and Cockburnspath; besides churches at Cockenzie and Ormiston in connection with its Dalkeith presbytery. Other congregations in the county are 8 U.P.—2 at Haddington, 2 at Dunbar, and 1 each at East Linton, Tranent, North Berwick, and Aberlady; 3 Scottish Episcopal—1 in each of the royal burghs; 2 Roman Catholic—1 at Haddington and 1 at Dunbar; and 1 Methodist at Dunbar. In the year ending 30 Sept. 1881, the county had 53 schools (44 of them public), which, with accommodation for 7665 children, had 6134 on the registers, and 4512 in average attendance. The certificated, assistant, and pupil teachers numbered respectively 73, 8, and 34. Among the benevolent institutions of the county are Stiell's Hospital in the parish of Tranent, and Gilbert Burnet's Fund in Salton parish. In 1882 Schaw's Hospital in Prestonpans was rented as an institution for training girls or domestic servants, under the will of Miss Murray.

The county is governed (1888) by a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, 25 deputy-lieutenants, a sheriff, a sheriff-substitute, and between 60 and 70 justices of the peace, besides the chief magistrates of the royal burghs and East Linton. Ordinary sheriff courts are held at Had-

dington every Thursday during session; and courts under the Debts Recovery and Small Debt Act every alternate Thursday. Debts recovery and small debt circuit courts are held at Dunbar on the third Tuesdays of February, March, May, October, and December, and the first Tuesday of July; at Tranent on the fourth Tuesdays of January, March, May, and November, and second Tuesdays of July and October; and at North Berwick on the third Wednesday of January, and second Wednesdays of May, July, and October. General quarter-sessions of justices of the peace are held at Haddington on the first Tuesday of March, third Tuesday of April, first Tuesday of August, and last Tuesday of October, and adjourned sessions of the peace on the second Thursday of January. Meetings of justices are also held at Dunbar on the first Wednesday of October, fourth Wednesday of February, and third Wednesday of June; and at North Berwick in March and July. The annual general meeting of the commissioners of supply is held in the county town on the first Tuesday of May. The police force in 1882 comprised 36 men, whose superintendent's salary was £220. The county prison is at Haddington; and at the census of 1881 it contained 6 prisoners, Dunbar police station 1, and Tranent police station 2. In 1881 the number of vagrants in the county was 73, of whom 17 were females. The annual value of real property was (1811) £250,126, (1843) £258,743, (1879) £363,137, (1882) £348,658, of which £18,322 was for railways, and £39,325 was within the 3 royal burghs, leaving for the county £291,010, as against £279,861 for 1882-83. This decrease is due to the fall in the rents of farms. Haddingtonshire returns one member to parliament, having been represented by a Conservative, Lord Elcho, of volunteer celebrity, from July 1847 till Jan. 1883, when he succeeded his father as ninth Earl of Wemyss. The county constituency in 1883 is 1071. Between 1871 and 1881 the population of Haddingtonshire was increased by 731, or 1·94 per cent., chiefly in the burghs. Between 1861 and 1871 the increase was only 137, and since 1801 it is 9526. The slight increase in the rural population is accounted for by the steady concentration of trade in the towns, and the general adoption of the 'gang' system in farming operations—the 'gangs' living for the most part in towns. In 1881 294 persons, or 76 per cent. spoke Gaelic in Haddingtonshire, as compared with the percentage of 6·20 for all Scotland. The proportion of females to males in the county in 1881 was 104·73 to 100, Haddingtonshire being twentieth among the Scottish counties in this respect. The average of the whole country was 107·59 to 100. Pop. (1801) 29,986, (1811) 31,050, (1821) 35,127, (1831) 36,145, (1841) 35,886, (1851) 36,386, (1861) 37,634, (1871), 37,771, and (1881) 38,502, of whom 19,696 were females, whilst 12,204 were in the four towns, 7374 in the ten villages, and 18,924 rural, the three last corresponding figures in the 1871 census being 11,423, 6623, and 19,725. Houses (1881) 8122 inhabited, 948 vacant, 44 building.

The registration county takes in part of Oldhamstocks parish from Berwickshire, and gives off part of Fala and Soutra parish to Edinburghshire. Pop. (1881) 38,510. All the parishes are assessed for the poor; eleven of them, with one in Berwickshire, form East Lothian combination, with a poorhouse at Prestonkirk; and eight, with two in Edinburghshire, form Inveresk combination. The Haddington old parochial hospital had 10 patients in April 1881; and the Haddington County Asylum contained 92 lunatics.

The history of what is now known as Haddingtonshire will be found under the articles **LOTHIANS** and **DUNBAR**; for its fate has always been closely connected with that of the Earls of Dunbar. It is enough to say here that Haddingtonshire shows traces of Roman occupation, and that, after for a time forming part of the Saxon kingdom of Northumbria, it passed under the sceptre of Malcolm II. of Scotland in 1020. It enjoyed undisturbed repose during the reigns of David I., Malcolm IV., and William the Lion; but in the struggles of Scotland with the English in the 13th and following

centuries it had its full share of troubles and fightings. The numerous ruined towers and castles in every part of the lowlands of the county bear ample testimony to the troublous times of that and the succeeding periods of history. Within the limits of the shire are the battlefields of Dunbar, where Cromwell defeated the Scottish army in 1650, and of Prestonpans where Prince Charles Edward met the English forces under General Cope in 1745. In connection with its more private history, some of its famous families and celebrated men should be mentioned. Among the former are the Fletchers of Salton, the Setons of Seton, the Hamiltons of Preston, the Maitlands of Lethington (now Lennoxlove), and the Dalrymples of Hailes. Walter Bower or Bowmaker, the continuer of Fordun's *Scotichronicon*; Andrew de Wyntoun, the metrical chronicler; and John Mair or Major, also a chronicler,—are all claimed as East Lothian men. Sir R. Maitland, who lived at Lethington, was a court poet in the days of Queen Mary; and James VI.'s Chancellor Maitland was born within the walls of the same old castle. Garmylton (now Garleton) Castle disputes with Fifeshire the honour of being the birthplace of Sir David Lindsay: and the poet's latest editor (D. Laing's *Works of Sir David Lindsay*, 3 vols., 1879) rather inclines to favour the claim of Garleton. William Dunbar, the poet, is claimed as a native by Salton parish, and George Heriot by Gladsmuir. John Knox is undoubtedly the most famous of East Lothian men; and others are noted in the local articles on the different towns and villages. Among the famous clergymen who have held charges in Haddingtonshire there may be mentioned Bishop Gilbert Burnet, who was parish minister of Salton from 1665 till 1669, and who left a bequest to the parish; Blair, author of the *Grave*, and Home, author of *Douglas*, were successive ministers at Athelstaneford; David Calderwood, author of the *History of the Church of Scotland*, was minister of Pencaitland; and William Robertson, the historian, and afterwards principal of Edinburgh University, filled the pulpit at Gladsmuir. George Wishart, the martyr, was seized by Bothwell at Ormiston.

The antiquities of the county are both numerous and interesting, though some, as for example, a Caledonian stone circle in Tranent parish, and the traces of a Roman road from Lauderdale to the Forth, have been destroyed or removed. There are still extant tumuli, probably Caledonian, in Garvald and Innerwick parishes, and traces of ancient camps in Whittinghame, Garvald, Innerwick, Spott, Salton, and Ormiston parishes. Ruins and vestiges of mediæval towers and castles are peculiarly numerous in this shire. The chief are those at Dunbar, Tantallon, Innerwick, and Dirleton; and there are others at Prestonkirk, Whittinghame, Garvald, Herdmanston, Redhouse, Fenton, Falside, Elphinstone, Hailes, and Stoneypath. The 'Gohlin Hall,' mentioned in Scott's *Marmion*, is identified in an old stronghold of Sir Hngo de Gifford, near Yester House. The fortress on the Bass Rock attained a celebrity as the prison of some of the most noted Covenanters. The ecclesiastical remains in the county are deeply interesting. They include the abbey at Haddington, of which the present Nunraw House was an appanage, a Cistercian convent at North Berwick, and several very ancient chapels and parish churches, that at Pencaitland, for example, being said to date from about 1213, while the Collegiate church of Seton in Tranent was built before 1390, and the old disused church at Gullane was abandoned in 1612 for a newer one at Dirleton. The topographical nomenclature itself in Haddingtonshire affords interesting matter of study to the archaeologist and philologist.

See D. Croal's *Sketches of East Lothian* (Haddington, 1873); R. Scot-Skirving's essay on 'The Agriculture of East Lothian,' in vol. v. of the fourth series of *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* (1873); and works cited under BASS, BERWICK (NORTH), DUNBAR, HADDINGTON, PRESTONPANS, TRANENT, and TYNE.

Haddo House, the seat of the Earl of Aberdeen, in

Methlick parish, Aberdeenshire, 2 miles SSE of Methlick village, 6½ WNW of Ellon, and 7 NE of Old Meldrum. A Palladian edifice by Baxter of Edinburgh (*temp.* George II.), it suffered considerable damage from a fire of August 1881, having just undergone such improvements as re-roofing, the redecoration of its drawing room, etc. The pictures include a number of portraits by Lawrence; but the gem of the collection is Delaroche's portrait of Guizot as a young man, presented by Guizot himself to that fourth Earl (1784-1860), who, as a statesman, distinguished himself by his non-intervention policy. The park and policies, more than 1000 acres in extent, are beautifully wooded with Scotch firs of great age, spruce and hardwood trees, fine limes, and foreign pines, being further adorned by two triangular artificial lakes, each measuring 2½ furlongs by 1. A former 'Hous of Haddoche' or 'Place of Kellie'—'whairon thair was no rooffe, but the wallis stronglie built, standing on volt'—was forced to capitulate to 6000 Covenanters under the Marquis of Argyll, after a three days' siege (8 May 1644), when Sir John Gordon of Haddo, first Bart., was taken to Edinburgh and beheaded. This affair is known as the 'Raid of Kellie.' John-Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, seventh Earl of Aberdeen and Baron Haddo since 1682 (h. 1847; suc. 1870), is thirteenth in descent from Patrick Gordon, who was slain at the battle of Arbroath (1446), and claims to represent the male line of the Gordons, whereas the other noble families of the name succeeded by female right. (See GORDON CASTLE.) He holds in Aberdeenshire 63,422 acres, valued at £40,766 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876.

Haddo, House of, an estate, with a good mansion, in Forgue parish, Aberdeenshire, near the left bank of the Burn of Forgue, 8 miles NE of Huntly. Its late proprietor, John Forbes, Esq. (1794-1880), held 161 acres in the shire, valued at £179 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Haddon. See HADDEN.

Haer, a moorish tract on the mutual border of Blairgowrie and Lethendy parishes, Perthshire, 2½ miles S of Blairgowrie town. It contained a great number of tumuli, many of which, being destroyed in the course of modern agricultural improvements, were found to contain two stone coffins and great quantities of human bones; hence it is thought to have been the scene of some great unrecorded battle.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Haerfaulds. See GUTHRIE.

Hafton, an estate, with a mansion, in Dunoon parish, Argyllshire, near the SW shore of Holy Loch, midway between Sandbank and Hunter's Quay, and 2½ miles NNW of Kilm. Built in the first half of the present century in the mixed Gothic style, the mansion has beautiful grounds; its owner, Miss Hunter, who succeeded her second brother in 1880, holds 5740 acres in the shire, valued at £4569 per annum.

Hagghill. See HAGHILL.

Haggs, a village and a *quoad sacra* parish in Denny parish, SE Stirlingshire. The village, ¾ mile N by E of Castlecary station, and 3½ miles SSW of Denny town, is conjoint with Longcroft, Parkfoot, and Denny-Loanhead villages, extending 1½ mile along the road from Kilsyth to Falkirk. It acquired in 1836 a neat row of collier cottages, terminating at one end in a large building, intended for a store. The *quoad sacra* parish, constituted in 1875, is in the presbytery of Stirling and synod of Perth and Stirling; the minister's stipend is £120. The church, erected as a chapel of ease in 1840, presents a handsome appearance, and contains 700 sittings. Pop. of registration district and *q. s.* parish (1871) 1463, (1881) 1500.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Haggs Castle, a baronial fortalice near the southern border of the Renfrewshire section of Govan parish, 1 mile N of Pollokshaws. Built by Sir John Maxwell of POLLOK in 1585, it was long the jointure house of his descendants, and figures in connection with their sufferings for adherence to the Covenant. Apparently it was a structure of considerable strength, and now it is a picturesque ruin.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Haghill, an estate, with a mansion, in Shettleston parish, Lanarkshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N by W of Parkhead station.

Hagsthorne, a village in Kilbirnie parish, Ayrshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by E of Dalry.

Hailes, an estate, with a mansion, a village, and a great quarry, on the NW border of Colinton parish, Edinburghshire. In 1104 Edelrad, Earl of Fife, bequeathed the lands of Hailes to the Church of the Holy Trinity at Dunfermline; and the abbot and monks of Dunfermline retained the superiority of Easter Hailes down to the Reformation. St Cuthbert's Church, however, of Hailes or Colinton, was soon transferred to Holyrood Abbey, and later, in 1445, to the Knight Templars' Hospital of St Anthony at Leith. Hailes House, above the left bank of the Water of Leith, 1 mile SW of Slateford, and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NW of Colinton village, is thought by some persons to occupy the site of the ancient church, and is the property of the Rev. Sir W. Gibson-Carmichael, Bart. of CASTLE-CRAIG. Hailes village, 3 furlongs N by W, stands close to Kingsknowe station on the Caledonian, and to the N bank of the Union Canal. The quarry, near it, consists of dark grey sandstone, of slaty conformation, easily divisible into blocks for steps and paving flags. During the great building period in Edinburgh, from 1820 to 1826, it yielded no fewer than 600 cart-loads of building stone daily, and brought its landlord £9000 a year; but since it has seldom got demand for more than 60 to 70 cart-loads a day.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Hailes, a ruined baronial fortalice in Prestonkirk parish, Haddingtonshire, on the right bank of the Tyne, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Haddington. A stronghold of the notorious Earl of Botwell, it was the first place whither he brought Queen Mary, after seizing her at Fountainbridge (24 April 1567); afterwards it came to the Dalrymples of Hailes; and in 1835 it was partially used as a granary.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Hailes, New. See NEVHAILES.

Hailes Quarry. See HAILES, Colinton.

Haining Castle. See ALMOND.

Haining, The, a mansion in Selkirk parish, Selkirkshire, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S by W of the town. Standing amid finely wooded grounds, with a beautiful sheet of water ($2\frac{3}{4} \times 1$ furl.), it is the seat of Mrs Pringle Pattison (suc. 1868), who holds 4800 acres in Selkirkshire and 2527 in Roxburgshire, valued at £3308 and £1410 per annum. The estate was purchased in 1702 by her maternal ancestor, John Pringle, advocate, who in 1729 was admitted a lord of session under the title of Lord Haining, and five of whose descendants sat in parliament for Selkirkshire.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1863.

Hairlaw Dam, an irregularly-shaped reservoir on the mutual border of Neilston and Mearns parishes, Renfrewshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Neilston village. With an utmost length and breadth of $5\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs, and a depth of 16 feet, it receives a rivulet running $\frac{1}{2}$ furlong northward out of Long Loch.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Hairmyres, a station, in East Kilbride parish, Lanarkshire, on the Glasgow, Busby, and East Kilbride railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by S of East Kilbride village.

Halbeath, a collier village in Dunfermline parish, Fife, with a station on the Dunfermline and Thornton section of the North British, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Dunfermline town, under which it has a post and telegraph office. Pop. (1861) 568, (1871) 800, (1881) 918.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Halborn Head. See HOLBURN HEAD.

Halbury Castle. See CLYTH.

Halen, a *quoad sacra* parish in Duirinish parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. It comprises the peninsula of Vaternish, and its post-town is Portree. Constituted by the Court of Teinds in July 1847, it is in the presbytery of Skye and synod of Glenelg; the minister's stipend is £120, with a manse and a glebe worth each £11 a year. Pop. (1871) 1068, (1881) 1006.

Half-Davoch, a place with a public school of 1874 in Edinkillie parish, Elginshire, 3 miles NNE of Duniphaill station.

Half-Morton, a Border parish of SE Dumfriesshire, containing Chapelknowe hamlet, 3 miles NE of Kirkpatrick station, and 6 WSW of Canonbie, under which it has a post office. The ancient parish of Morton, comprising the present parish of Half-Morton, and about a third of what now is Canonbie, in the year 1621 was annexed in its eastern half to Canonbie, in its western half to Wauchope. Wauchope, in turn, was subsequently annexed to Langholm, under the condition that the minister of Langholm should officiate every fourth Sunday in Half-Morton. That condition fell into neglect, inasmuch that during twelve years prior to 1833 Half-Morton had no parochial ministry. A temporary arrangement then was made, that an assistant to the minister of Langholm should devote his whole time to Half-Morton; and this arrangement in 1839 was transmuted into a permanent recognition of Half-Morton as a separate parochial charge. The present parish is bounded N by Middlebie, E by Canonbie, SE by Cumberland, S by Gretna, and SW and W by Kirkpatrick-Fleming. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $3\frac{3}{8}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 3 miles; and its area is 6100 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. Woodside or All-for-nought Burn, tracing the northern boundary, and Hall Burn, out of Canonbie, unite at the NE corner of the parish to form the river SARK, which, winding $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-eastward along all the Canonbie and Cumberland border, is joined by wood-fringed Cadgill Burn from the interior; whilst another of its affluents, the Logan or Black Sark, after traversing the south-western district, and at two points tracing the western and south-western boundary, passes off into Gretna. The surface sinks in the extreme SE along the Sark below Corries Mill to 95 feet above sea-level, and rises gently thence to 281 feet near Chapelknowe, 353 near Hillhead, 408 near Cadgillhead, 458 near Bercles, 476 near Solway Bank, and 500 near Hightenries. The rocks are Permian, consisting of red sandstone strata; and the soil is much of it of fair fertility. Sir John Heron Maxwell of Springkell is chief proprietor. Half-Morton is in the presbytery of Langholm and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £183. The parish church, built in 1744, and enlarged in 1833, contains 212 sittings, and stands 7 furlongs NE of Chapelknowe, a little nearer which is a Free church (1843; 250 sittings); whilst at Chapelknowe itself is a U.P. church (1822; 244 sittings). A public school, with accommodation for 148 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 83, and a grant of £57, 13s. Valuation (1860) £3413, (1883) £5439, 0s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 497, (1831) 646, (1861) 716, (1871) 611, (1881) 497.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Halgreen, a large castellated pile in Bervie parish, Kincardineshire, on an eminence near the sea, at the southern extremity of Bervie burgh. Founded in 1376, and enlarged at subsequent periods, it bears above a doorway in its court the date 1687. It seems to have been defended by a moat, with drawbridge and portcullis; has very thick walls, pierced with numerous arrow slits; and still is well preserved, being the seat of James Farquhar, Esq. (b. 1836; suc. 1875), who holds 1464 acres in the shire, valued at £2389 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 67, 1871.

Halgreen. See CANONBIE.

Halidean. See BOWDEN.

Halin. See HALEN.

Halkerton or Haulkerton, an estate in Laurencekirk parish, Kincardineshire, 1 mile N by W of the village. Held by the Falconers from the beginning of the 13th century, it gave them their baronial designation from 1647; and in 1778 the eighth Lord Falconer succeeded as fifth Earl of Kintore. A mansion, now extinct, is represented by fine old trees that adorned its grounds.

Halkirk, a village and a parish of Caithness. The village, regularly built, stands 135 feet above sea-level, on the right bank of the river Thurso, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N of Halkirk station on the Sutherland and Caithness railway (1874), this station being $\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of Georgemas Junction, $8\frac{1}{2}$ S by E of Thurso, and $15\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of Wick. It has a post office, with money order and

savings' bank departments; a fair is held here on the third Tuesday of Dec.; and on the opposite side of the river, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the N, stands Thurso Combination Poorhouse, which, built in 1855, contain accommodation for 149 inmates. Pop. (1871) 391, (1881) 372.

The parish contains also Scotscaid and Altnabreac stations, $2\frac{3}{4}$ and 12 miles SW of Halkirk. It is bounded N by Thurso, NE by Thurso and Bower, E by Watten, SE and S by Latheron, and W by Reay and a detached portion of Thurso. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW is $21\frac{3}{8}$ miles; its breadth varies between $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 13 miles; and its area is $98,063\frac{3}{8}$ acres, of which 2301 are water. Of fully fifty lakes and lakelets the larger, from N to S, are Lochs CALDER ($2\frac{3}{8}$ miles \times $7\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 205 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet), Olginey ($5\frac{1}{2}$ \times 3 furl.; 235 feet), Madie (1 mile \times 3 furl.; 372 feet), and More ($5\frac{1}{4}$ \times 4 furl.; 381 feet). Glut or Strathmore Water, rising in the extreme SW at an altitude of 1400 feet, winds $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward to Loch More, and, issuing thence as the river Thurso, continues 19 miles north-north-eastward through the interior, then $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-westward along the boundary with Thurso. It is joined in this course by a number of affluents, and drains the greater portion of the parish, whose NW border, however, is traced or skirted for 5 miles by Forss Water. The surface, which sinks to 70 feet above sea-level along the Thurso, is much of it flat and monotonous, the higher points of the northern district being the Hill of Sour (359 feet), the Hill of Calder (306), and, on the Watten boundary, Spital Hill (577); but to the SW, at the Latheron and Sutherland borders, rise BEN ALISKY (1142) and the Knockfin Heights (1442). The rocks, of the Old Red Sandstone system, furnish plenty of 'Caithness flag' for home use and exportation; limestone too has been quarried, and marl has been raised from Calder Loch; whilst ironstone and lead ore are also known to exist. The soil ranges from clay or loam mixed with moss to gravel resting on a cold rocky bottom, being mostly wet and difficult to dry; still, great improvements have been effected in the way of reclamation and building, Col. Guthrie alone having nearly trebled the rental of his property in thirty years. Little more than a tenth of the entire area is under cultivation, by far the greater part being moor or flow-moss. The arable holdings are for the most part small; the sheep farms, on the other hand, are large. Several 'Picts' houses' and standing stones are dotted over the parish, in which stood two pre-Reformation chapels, and special features of which are noticed separately under ACHAVARN, BRAAL, DIRLET, and LOCHMORE. Five proprietors holds each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of between £100 and £500, and 2 of from £20 to £50. The present parish comprises the two ancient parishes of Halkirk and Skinnnet. Skinnnet church was dedicated to St Thomas, and that of Halkirk to St Fergus, a Pictish bishop of Ireland, who came to Caithness in the 8th century. It is in the presbytery of Caithness and synod of Sutherland and Caithness; the living is worth £327. The parish church, at the village, was built in 1753, and, as enlarged in 1833, contains 756 sittings. A Free church stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of the station; and six public schools—Calder, Halkirk North, Harpsdale, Leunery, Spital, and Westerdale—with total accommodation for 582 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 260, and grants amounting to £294, 17s. Valuation (1860) £9622, (1883) £16,639, 9s., of which nearly two-fifths are held by Sir John G. Tolle-mache Sinclair of Ulbster. Pop. (1801) 2545, (1841) 2963, (1861) 2864, (1871) 2664, (1881) 2705, of whom 253 were returned as 'Gaelic-speaking.'—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 116, 117, 109, 110, 1877-78.

Halladale, a river of Reay parish, NE Sutherland. Rising at an altitude of 1200 feet above sea-level, close to the Caithness border and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Forsinard station, it runs $22\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-westward and northward along Strath Halladale between ranges of hills, 500 to 747 feet high, till it falls into the North Sea at the Bay of Boghouse, to the E of Portskerry village. Dyke Water is chief of its many tributaries; its

current is rapid till within 3 miles of its mouth, below which point it forms a chain of about ten pools, being tidal over the last 2 miles, yet navigable only by boats. Its waters contain salmon, large sea-trout, and river trout; but the fishing—always uncertain—is rarely much worth except in spring. Tradition records that Halladha, son of Rognward, first Jarl of Orkney, was slain and buried in Strath Halladale, to which he bequeathed his name. The scene of the battle is towards the middle of the strath, near Dal-Halladha.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 109, 115, 1878.

Hallbar Tower. See BRAIDWOOD.

Hallcraig, an estate, with a mansion, in Carluke parish, Lanarkshire, 2 miles W by S of the town.

Halleath, a mansion in Lochmaben parish, Dumfriesshire, on the right bank of the Annan, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by S of the town. Enlarged by David Bryce in 1866, it is the property of John Johnstone, Esq. (b. 1820), who holds 2122 acres in the shire, valued at £2734 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Hallforest, a ruined castle in Kintore parish, Aberdeenshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of Kintore town. Said to have been built as a hunting-seat by King Robert Bruce, and by him to have been granted to Sir Robert de Keith, great marischal of Scotland, it came to his descendants, the Earls of Kintore, and in 1562 received a visit from Queen Mary. It was chiefly a battlemented tower four stories high, and now retains two very lofty arched apartments, one above the other.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Hallgreen. See HALGREEN and CANONBIE.

Hallguards, a romantic spot at the W border of Hoddon parish, Dumfriesshire, on the left bank of the river Annan, 2 miles WSW of Ecclefechan. Here stood the original Hoddon Castle, which is said to have been a seat of the royal Bruces, and was demolished some centuries ago in terms of a Border treaty.

Hallhead, an estate, with a decayed mansion of 1688, in Leochel and Cushnie parish, Aberdeenshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Lumphanan station. It belongs to the owner of ESLEMONT.

Hallhill, an estate, with a mansion, in Glassford parish, Lanarkshire, 2 miles NE of Strathaven. An ancient baronial fortalice, near the site of the mansion, contained an arch so spacious that a hundred men could be arrayed beneath it; but, falling into ruin, was taken down about 1828, and then was found to contain fragments of very beautiful china, with other relics.

Hallin. See HALEN.

Hallodale. See HALLADALE.

Hallrule, a mansion in Hobkirk parish, Roxburghshire, near the left bank of Rule Water, 3 miles E of Hawick. It is included in the WELLS estate.

Hallside House, a mansion in Cambuslang parish, Lanarkshire, near the left bank of the Rotten Calder, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of the town. It was built by Prof. George Jardine, of Glasgow University (1742-1827), and later was for some time occupied by Prof. John Wilson (1785-1854). Hallside village, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant, is of recent origin, having arisen in connection with large steel-works. Pop. (1881) 955.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Hallyards, an old-fashioned mansion in Manor parish, Peeblesshire, on the left bank of Manor Water, 3 miles SW of Peebles. During the close of last and the beginning of the present century it was tenanted for fourteen years by Prof. Adam Ferguson (1724-1816), historian of the Roman Republic, who here in 1797 received a visit from Sir Walter Scott, and took him to see the 'Black Dwarf.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Hallyards, a ruined mansion in Auchtertool parish, Fife, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Lochgelly. A seat of the Kirkcaldys of Grange, it gave a night's lodging to James V. on his way to Falkland after the defeat of Solway Moss (1542); and it is said to have been the rendezvous of the leading Fife Jacobites at the rebellion of 1715.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Hallyburton House, a mansion in Kettins parish, Forfarshire, 3 miles ESE of Coupar-Angus. It is the seat of

Robert Stewart Menzies, Esq. of Pitcur (b. 1856; suc. 1880), whose father bought the estate from the Marquis of Huntly in 1879.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Halmyre House, a 16th century mansion, handsomely renovated in 1858, in Newlands parish, Peeblesshire, 3 miles SW of Leadburn station. Purchased in 1808 for £16,000, the estate is now the property of Charles Ferrier Gordon, Esq., who holds 4827 acres in the shire, valued at £2049 per annum.

Halstannedean. See HASSENDEAN.

Halyburton. See HALLYBURTON.

Halyhill. See FORTEVIOT.

Hamer. See WHITEKIRK.

Hamilton, a royal, parliamentary, and police burgh, and a parish in the middle ward of Lanarkshire. The town is situated in the midst of a pleasantly diversified region, sloping on the whole to the east-north-eastward, and about 1 mile WSW of the junction of the AVON and the Clyde. It stands adjacent to the Glasgow, Hamilton, and Strathaven railway, 2 miles WSW of the railway junction at Motherwell, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles by railway and $10\frac{1}{2}$ by road SE of Glasgow, and 36 by road WSW of Edinburgh. The environs present a pretty undulating landscape, with fine woods and picturesque dells through which three burns run to the Clyde and six to the Avon. The outskirts are extensive, and comprise numerous handsome villas and mansions, besides remains of older historical houses. The original town occupied a site within the Duke of Hamilton's park, to the ENE of the present position, and bore the name of Netherton. The oldest parts of the present town stand near the public green, and date from the early part of the 15th century, but they have undergone considerable improvement in more modern times. The main thoroughfare of the newer part, a street about 700 yards long, was laid out in 1835, and is carried 60 feet above the bed of Cadzow Burn by Cadzow bridge, which is supported on 3 spans of 60 feet each. The suburbs, though well-built, are somewhat straggling and irregular in plan. The Burgh Buildings were erected near the centre of the town in 1861-63. They are built in the modernised Scotch Baronial style, with a clock-tower nearly 130 feet high; and they contain a public hall 63 feet long by 36 wide, besides smaller halls and official apartments. The County Buildings, classical in style, stand upon high ground towards the W end of the town. Originally founded in June 1834, they have been subsequently enlarged; and they contain a county hall besides various county offices. Immediately adjacent is the prison (disused since 1882), which, with an airing ground of half an acre, is surrounded by a high wall. Erected at the same time as the County Buildings, it superseded the older prison, which stood in the lower part of the town, now included in the ducal park. This old prison is adorned with a steeple, and dates from the time of Charles I.; it was dismantled about 1834, but in 1861 was repaired by the Duke of Hamilton. The Trades' Hall was built in 1816; became prior to 1865 the property of the Young Men's Christian Association; and is now used for meetings and as a reading-room. The barracks, formerly used for cavalry, but now solely for infantry, stand near the County Buildings, and occupy a large space of ground enclosed by a high wall. The railway from Glasgow and Strathaven has its terminus at Hamilton in the new Central station, from which also runs the Lesmahagow line; and the Bothwell and Hamilton station occupies a spacious site nearly opposite the Roman Catholic church. The corporation gas-work was erected in 1831 at a cost of £2400, and is on an elegant plan. A water supply by gravitation was introduced into the town, under authority of Act of Parliament in 1853.

The parish church occupies a site upon high ground, and, though originally beyond the town to the S, is now embraced by the town extension. It was built in 1732 from designs by the elder Adam, and consists of a circular body with four cross aisles, and has a fine stained glass window by the Messrs Ballantine, representing our Lord and Martha and Mary, placed there in 1876 in

memory of Mrs James Stevenson. It contains about 800 sittings. Anchingramont Established church was built in 1860, has 900 sittings, and ranks as a collegiate charge with the parish church, the two ministers preaching alternately in the two churches. The stipends of these two churches are the same, viz., £412; but the former has a glebe of 36 acres, valued at £82, and the latter a manse, valued at £30. Cadzow *quoad sacra* church, containing 800 sittings, was built in 1876-77 at a cost considerably exceeding the estimate, £4000. St John's Free church is a modern edifice with 1000 sittings. Burnbank Free church, erected in 1875 at a cost of nearly £3000, contained 600 sittings, and was built for the use of the mining population of Greenfield and other villages. It was, however, pulled down, and its site occupied by the new West Free church, which was opened in May 1882, and provides accommodation for 650, at a cost of £4000. Its style is 14th century Gothic, and the spire is 100 feet high. There are four United Presbyterian churches in Hamilton, containing respectively 1105, 940, 700, and 582 sittings. The memorial-stone of a fifth was laid at Burnbank on 2 Dec. 1882. Built at a cost of over £3000, and seating 562, this is an Early Gothic edifice with a spire 127 feet high. The Congregational chapel, a neat Gothic building with 362 sittings, was built in 1872 at a cost of £1400, to supersede a former chapel in Campbell Street. The Evangelical Union chapel contains 250 sittings, and St Mary's Roman Catholic church, built in 1846, has 500. The Episcopal church, dedicated to St Mary, is an Early Pointed structure of 1849, and can accommodate 330 hearers. The burgh school board consists of a chairman and eight members. In Sept. 1881 the following were the five schools under the burgh school board, with accommodation, average attendance, and government grant:—Beckford Street public (350, 336, £300, 19s.); Townhead public (400, 362, £316, 15s.); Orphan and Charity (365, 312, £262); St John's Free church (618, 586, £605, 4s.); and St Mary's Roman Catholic (304, 409, £327, 4s.). The academy is an old foundation, and till 1714 stood near the old churchyard adjoining the palace. It was rebuilt by Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, in Grammar Square, and again in 1848 removed to a new site. It includes a rector's residence, with room for 10 or 12 boarders. Other schools are St John's grammar school for boys, a boarding-school for girls, and several adventure schools. The Mechanics' Institute was founded in 1846, and has a library. The Subscription Library, established in 1808 chiefly through the exertions of Dr John Hume, is now extinct. The Duke's Hospital is an old building, with a belfry and bell, situated at the Cross, and erected in lieu of the former one, which stood in the Netherton. The pensioners do not now reside here; but it contributes to the support of a dozen old men, at the rate of £8, 18s. yearly, with a suit of clothes biennially. Aikman's Hospital in Muir Street, was built and endowed in 1775, by Mr Aikman, a proprietor in the parish, and formerly a merchant in Leghorn. Four old men are here lodged, have £4 per annum, and a suit of clothes every two years. Rae's, Robertson's, and Lyon's, and Miss Christian Allan's mortifications also produce considerable sums for the support of the poor, and some other funds have been placed at the disposal of the kirk-session for similar purposes. Other institutions are a choral union, an agricultural society, an auxiliary Bible society, and a variety of economical, philanthropic, religious, and other associations. Besides a savings' bank at the post office, Hamilton contains branches of the Bank of Scotland, British Linen Company's Bank, the Clydesdale, Commercial, Royal, and Union Banks, and 29 insurance companies are represented by agents or offices within the town. The *Hamilton Advertiser* (1856) is published every Saturday.

Hamilton, though it carries on a large amount of local trade, has no manufactures of importance. A manufacture of lace was early introduced by one of the duchesses of Hamilton, afterwards Duchess of Argyll, who brought over a native of France to teach it; and, as it was esteemed, in the circumstances,

fully more a noble than a plebeian thing, many respectable females, who had no need of it as an avocation, became pupils and workers. The Hamilton lace was long in repute among the higher classes, but eventually went out of fashion. But about 1835 the manufacture of a sort of tamboured bobinette was introduced as a substitute for it; and this rose suddenly into such importance that within eight years upwards of 2500 females in the town or neighbourhood were employed upon it. The making of check shirts for the colonial market, and the making of black silk veils of peculiar patters, also rose rapidly into importance. The imitation of cambric weaving of the finest kinds took its chief seat at Hamilton after the introduction of the cotton trade into Scotland; and it prospered so much that whole streets of houses were built to accommodate the industrious weavers, no fewer than about 1250 looms being in the town; but about 1815 or 1820 it began to decline, and not many years afterwards it reached a point where it could yield a sustenance only a degree or two above starvation. Now, however, the industries of the town include some cotton-weaving, coach-building, iron and brass founding, besides the ordinary handicrafts.

Hamilton was made a burgh of barony in 1456, and a royal burgh in 1548. Subsequently it resigned its rights and privileges as a royal burgh, and was created a burgh of regality in 1668 by charter of Charles II. to Anna, Duchess of Hamilton. After the Reform Act of 1832 it became a parliamentary burgh. Prior to 1871 it adopted the General Police and Improvement Act of 1862, and in 1878 the municipal burgh was extended. It is governed by a provost, 4 bailies, a treasurer, and 10 councillors. The corporation income was (1832) £654, (1865) £1237, and (1882) £7324. The burgh police force numbers 19 men, the superintendent receiving a salary of £110. The burgh unites with FALKIRK, Airdrie, Lanark, and Linlithgow in returning one member to parliament. In 1883 the parliamentary constituency was 1518, and the municipal 1756 (including 238 females). Sheriff courts are held at Hamilton every Tuesday and Friday for ordinary business; and for small-debt business every Friday. Small-debt justice of peace courts are held every Monday, and the magistrates sit in the burgh court as required. A weekly market is held on Friday, and special markets for cattle and hiring are held on the third Fridays of April and October. Valuation, including railways (1872), £30,020, (1876) £37,195, (1882-83) £76,900. Pop. of parliamentary burgh (1841), 8724, (1851) 9630, (1861) 10,688, (1871) 11,498, (1881) 13,995, of whom 6988 were females. Pop. of police burgh and town (1871) 11,498, (1881) 18,517, of whom 9066 were females and 22 Gaelic-speaking. Houses (1881) inhabited 3557, vacant 653, building 65.

CADZOW CASTLE was the original capital of Hamilton parish, and gave name to it till 1445, when, in virtue of a charter from James II. to the first Lord Hamilton, the present name superseded the older one of Cadyhou, Cadyow, or Cadzow. Soon afterwards the old town of Netherthorn came to be called Hamilton also. Queen Mary, on her way from Loch Leven Castle to Langside, held a court at Cadzow Castle, and rested at a spot in the town still called Queenzie Neuk. The forces appointed by Cromwell to overawe the West of Scotland in 1650, took post at Hamilton under General Lambert. There they sustained a momentary defeat from a force of 1500 Covenanters from Ayrshire, and General Lambert was captured before his men, sallying, repulsed the attack. Cromwell himself, on visiting the town, lodged at the King's Head Inn, now demolished. The victors at the Battle of Drumclog, both before and after their advance towards Glasgow, marched to Hamilton; and the more moderate of them drew up a defence in explanation of their conduct, which came to be known as the 'Hamilton Declaration.' The fugitives from the battle of Bothwell Bridge, fought $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW, fled in all directions through the parish of Hamilton, where 1200 were captured. Many escaped through hiding in the

woods of Hamilton Park, where they were generously protected by Anne, Duchess of Hamilton. William Cullen, M.D. (1710-90), was a native of Hamilton; Thomas, Lord Cochrane, tenth Earl of Dundonald (1775-1860), author of *Autobiography of a Seaman*, spent many of his early years in the neighbourhood; and John Anderson (1789-1832) resided at Hamilton from 1819, and wrote *Historical and Genealogical Memoirs of the Hamiltons* (2 vols., 1825-27). The father of Professor Millar of Glasgow, and the father of Dr Baillie and Joanna Baillie, were ministers of Hamilton.

The parish of Hamilton, situated in the middle ward of Lanarkshire, is bounded on the N by Bothwell, on the NE and E by Dalziel, on the SE by Dalserf, on the S by Stonehouse, on the SW by Glassford, on the W by Glassford and Blantyre, and on the NW by Blantyre. Its longest axis extends 6 miles from NNW to SSE; its greatest breadth, at right angles to that, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its total area is 14,243 acres, of which 160 are water. The CLYDE traces the NE and N border for nearly 5 miles; the AVON has a course of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the ESE of the parish, to a confluence with the Clyde about a mile from the town; and nine burns rise on or near the S or W border, and run mostly NE, six to the Avon and three to the Clyde. The N district, forming a broad band along the Clyde, is a low sheltered valley; the middle district, traversed by the Avon, is diversified and beautiful; while the southern district rises gradually to elevations of from 580 to 750 feet above sea-level. The rocks are extensively of the Carboniferous formation. Sandstone is raised in several quarries, limestone is worked at Earnockmuir and Boghead, and ironstone at Boghead and Quarter. By far the most important mineral is coal, the excavation of which affords occupation to a very large number of the population. There are coal mines at Merriton, High Merriton, Dykehead, Bog, Allanton, Ferniegair, Haughhead, Quarter, and Greenfield. The soil on the low grounds is for the most part alluvial or loam; on the higher districts gravelly or moorland. About 8000 acres are arable, 100 are in orchards, 2000 under wood, 2100 occupied by water, towns, and roads, and the remainder pasture or waste land. The chief industry is coal mining, though of course farming occupies many hands. The other industries are mentioned in connection with the town.

Hamilton is the only burgh; the parish also contains the villages of Allanton, Darngaber, Ferniegair, Quarter, and Low Waters; and parts of the towns of Motherwell and Larkhall. The chief proprietor in the parish is the Duke of Hamilton, besides whom 16 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 87 of between £100 and £500, 105 of from £50 to £100, and 160 of from £20 to £50. The chief seats are HAMILTON PALACE, Earnock House, Grovemount, Ross, Fairhill, Nielsland, Fairholm, and Edlewood. Other mansions, once of note, are Allanshaw, Darngaber, Merriton, and Udston. The chief antiquities are those in Hamilton town and park, and CADZOW CASTLE, Darngaber Castle, Barncluith Gardens, Meikle Earnock tumulus, and an oblique standing stone in the S of the parish called the 'Crooked Stane.' Hamilton is in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and gives name to a presbytery. Besides the churches mentioned above, there is a chapel of ease at Quarter. In Sept. 1881 the following were the 6 public schools under the landward school-board, with their respective accommodation, average attendance, and government grants.—Beechfield (150, 43, £35, 8s.), Ferniegair (250, 136, £96, 10s.), Greenfield (655, 501, £424, 7s.), Low Waters (431, 305, £266, 17s. 6d.), Motherwell (250, 307, £262, 1s.), and Quarter (250, 236, £216, 9s.). Valuation (1860) £36,243, (1880) £88,204, (1883) £113,752. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 5911, (1831) 7613, (1841) 10,862, (1871) 16,803, (1881) 26,231, of whom 18,645 were in Hamilton ecclesiastical parish, 7163 in Cadzow, 63 in Chapelton, and 360 in Larkhall.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

The Established presbytery of Hamilton comprises the 14 ancient parishes of Avondale, Blantyre, Both-

well, Cambuslang, Cambusethan, Dalserf, Dalziel, Glassford, Hamilton, East Kilbride, New Monkland, Old Monkland, Shotts, and Stonehouse; the 22 *quoad sacra* parishes of Airdrie, Baillieston, Bargeddie, Bells-hill, Burnbank, Cadzow, Calderhead, Chapelton, Clarkston, Cleland, Coats, Coltness, Dalziel South, Flowerhill, Gartsherrie, Garturk, Harthill, Holytown, Larkhall, Overtown, Uddingston, and Wishaw; and the 6 chapels of Calderbank, Greengairs, Meadowfield, Quarter, Stonefield, and East Strathaven. Pop. (1871) 159,255, (1881) 204,720, of whom 18,608 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—The Free Church presbytery comprises 4 churches in Airdrie, 3 in Coat-bridge, 2 in Hamilton, and 20 others at Baillieston, Bellshill, Blantyre, Bothwell, Cambuslang, Cambusnethan, Chapelhall, Chapelton, Cleland, Dalziel, East Kilbride, Greengairs, Holytown, Larkhall, Shotts, Stonehouse, Strathaven, Uddingston, Whifflet, and Wishaw, which 29 churches together had 7524 members in 1881-82.—The U.P. presbytery of Hamilton has 5 churches at Hamilton, 3 at Strathaven, 2 at Motherwell, and 10 others at Bellshill, Blantyre, Cambuslang, East Kilbride, Hallside, Kirkmuirhill, Larkhall, Newarthill, Stonehouse, and Wishawtown, which 20 churches together had 6383 members in 1881-82.

Hamilton Palace, a seat of the Duke of Hamilton, is situated in the parish of Hamilton, on low ground between the town of that name and the river Clyde. The site of the old part of the town called Netherton is partly included within the walls of the park; and even yet the houses of Hamilton approach the palace near enough almost to intrude upon its privacy. The germ of the structure was a small square tower, but the oldest part of the present palace was erected about 1591, while a very large addition was made in 1705. This erection, described by Dorothy Wordsworth in 1803 as 'a large building without grandeur, a heavy lumpish mass,' was further added to in 1822 and subsequent years, and is now one of the most magnificent piles in the kingdom. It comprises a N front 265 feet long and 60 high, adorned with a splendid Corinthian portico of monolithic columns 25 feet high and 10 in circumference, modelled after the temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome. The interior is planned on a scale of equal magnificence. The principal apartments are the tribune or saloon, the dining-room, 71 feet by 30, the library built to contain the famous Beckford collection, and a gallery 120 feet long, 20 wide, and 20 high. The treasures of art in cabinets and furniture, pictures, statuary, china, and glass, which, till 1882, filled and adorned the princely rooms of the palace, formed the most splendid assemblage of the kind in Scotland. This collection was made chiefly in the early years of the 19th century by Alexander, the tenth duke, and his father-in-law, the famous William Beckford, author of *Vathek*, and it was perhaps the brightest gem in the ducal coronet of Hamilton. Between 17 June and 20 July 1882 the magnificent treasures were dispersed by the auctioneer's hammer. The sale, which created a stir in every artistic circle throughout the world, produced the sum of £397,562, a total that far exceeds any other modern sale of the same character. The 2213 lots brought an average of £180 each; enormous sums were given for the numerous unique art-treasures, which, exclusive of pictures by the old masters, were chiefly of the 17th and 18th centuries. The pictures alone, including the miniatures, brought upwards of £123,000; Rubens' famous 'Daniel in the Lions' Den,' on which Wordsworth composed his well-known sonnet, was sold for £5145; and a portrait of Philip IV., by Velasquez, for 6000 guineas. Perhaps the specialty of the collection, if, indeed, it could be said to have a specialty, was the fine old French furniture. Two secretaires that had belonged to Marie Antoinette were sold for £9450 each; and a pair of Buhl armoires brought £11,500. The library of Duke Alexander was also sold, as well as Mr Beckford's library, which had been removed to Hamilton Palace, where, however, it was kept distinct.

The policies surrounding the Palace extend for 2½ miles along the Clyde, and for 2¾ miles along the Avon, and include woods, gardens, and lawns. The wild white cattle are noticed under CADZOW. Near the Palace stands a mausoleum erected, at a cost of £130,000, from designs by David Bryce, in imitation of the castle of St Angelo at Rome. It includes an octagonal chapel adorned with sculptures by A. H. Ritchie, and lighted by a dome 120 feet high. Hither, in 1852, were transferred the remains of the Hamilton family. A moat-hill towards the N of the park is 30 feet in diameter at the base, and 16 high, and it has been referred to at least as far back as the time of Malcolm Ceanmor. The runic stone-cross, 4 feet high, in the vicinity, is supposed to have been the market-cross of Netherton.

Hamilton gives the titles of Baron and Duke in the peerage of Scotland to the noble family of Hamilton-Douglas, and that of Marquess to the Duke of Abercorn. Both of these illustrious families are said to be descended from Robert de Bellomont, third Earl of Leicester, whose grandson, Sir Gilbert Hamilton, fled to Scotland in 1323, in consequence of having slain in combat John de Spencer. The crest of the dukes of Hamilton—an oak tree with a saw through it—commemorates his escape in the disguise of a woodcutter; whilst the motto 'Through' was Sir Gilbert's exclamation on seeing his pursuers ride unsuspectingly past the place where he and his servant were in the act of sawing through an oak tree. Sir Walter de Hamilton, Sir Gilbert's son, acquired the barony of Cadzow, in the sheriffdom of Lanark, with other lands. His descendant, Sir James, sixth Lord Cadzow, was created a lord of parliament in 1445 as Lord Hamilton; and as a reward for changing to the king's side during the armed revolt of Earl Douglas, he obtained a grant, dated 1 July 1455, of the office of sheriff of Lanark, and extensive grants of lands at later dates. He married for his second wife in 1474, Mary, eldest daughter of James II., and widow of Thomas Boyd, Earl of Arran. His son, who succeeded in 1479, obtained in 1503 a charter of the lands and earldom of Arran, and was appointed lieutenant-general of the kingdom, warden of the marches, and one of the lords of regency in 1517. His son, James, the second Earl of Arran, was declared in 1543 heir-presumptive to the crown, and was appointed guardian to Queen Mary, and governor of the kingdom during her minority. In recognition of his services in opposing the English alliance, and in bringing about the marriage of Mary with the Dauphin, Henry II. of France conferred upon him the title of Duke of Chatelherault, with a pension of 30,000 livres a year. In 1557 his eldest son, James, succeeded to the earldom of Arran, the dukedom of Chatelherault having been resumed by the French crown; and on Mary's arrival in Scotland in 1561, this nobleman openly aspired to her hand. His strong opposition to her majesty's religion completely estranged her favour, and the unfortunate earl was not long afterwards declared to be insane, while his estates devolved upon his brother, Lord John Hamilton, commendator of Aberbrothock. This fourth earl assisted in procuring Queen Mary's escape from Loch Leven Castle in 1567; and it was to his estate in Hamilton that she first fled. After the battle of Langside, the castle of Hamilton was taken, and its owner went into banishment. He was restored by James VI., and created in 1599 Marquess of Hamilton. His son, James, the second Marquis (1604-25), obtained an English peerage as Baron of Innerdale in Cumberland and Earl of Cambridge. James, the third Marquess, was created in 1643 Marquess of Clydesdale, and later Duke of Hamilton, with a grant of the office of hereditary keeper of Holyrood Palace.

This nobleman, the first Duke of Hamilton, warmly espoused the cause of Charles I.; and being defeated and captured at the Battle of Preston, he was condemned by the same court as had condemned the king, and was beheaded in London, 9 March 1649. His brother and successor William, who had been previously

raised to the peerage as Lord Mackanshire and Polmont and Earl of Lanark, was mortally wounded in the cause of Charles II. at the Battle of Worcester. He was excepted from Cromwell's Act of Grace in 1654, and his estates were forfeited, with the reservation of a pittance for his duchess and her four daughters. His own honours fell under the attainder, and his English dignities expired; but the dukedom of Hamilton, in virtue of the patent, devolved upon his niece, the eldest daughter of the first duke. The male representation of the house of Hamilton passed to his next male heir, the Earl of Ahercorn, whose descendant, the Duke of Ahercorn, is the head of the family.

Lady Anne Hamilton, Duchess of Hamilton, introduced the Douglas name into the family by marrying Lord William Douglas, eldest son of William, first Marquis of Douglas; and she obtained by petition for her husband, in 1660, the title of Duke of Hamilton for life. His Grace had previously been elevated to the peerage as Earl of Selkirk. This peer sat as president of the convention parliament which settled the crown upon William and Mary. He died in 1694, and was succeeded by his eldest son, James, Earl of Arran, who, upon the Duchess, a few years afterwards, surrendering her honours, became then, by patent, Duke of Hamilton, with the precedency of the original creation of 1643 in the same manner as if he had originally inherited. He was created an English peer, in 1711, as Baron of Dutton in the county of Chester, and Duke of Brandon in the county of Suffolk; but upon proceeding to take his seat in the House of Lords, it was objected, that by the 23d article of the Union, 'no peer of Scotland could, after the Union, be created a peer of England;' and the house sustained this objection after a lengthy debate. James George, the seventh Duke, succeeded to the marquise of Douglas and earldom of Angus on the death, in 1761, of Archibald, last Duke of Douglas; and the unsuccessful attempt of his guardians to vindicate his claim to the Douglas estates also, on the ground that Mr Stewart, son and heir of the Duke of Douglas' sister, was not her son, led to the celebrated Douglas cause. His brother, eighth duke, succeeded in 1782 in obtaining a reversal of the decision as to his right to sit in the House of Lords. William Alexander, eleventh Duke of Hamilton, succeeded in 1852, and died in 1863. William-Alexander-Louis-Stephen Douglas-Hamilton (b. 1845) succeeded as twelfth Duke of Hamilton and ninth of Brandon, and received by imperial decree of Napoleon III. of 20 April 1864 the revived title of Duke of Chatelherault. His other titles are Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale, Earl of Angus, Arran, and Lanark, Lord Hamilton, Avon, Polmont, Mackanshire, Innerdale, Ahermethy, and Jedburgh Forest in the peerage of Scotland, and Baron of Dutton. Besides Hamilton Palace, his seats are Kinneil House in Linlithgowshire, Brodick Castle in Arran, and Easton Park, in Suffolk. He holds 152,445 acres in Scotland, valued at £132,508 per annum, viz., 45,731 in Lanarkshire (£95,362), 102,210 in Buteshire (£18,702), 3694 in Linlithgowshire (£15,522), and 810 in Stirlingshire (£2922).

Hamrigarth, a village in Dingwall parish, Shetland. Its post-town is Whiteness, under Lerwick.

Handa, an uninhabited island of Eddrachillis parish, W Sutherland, separated from the mainland by the Sound of Handa, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ mile broad, and lying $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Scourie. Measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from E to W, and 1 mile from N to S, it has a proximately circular outline, consists of sandstone in highly inclined strata, and rises rapidly north-westward to a height of 406 feet above sea-level at Sithean Mor, whence it breaks sheer down onwards the ocean, presenting, round more than one-third of its entire periphery, a continuous series of steep cliffs. As seen from the SE it seems to be wholly of a dusky, greenish hue, and it exhibits in its ascents and in its cliffs striking features of ledge and fissure, that form a more imposing piece of rock scenery than almost anywhere else is to be found in the United Kingdom. One enormous perforation, inwards and

upwards from the ocean-level, is swept by the influx and reflux of the tides, and roofed by natural arches resting on huge blocks of rock. Myriads of sea-fowl build in the cliffs, whose summit commands a sublime view of the lofty sea-board of the mainland from Rhu Stoir to the promontory N of Loch Inchard.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 107, 1881. See a long article in the *Scotsman* of 28 July 1880.

Hangingshaw, a mansion, with finely-wooded grounds, in Yarrow parish, Selkirkshire, on the left bank of Yarrow Water, 6 miles W by N of Selkirk. It is a seat of Mr Johnstone of ALVA, who holds 8614 acres in Selkirkshire, valued at £2505 per annum. Formerly the estate belonged to the Murrays of PHILIPPAUGH; and an ancient strong fortalice here was one of the strongholds of the 'Outlaw Murray.' Having witnessed in his time a profusion of domestic display and a pomp and strength of retinue almost princely, it was destroyed by accidental fire about the close of last century, and now is represented by only a hasement wall and some outhouses.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Harburn, an estate, with a mansion of 1804, in West Calder parish, SW Edinburghshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Harburn station on the Caledonian, this being 15 miles SW of Edinburgh. Harburn Castle, on the estate, is said to have been fortified by Cromwell to overawe the moss-troopers.

Harden, a fine old specimen of a Border fortress, in the Roxburghshire section of Rotherton parish, 4 miles W of Hawick, on the left bank of Harden Burn, a rivulet running 2 miles southward to Borthwick Water. As Leyden sings,—

'Where Bortha hoarse, that loads the meads with sand,
Rolls her red tide to Teviot's western strand,
Through spry hills, whose sides are shagg'd with thorn,
Where springs in scatter'd tufts the dark-green corn,
Towers wood-girt Harden far above the vale,
And clouds of ravens o'er the turrets sail.'

Repaired and added to in 1864, Harden retains its hall with roof of curious stucco work, its marble-paved lobby, and a mantelpiece bearing an earl's coronet and the initials W. E. T. (Walter, Earl of Tarras). In 1501 Robert, second son of Walter Scott of Sinton, acquired the estate from Alexander, Lord Home; and his great-grandson was that famous Borderer, 'Auld Wat of Harden.' The cattle he lifted were concealed in the deep precipitous glen of Harden Burn; and when the last had been eaten, a dish would he set on the table, which, being uncovered, was found to contain a pair of clean spurs*—a hint it was time to be riding. Once, on his homeward way with a 'bow of kye and a hasseued bull,' he passed a very large haystack. 'By my conscience,' said Wat, 'had ye hut four feet, ye should not stand laug there.' Under DRYHOPE has been already noticed his marriage in 1576 with Mary Scott, the 'Flower of Yarrow.' She is said to have fostered that unknown hoy, brought back from a Border raid, to whom so many songs and hallads are ascribed. *Kinnmont Willie* should be one of these; for Wat, we know, was him on whom the hold Buccleuch relied most in that perilous rescue (1596). We have told under ELIBANK how Wat's son and successor married the 'Muckle-moured Meg' of tradition; their grandson Walter (1645-93), who had had for preceptor the famous Richard Cameron, in 1659 wedded Mary, the child Countess of Buccleuch. (See DALKETH.) She died in 1661, he having the year before received the life title of Earl of Tarras. He engaged in his brother-in-law Monmouth's rebellion (1685), but two years later recovered his estates; and, his grandson having married a daughter of the third Earl of Marchmont and Lord Polwarth, their son, in 1835, claimed and was allowed the latter title. Walter-Hugh Hepburne-Scott, present and sixth Baron Polwarth since 1690 (b. 1838; suc. 1867), is the thirteenth Baron of Harden, and holds 14,259 acres in Scotland, valued at £16,245, 4s. per annum, viz., 4102 in Roxburghshire (£5280, 2s.), 3595 in Selkirkshire

* The identical spurs and an ancient bugle-horn are still in Lord Polwarth's possession.

(£1760), 4714 in Berwickshire (£6843, 16s.), and 1848 in Haddingtonshire (£2361, 6s.).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864. See MERTOUN, HUMBLE, and vol. i., pp. lxxvii.-lxxviii. of Dr William Fraser's *Scotts of Buccleuch* (Edinb. 1878).

Hardgate, a small village, with a public school, in Urr parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 4 miles NNW of Dalbeattie.

Hardgate. See CLATT and DUNTOCHER.

Hardington House, a mansion in Wiston and Robertson parish, Lanarkshire, near the left bank of the Clyde, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSW of Lamington station. Its owner, Mrs M^cQueen Mackintosh (suc. 1879), holds 1216 acres in Lanarkshire and 4093 in Peeblesshire, valued at £1089 and £2016 per annum. See BROUGHTON.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Hardmuir. See DYKE.

Harefaulds. See GUTHRIE.

Harelaw, a quondam peel tower on the eastern verge of Canonbie parish, SE Dumfriesshire, near the right bank of Liddel Water, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE by E of Canonbie station. It was the residence of the famous freebooter, Hector Armstrong, who in 1569 betrayed the Earl of Northumberland into the hands of the Regent Moray. Limestone of excellent quality and in great abundance exists at Harelawhill, near the site of the tower, and has long been largely quarried.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 11, 1863.

Harelaw, an upland farm in Currie parish, Edinburghshire, among the north-western declivities of the Pentlands, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of Balerno. A reservoir is on it at an elevation of 802 feet above sea-level; and a cairn, comprising about 2500 cart-loads of stones, and containing many human bones, was formerly near the farmhouse.

Harestane or Hearthstane Burn, a rivulet of Tweedsmuir parish, SW Peebleshire, rising on Cairn Law at an altitude of 2000 feet above sea-level, and running $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-westward, till, after a descent of 1250 feet, it falls into the Tweed at a point $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile NNE of Tweedsmuir church.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

Harlaw, a farm in the parish of Chapel of Garioch, Aberdeenshire, near the left bank of the Urie, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNW of Inverurie. It is noted for a battle fought on it, 24 July 1411 (St James's Eve), between the rebel Highland army of Donald, Lord of the Isles, and the royal forces under the Earl of Mar. Donald, at the head of 10,000 men, overran Ross-shire, marched through Inverness-shire and Moray, acquired accessions to his strength in those districts and in Banffshire, and resolved now to carry into execution a threat he had often made, to burn the town of Aberdeen. He committed great excesses in Strathbogie and in the district of Garioch, which belonged to the Earl of Mar. The inhabitants of Aberdeen were in dreadful alarm at the near approach of this marauder and his savage hordes; but their fears were allayed by the speedy appearance of a well-equipped army, commanded by the Earl of Mar, who bore a high military character, assisted by many brave knights and gentlemen of Angus and the Mearns. Advancing from Aberdeen, Mar marched by Inverurie, and descried the Highlanders stationed at Harlaw. He saw that he had to contend with tremendous odds; but though his forces were, it is said, as one to ten to those opposed to him, he resolved, from the confidence he had in his steel-clad knights, to risk a battle. Having placed a small but select body of knights and men-at-arms in front, under the command of the Constable of Dundee and the Sheriff of Angus, the Earl drew up the main strength of his army in the rear, including the Murrays, the Straitons, the Maules, the Irvings, the Leshies, the Lovels, and the Stirlings, headed by their respective chiefs. The Earl then placed himself at the head of this body. On the other side, under the Lord of the Isles, were Mackintosh and Maclean and other Highland chiefs, all bearing the deadliest hatred to their Southron foes.

On a given signal, the Highlanders and Islesmen, setting up those terrific shouts and yells which they were wont to raise on entering into battle, rushed forward on the foe; but they were received with great firmness and bravery by the men-at-arms, who, with

spears levelled and battle-axes raised, cut down many of their impetuous but badly armed opponents. After the Lowlanders had recovered themselves from the shock of this furious onset, Sir James Scrymgeour, at the head of the knights and bannerets under him, cut his way through the thick columns of the Islesmen, everywhere carrying death; but the slaughter of hundreds by this brave party did not intimidate the Highlanders, who kept pouring in by thousands to supply the place of those who had fallen. Surrounded on all sides, Sir James and his valiant companions had no alternative but death or victory, and death indeed was their lot. First fell the Constable of Dundee, and his fall so encouraged the Highlanders, that, seizing and stabbing the horses, they dismounted the riders, whom they despatched with their daggers. In the meantime the Earl of Mar, who had penetrated with his main army into the very heart of the enemy, kept up the unequal contest with great bravery, and, though the action cost him almost the whole of his army, he continued the fatal struggle with a handful of men till nightfall. The disastrous result of this battle was one of the greatest misfortunes that ever befell the families of Angus and the Mearns. Many of them lost not only their head, but every male in the house. Leslie of Balquhain is said to have fallen with six of his sons; and there were also slain Sir James Scrymgeour, Sir Alexander Ogilvy, the Sheriff of Angus, with his eldest son George Ogilvy, Sir Thomas Murray, Sir Robert Maule of Panmure, Sir Alexander Irving of Drum, Sir William Abernethy of Salton, Sir Alexander Straiton of Lauriston, James Lovel, Alexander Stirling, and Sir Robert Davidson, Provost of Aberdeen, with 500 men-at-arms, including the principal gentry of Buchan and the greater part of the burgesses of Aberdeen who followed their provost. The Highlanders left 900 men dead on the field of battle, among them the chiefs Maclean and Mackintosh. Their defeat was far from signal, but their career was stayed, and that was everything.

'So,' says Dr Hill Burton, 'ended one of Scotland's most memorable battles. On the face of ordinary history it looks like an affair of civil war. But this expression is properly used towards those who have common interests and sympathies, who should naturally be friends and may be friends again, but for a time are, from incidental causes of dispute and quarrel, made enemies. The contest between the Lowlanders and Donald's host was none of this; it was a contest between foes, of whom their contemporaries would have said that their ever being in harmony with each other, or having a feeling of common interest and nationality, was not within the range of rational expectation' (*Hist. Scotl.*, ii. 392-394, ed. 1876). The battle is celebrated in a long ballad, supposed by some to date from the 15th century, but closely following Boece's narrative.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Harlosh, a hamlet in the Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, with a post office under Portree.

Harold's Tower, a monumental structure near the coast of Thurso parish, Caithness, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of Thurso town. It was erected in the latter part of last century, by Sir John Sinclair, over the grave of an Earl of Caithness, who was slain in battle about the close of the 12th century; and it presents a striking appearance.

Haroldswick, a hamlet and a bay in the N of Unst island, Shetland. The hamlet stands on the bay, and has a post office under Lerwick.

Harperfield, an estate, with a mansion, in Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire, on the left bank of the Clyde, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Lanark.

Harport, a ramification of Loch Bracadale on the SW side of the Isle of Skye, in Inverness-shire. It deflects to the SE; extends to a length of about 6 miles; separates the lower part of Minginish district from the main body of Skye; affords safe harbourage to vessels; and receives at its head a torrent of about 4 miles in length, descending from the Cuchullin Mountains.

Harray. See BIRSAV.

Harris, a parish in the Outer Hebrides, Inverness-
247

shire, comprehending the southern part of Lewis, a large number of adjacent or neighbouring islets and islands, and the distant island of St Kilda. It has a post office of its own name, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, under Stornoway; and it is regularly visited at Tarbert by steamers on the passage from Glasgow to Stornoway. Its main part is bounded N by Lewis parish in Ross-shire, E by the Minch and the Little Minch, S by the Sound of Harris, which divides it from North Uist, and W by the Atlantic Ocean. Connected with Lewis parish by an isthmus of 7 miles between the middle of Loch Seaforth and the head of Loch Reasort, it measures 21 miles in extreme length from NNE to SSW, 18 miles in extreme breadth, and (inclusive of islands) 123,757 acres in area. It is almost cut in two, through the middle, by East Loch Tarbert and West Loch Tarbert, approaching so near each other as to leave an isthmus less than a mile across; and everywhere else its E and W coasts are so indented by the sea as to render its breadth at all parts very variable, not more than 7 miles upon an average. As seen from the Minch it presents such a bare, whitish, rocky, mountainous appearance as to have won for it its name of Harris (Gael. *Na Hardibh*, 'the heights'). The islands, with the exception of St Kilda, all lie very near the main body, most of them so near as to be separated from it by the narrowest straits; but, though very numerous, only seven of them are inhabited—Bernera, Ensay, Killigray, Pabbay, Scalpa, Scarp, and Tarrensay. The sea-lochs, bays, and creeks of the main body, particularly on its E side, afford commodious harbourage to ships and boats. The shores and some inland vales are sufficiently low and fertile to afford fair resources of sustenance to the inhabitants. The interior, from end to end, is mainly occupied by mountain ridges, 1000 to 2662 feet high. The lochs and streams are so numerous that they cannot easily be particularised; most of them teem with trout and salmon. Gneiss is the predominant rock; granite and sandstone also abound; and serpentine, asbestos, iron ore, and copper ore are found. The aggregate of arable land is very small. Sheep husbandry is largely practised; and the Cheviot breed of sheep was introduced prior to 1840, and found to be remarkably suitable. Deer abound amongst the hills; grouse are plentiful on the moors; geese, plovers, and pigeons frequent the low grounds and the swamps; eagles visit the mountainous rocks; fish of many kinds swarm in the waters; and lobsters and oysters are on some sea-grounds near the shores. Ancient standing-stones, in circles or in other arrangements, are numerous; Scandinavian forts were also formerly conspicuous, but have been removed for the erection of other buildings; and an Augustinian monastery, on the site of a Culdee cell, was founded at Rowadill at an early period, and had a number of chapels connected with it throughout the northern parts of the Outer Hebrides. Now it is represented by its ruined cruciform church, with a rude E tower and a richly sculptured recumbent effigy of Alexander Macleod of Dunvegan. The Earl of Dunmore and Sir Edward Henry Scott, Bart., are chief proprietors. In the presbytery of Uist and synod of Glenelg, this parish is divided ecclesiastically into Bernera and Harris proper, the latter a living worth £191. Its church, erected in 1840, contains 400 sittings; and there are Free churches of Harris and Tarbert. Eleven schools—Bernera, Denishader, Finsbay, Kyles Scalpa, Kyles Stocknish, Manish, Obe, Scalpa, Scarp, Searista, and Tarbert—all of them public but the last, with total accommodation for 952 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 470, and grants amounting to £446, 7s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £4073, (1882) £5821, 12s. 7d. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 2996, (1831) 3900, (1861) 4183, (1871) 4120, (1881) 4814, of whom 4646 were Gaelic-speaking and 3433 belonged to the main body; pop. of ecclesiastical parish (1871) 3739, (1881) 4360.

Harris, The Sound of, measuring 9 miles in length from SE to NW, and between 8 and 12 in breadth, forms the only passage for vessels of burden through

the long line of the Outer Hebrides. It contains a number of islands $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to nearly 4 miles in length, and is much encumbered besides with islets, rocks, and shoals; but though considerably difficult and dangerous of navigation, can be safely passed with aid of a skilful pilot. The tidal current in it, from the autumnal to the vernal equinox, runs in neap tides all day from E to W, and all night from W to E; but, from the vernal to the autumnal equinox, runs all day from W to E, and all night from E to W; and, in spring tides, during both periods, corresponds nearly to the common course.

Harroldswick. See HAROLD SWICK.

Harrow, a loch ($3 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 850 feet), in Kells parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of New Galloway. It contains some small, shy trout, and sends off Pulharow Burn $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward to the Ken.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 8, 1863.

Hartfell, a broad-based, flat-topped mountain on the mutual border of Moffat parish, Dumfriesshire, and Tweedsmuir parish, Peeblesshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Moffat town. It has an altitude of 2651 feet above sea-level, but formerly was assigned a much higher elevation, being falsely regarded as the loftiest summit of the Southern Highlands, whereas in fact it is surpassed by Merick (2764 feet), Broad Law (2754), White Coomb (2695), etc. So gentle is its acclivity from the upper basin of Annan Water, that the greater part of it may be ascended on horseback; its level plateau, clad with short, wiry grass, commands a vast, magnificent, and varied prospect. North-westward, across a wide and billowy sea of mountains, one sees, in certain states of the atmosphere, the snowy cap or cloud-wreathed brow of Ben Lomond; north-eastward and eastward one looks athwart the green hills of Tweeddale and Ettrick Forest to the Firth of Forth, the German Ocean, and the Cheviots; westward the Lowthers' wild and rugged scenery extends to the towering summit of Blacklurg; and southward the eye strays over the Dumfriesshire uplands till it rests upon Skiddaw and the other Cumberland mountains. Hartfell Spa, on the southern side of the mountain, 5 miles NNE of Moffat, occurs in the deep ravine of Auchencat or Hartfell Burn, flowing $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-westward to Annan Water. A well that issues from strata of black shaly rock, it is protected by a small vaulted building, the keystone of whose roof is carved with the bloody heart of the Douglas family. The spa was discovered in 1748 by a farmer, John Williamson, who was superintending a mining operation lower down the burn; the following is the analysis of a litre of its water, made by Mr William Johnstone of Edinburgh in 1874:—Specific gravity, 1000.386; temperature, 49° F.; temperature of air, 56° F.; ferrous sulphate, 0.2109; aluminic sulphate, 0.1970; sodium chloride, 0.0050; sodium sulphate, 0.0048; calcium sulphate, 0.0352; calcium carbonate, 0.0280; magnesic sulphate, 0.0233; magnesic carbonate, 0.0121; ferrous carbonate, 0.0240; silica, 0.0050; carbonic dioxide, 6.734; oxygen, 6.062; nitrogen, 18.057. The water is a powerful tonic, cool and acidulous, specially good in dyspepsia. About a pint is the usual quantity prescribed per diem.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

Harthill, a collier village in Shotts parish, NE Lanarkshire, adjacent to the Linlithgowshire border, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by S of Westeraigs station. It has a post office under Bathgate, with money order and savings' bank departments, an established *quoad sacra* church, a Free church, and a public school. The *quoad sacra* parish of Harthill and Benhar, constituted in 1878, is in the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Pop. of village (1871) 686, (1881) 1441; of *q. s.* parish (1881) 3444.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Harthill, a ruined castle in Oyne parish, Aberdeenshire, on the northern slope of Bennochie, 1 mile S of Oyne station. Built by Patrick Leith in 1638, it is a massive edifice, with walls 5 feet in thickness, round towers, bartizans, loopholes, and an arched gateway; and, according to tradition, it was burned by the last of its lairds.

