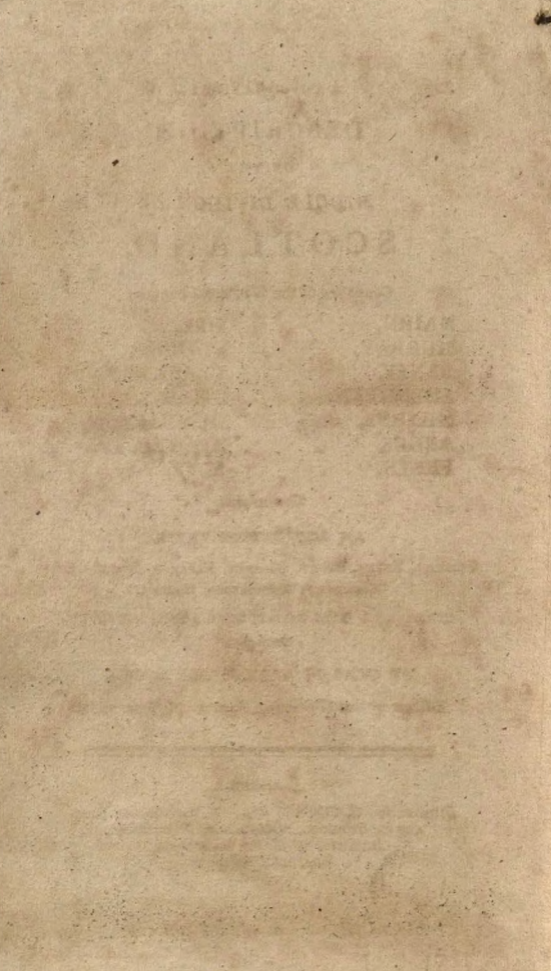


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A TOPOGRAPHICAL
DESCRIPTION
OF THE
MIDDLE DIVISION OF
SCOTLAND.

Consisting of the following Counties:

NAIRN,
MURRAY,
BANFF,
ABERDEEN,
MEARNS,
ANGUS,
PERTH,

FIFE,
KINROSS,
CLACKMANNAN,
STIRLING,
DUMBARTON,
ARGYLE, AND
BUTE.

Containing

AN ACCOUNT OF THEIR

Situation, Extent, Rivers, Minerals, Fisheries, Manufactures,
Commerce, Agriculture, History,

CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTIONS,
&c. &c.

BY GEORGE ALEXANDER COOKE,

Editor of the Universal System of Geography.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE MIDDLE DIVISION OF SCOTLAND.

THE Middle Division of Scotland is separated from the Southern by the Friths of Forth and Clyde, and from the Northern by the Great Canal. It contains many ranges of mountains, particularly the Grampians, stretching from Aberdeenshire, to the Atlantic Ocean. This division consists of the counties of Nairn; Murray or Elgin; Banff; Aberdeen; Mearns, or Kincardine; Angus, or Forfar; Perth; Fife; Kinross; Clackmannan; Stirling; Dumbarton; Argyle; and Bute.

NAIRNSHIRE.

This county is a small maritime county, being bounded on the north by the Frith of Murray, and on the south-west and west by the county of Inverness. It is about eighteen miles long and ten broad. The general appearance is agreeable, rising into considerable mountains towards the south, but towards the north it is level, and the soil abundantly fertile. The river Findhorn winds through it for many miles; the river Nairn rises in the county, and falls into the Frith of Murray at the town of Nairn, where there is a handsome bridge, and a salmon fishery. Besides these rivers there are several small brooks, the banks of which are covered with woods and plantations.

This county, according to the late population act, passed in the year 1801, contained 1972 houses, occupied by 8,257 inhabitants, viz. 3,639 males, and 4,618 females; of whom 898 were returned as being chiefly employed in trade and manufactures, and 2,901 in agriculture. It contains one royal borough, Nairn, and it is divided into five parochial districts; and sends one member to parliament, alternately with the county of Cromarty.

The parish of **AULDEARN** is about six miles square, and contained, according to the late population act, 285 houses and 1,401 inhabitants, viz. 645 males, and 756 females; of whom 225 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 68 in trade and manufacture. The lands are in general fertile, early, and well cultivated; many of the fields are enclosed, and there are some thriving plantations.

Boath, the seat of Alexander Dunbar, Esq. is a handsome modern house, situated in a well cultivated valley, a little to the northward of the village of Auldearn. The estate extends westward to the bridge of Nairn, and the gardens, fields, and rural decorations, exhibit a very fine landscape.

Lethen House, the usual seat of that family, but of late possessed by Colin Robertson, Esq. stands also in this parish. It is a stately modern building, situated in a fine valley, which is beautifully diversified by woods, pastures, and corn fields.

ARDCLACH parish occupies a considerable extent of the southern quarter of the county, being twelve miles in length, and eight in breadth, and containing 319 houses, and 1256 inhabitants, viz. 540 males and 716 females; of whom 147 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 69 in trade and manufacture. This is a hilly tract; and the soil is much encumbered with stone, but there is a considerable extent of growing timber.

Culmony, a modern mansion house, appertaining to the Lethen estate, is situated on the steep banks of the Findhorn, in this parish. Contiguous to the house are several enclosed fields, beyond which the country presents a romantic prospect of woods, rocks, and lofty hills.

The parish of **CALDER** lies chiefly in this county, though a small part of it is in Inverness-shire. It is four miles in length and two in breadth, and contains 295 houses, and 1179 inhabitants, viz. 540 males, and 639 females; of which number 199 were returned as being

being employed in agriculture, and 73 in trade and manufacture. The southern quarter of this parish is enlivened by the Findhorn, and the river Nairn flows for a short space through its northern side, which spreads into a broad plain, and stretching southward rises from a hilly tract into a lofty mountain.

The castle of Calder or Cawdor, built in the 15th century, is pleasantly situated on the bank of a brook, embellished by wood and a great extent of fertile land. From this castle Macbeth drew his second title. It was formerly of great strength, and the drawbridge over the mote is still to be seen: the walls of the tower are of great thickness, and encompassed at top with strong battlements: in the castle stands the bed in which Duncan lay when he was murdered by Macbeth.

Mr. Pennant observed on a pillar of the door of Calder church a joug, i. e. an iron yoke or ring, fastened to a chain, which was in former times put round the neck of such as offended against the rules of the church, who were left there exposed to shame during the time of divine service; and was also used as a punishment for defamation, small thefts, &c. But these penalties are happily abolished.

The parish of CROY is situated on the north-west side of Calder, and a great part of it is in the county of Inverness. It is sixteen miles in length and eight in breadth; and contains 409 houses and 1601 inhabitants; viz. 738 males and 863 females: of whom 429 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 80 in trade and manufacture. It is intersected by the river Calder.

In this parish, on the banks of the river, stands Kilravock Castle, the seat of the ancient family of the Roses: it is an old tower, to which a handsome modern addition has been made. The gardens, plantations, and all the rural scenery, have many natural advantages, highly improved by the exertions of genius and taste,

Farther up on the course of the river is the mansion house of Rose of Holm, and Cantray House, the seat of — Davison, Esq.

On Drumossie moor, near the northern bank of the river, was the last unavailing effort of the house of Stuart, to recover the throne, which they had so weakly abdicated; there is little to be seen on the field of battle, though it is still visited by many: some of the graves of those who fell are, however, strikingly distinguishable by their verdant surface of grass, rising through the brown-surrounding heath.

The parish of NAIRN stretches along the shore, from the parish of Auldearn to the confines of the county of Inverness; it is eight miles in length and six in breadth; and consists of 547 houses, and 2,215 inhabitants, viz. 930 males, and 1,285 females; of whom 1151 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 621 in various trades and manufactures.

Nairn is a royal burgh, and the county town, and united with Forres, Fortrose, and Inverness sends one member to parliament. It is pleasantly situated on the coast of the Murray Frith, where the river Nairn flows into that arm of the sea, eight miles from Fort George, and ten from Forres. The town is neatly built, and has a small and convenient harbour, capable of being highly improved. Its situation has undergone several changes; it being originally placed at least half a mile from where it now stands, defended by a castle, the ruins of which are covered by the sea.

In the river is a good salmon fishery; and several boats are kept at the town for the purpose of catching haddock, skate, cod, and other fish in the Frith.

The government of the town is vested in seventeen persons, viz. a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and eleven counsellors. It formerly gave title of baron to the Nairn family.

Near the town are the vestiges of an ancient building called Caisteil Fionlah, i. e. Finlay's Castle. And not far from it the remains of the castle of Rait, built probably

probably by one of the name of Rait, but at what period is uncertain. A little below this castle is a place called Knock-na-gillan, i. e. the hill where the young men were killed. Here it is said, that eighteen of the Mackintoshes were destroyed by the Cummins, who then lived at Rait, on account of some grudge that then subsisted between the families.

COUNTY OF MURRAY OR ELGIN.

MURRAY or Elginshire, is a maritime county, bounded on the north by a bay of the German sea, called the Frith of Murray; on the east by the county of Bamff; on the south by the counties of Aberdeen and Inverness; and on the west by the counties of Inverness and Nairn; being about forty-two miles in length and twenty in breadth.

The air is wholesome, and the winter milder than in any other county of the north of Scotland; the south side is mountainous, but well watered, and between the mountains are tracts of excellent pasture: the rest of the county is a plain for upwards of twenty miles together, and the soil is by that means rendered more fruitful and rich, and the temperature of the air more softened, than in other parts of Scotland; insomuch that the harvest here and in the vale of Strathbogy, and all the country to Inverness, is observed to be earlier than in Northumberland, nay than in Derbyshire, and even some parts of the more southerly counties in England, as particularly in the east of Kent and Sussex. Except freestone and limestone, no mineral substance has been discovered here.

The principal rivers are the Spey, which rises from a loch in the county of Inverness, crosses this county, and for some miles separates it from Bamffshire, till it reaches Fochabers, three miles north of which it falls into the Frith of Murray; the Findhorn, already mentioned; and the Lossie, which rises in the south-east part of the county, and runs into the Frith of Murray, five miles north-north-east from Elgin. All these rivers abound with salmon.

Murray was anciently inhabited by the Vacomagi, and is divided into three districts, Elgin, Murray Proper, and Strathspey; Elgin occupying the north, Murray the south-west, and Strathspey the south-east on the banks of the river Spey. It consists of two royal boroughs Elgin and Forres, eighteen parishes, and

and several considerable towns; the whole containing 6,126 houses, inhabited by 26,705 persons, viz. 11,763 males, and 14,942 females: of whom 8,131 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 4,410 in various trades and manufactures.

The parish of ALVES is situated four miles from Elgin, and fourteen from Fochabers. It is about five miles square, and consists of 242 houses, and 1049 inhabitants, viz. 482 males, and 567 females; of whom 215 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 78 in trade and manufacture. The soil here is very fertile, and a great proportion cultivated.

BIRNIE parish lies eleven miles from Forres, and is five miles long and two broad, and contains 100 houses, inhabited by 366 persons, viz. 159 males, and 207 females; of which number 13 were returned as being employed in trade, and 353 in agriculture. The soil here is generally moorish, except near the river, where it is sandy. The vestiges of an ancient encampment may be traced here.

The parish of DALLA is situated about six miles from Elgin: it is twelve miles in length and nine in breadth; and consists of 198 houses, and 818 inhabitants, viz. 370 males, and 448 females; of whom 191 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 30 in trade and manufacture. Except on the banks of the river Lossie, which runs in the bottom of a valley, through the centre of the parish, the soil is moorish. On Melundy hill there is a very extensive plantation of fir trees, the timber of which is manufactured into deals and planks.

DRAINNY parish lies on a peninsula formed by the Murray, Frith, and the loch of Spynie, eight miles from Elgin. It is four miles in length and two in breadth, and contains 238 houses, and 1057 inhabitants, viz. 484 males, and 573 females; of whom 379 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 267 in trade and manufacture. A considerable extent of the coast here is a high rocky shore, projecting cliffs of
various

various forms, and opening caverns, some of which are of unexplored recess: the greatest part of the parish, however, may be regarded as a plain, having one little green hill rising on the shore, almost concealing the fishing village of Stotfield behind it. Under the southern side of this hill is the village of Lossie-mouth, so called from its lying at the mouth of the river Lossie; it is the port of the town of Elgin, though at the distance of six miles. Vessels of about eighty tons burden enter the harbour. Gordonstown, a large square building, decorates with its groves the western end of the parish.

The parish of **DUFFUS** stretches westward from Drainy between the lake of Spynie and the shore. It is five miles in length and three in breadth; and contains 317 houses, and 1,339 inhabitants, viz. 585 males, and 754 females; of whom 255 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 72 in trade and manufacture. The soil in general is a fertile loam, and a great proportion of the parish is cultivated. In the western quarter, on the shore, is the village of Burghead, under a low green cape, supposed to have been originally a Roman station; it was occupied by the Danes for several years about the tenth century; the ramparts are still distinguishable.

DUTHIL is the farthest parish on the course of the Spey, in this county; it is fourteen miles long and ten broad, and contains 243 houses, and 1,113 inhabitants, viz. 458 males, and 655 females; of whom 216 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 23 in trade and manufacture. The district of Duthil extends far into the mountain north-west along the course of the river Dulnan, which joins itself to the Spey about Tullygorum. The soil is generally shallow, but on the banks of the rivers it is a fertile loam; here are extensive forests of natural grown fir.

DYKE and **MOY** are two united parishes, situated four miles from Forres. They are twenty-one miles in length and about twenty in breadth, and contain

334 houses, and 1,492 inhabitants, viz. 675 males, and 817 females; of whom 608 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 466 in trade and manufacture. This parish is separated from Forres by the river Findhorn, over which there is a handsome bridge of three magnificent arches.

Darnaway Castle, the seat of the Earl of Moray, is a distinguished object, rebuilt in the elegance of modern architecture; the great hall, built by earl Randolph in the fourteenth century, is preserved in its original state. It is timbered at the top like Westminster hall; its dimensions are seventy-nine feet by thirty-five feet ten inches, and seems a fit resort for barons and their vassals. The forest spreads along the banks of the Findhorn. Brodie House and Moy, the seat of Colonel Grant; and Dalvey, the seat of Captain Macleod, are magnificent structures in ornamented situations.

Within the boundaries of the parish is a desert of sand, the effect of an inundation, which happened at the close of the eleventh century, at the same time that the Goodwin Sands were formed on the Kentish coast. This desolated tract exhibits all the phenomena of the Oriental deserts. The village lies near a mile down the frith from its original situation, where nothing now appears but sand and bent grass. Above the desert lies an extensive muir, where Shakspeare lays the scene of the interview between Macbeth and the weird sisters.

The parish of EDINKILLIE lies upon the side of a mountain, and along the banks of the Findhorn, and its two tributary streams the Davie and the Durbach. It is twelve miles in length and ten broad, and consists of 286 houses, and 1,123 inhabitants, viz. 490 males, and 633 females; of which number 693 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 191 in trade and manufacture. The soil is moorish on the hill, and sandy on the banks of the streams. The family seats of Logie and Regulus, both of the name of

Cuming, are near each other, on the southern side of the river, with their orchards and their groves. The castles of Dunphail and of the Downehill of Regulus are celebrated remains of antiquity.

The parish of ELGIN is about ten miles long and six broad; and contains 1,024 houses, and 4,345 inhabitants, viz. 1,857 males, and 2,488 females; of whom 710 were returned, by the late population act, as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 1,675 in trade and manufacture.

The town of Elgin is situated the north-east corner of the parish, on the banks of the river Losse, three miles from its influx into the German ocean: the river winds along the north and eastern quarters of the town, which has the accommodation of three handsome stone bridges.

Elgin is a royal burgh, and the capital of the county; it is supposed to have been built by Helgy, general of Sigurd earl of Orkney, in the year 927, who conquered Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, and Murray. It was anciently defended by a castle; and a fort was built in the reign of William the Lion, the ruins of which are still visible.

At the beginning of the eleventh century, we are told that the bishops of Scotland wore blue gowns, with their hair tucked up under a cap, without any particular diocese, but travelling from one part to another; they occasionally made use of different churches, especially Bruneth or Birny, Spynie, and Kinnedor, as cathedrals; and about the year 1200, Bishop Briceus first established his see at Spynie.

In the year 1224 the see was removed from Spynie to Elgin, by Bishop Andrew, at the request of the chapter and King Alexander II. having obtained a bull from Pope Honorius. It appears that there was a church here before the translation, which probably was taken down as soon as the new one was finished, as being too mean for a cathedral. Bishop Andrew Murray is said to have laid the foundation stone of the

the new cathedral church, on the very day on which the translation was declared, viz. 19th of July, 1224. After this church had stood 166 years from the date of its foundation, it was burned down in the year 1390, by Alexander Stewart, Lord of Badenoch, commonly called the Wolf of Badenoch, son of king Robert II. for which he was excommunicated; but on making due submission, and reparation, was again received into the church.

The church at length being rebuilt, it remained entire for many years, till in the beginning of the sixteenth century, about the year 1506, the great steeple in the centre fell down; the next year Bishop Foreman began to rebuild it, but the work was not finished before the year 1538.

This church (says Shaw) when entire was a building of Gothic architecture inferior to few in Europe; it stood due east and west, in the form of a passion or Jerusalem cross, ornamented with five towers, whereof two parallel stood on the west end, one in the middle, and two on the east end; betwixt the two towers on the west end was the great porch or entrance.

It is a mistake that this stately edifice was either burnt or demolished by the mob at the Reformation. The following act of privy council proves the contrary.

Edinburgh, Feb. 14, 1567-8.

“ Seeing provision must be made for entertaining the men of war (soldiers), whose service cannot be spared, until the rebellious and disobedient subjects be reduced; therefore appoint, that the lead be taken from the cathedral churches in Aberdeen and Elgin, and sold for sustentation of the said men of war, and command and charge the Earl of Huntley, sheriff of Aberdeen, and his deputies; Alexander Dunbar of Cunnock, knight, sheriff of Elgin and Forres, and his deputies; William, bishop of Aberdeen; Patrick, bishop of Murray, &c. that they defend and assist Alexander Clerk, and William Bernie, and their ser-

vants in taking down, and selling the said lead, &c. signed R. M."

The lead was accordingly taken off the churches, and shipped at Aberdeen for Holland; but soon after the ship had left the river it sunk, which was owing, as many thought, to the superstition of the Roman Catholic captain. Be this as it may, the cathedral of Murray being uncovered, was suffered to decay as a piece of Romish vanity, too expensive to be kept in repair. Some painted rooms in the towers and choir remained so entire about the year 1640, that Roman catholics repaired to them, there to say their prayers.

The great tower, in the middle of the church, being uncovered, the wood work gradually decayed, and the foundation failing, the tower fell in 1711, on a Peace Sunday in the morning; several children were playing, and idle people walking within the area of the church, and immediately as they removed to breakfast the tower fell down, and no one was hurt.

The college when at Spynie, consisted of a dean, chancellor, arch-deacon, chanter, treasurer, and eight canons, instituted by bishop Bercius; on the translation, the canons were increased to twenty-two. The precinct here was walled round with a strong stone wall, four yards high, and nine hundred in circuit. It had four gates; the east, called the Water-gate or the Pan's-port, appears to have had an iron door, a portcullis, and a porter's lodge; probably the other gates, now fallen, had the same fences. Within this area stood the cathedral and the canons' houses.

On July 3, 1402, Alexander Macdonald, third son of the lord of the Isles, entered the college of Elgin, wholly spoiled and plundered it, and burnt great part of the town; for this he and his officers were excommunicated, but afterwards absolved, on paying a sum of money, applied to the erection of a cross and bells on that part of the chancery which was nearest the bridge of Elgin.

The municipal constitution of Elgin derived in 1234,
from

from Alexander II. is now composed of seventeen magistrates, annually elected by themselves. The number of inhabitants of the town is nearly 3,900, and that of the country parish about 500.

At Pluscardin, six miles south-west from Elgin, was a priory, founded by King Alexander II. in the year 1230. It was dedicated to the honour of St. Andrew, and named Vallis St. Andrewæ. It was peopled with monks of Vallis Caulium, a reform of the Cisterians, following the rule of St. Benedict. They derived their appellation from the first priory of that congregation, which was founded by Virard, in the diocese of Langres in France, between Dijon and Autun, in Burgundy, in the year 1193. By their constitution they were obliged to live an austere and solitary life. None but the prior and procurator were allowed to go without the precinct of the monastery, for any reason whatsoever. They were brought into Scotland by William Malvoisin, bishop of St. Andrew's, in the year 1230, and were settled at Pluscardin, Beaulieu, and Ardchattan.

These monks for some time strictly observed the constitutions of their order, but at length relaxing in their discipline, and by degrees becoming vicious, the monastery was reformed, and from an independent house, was degraded to a cell of the abbey of Dumfermline. The walls of the precinct are almost entire, and make nearly a square figure. The church stands about the middle of the square; it is a fine edifice, in the form of a cross, with a square tower in the middle, all of hewn stone. The oratory and refectory join to the south end of the church, under which is the dormitory.

The chapter-house is a piece of curious workmanship. Shaw calls it an octagonal cube (by which probably he means that its height is equal to its diameter). The vaulted roof of this building is supported by one pillar. The lodgings of the prior, and cells of the

fifteen. On one side are numbers of rude figures of animals and armed men, with colours flying; some of the men seem bound like captives. On the opposite side was a cross, included in a circle, and raised a little above the surface of the stone. At the foot of the cross are two gigantic figures, and on one of the sides is some elegant fretwork. This is called King Sueno's Stone; and seems to be, as Mr. Gordon conjectures, erected by the Scots in memory of the final retreat of the Danes. It is evidently not Danish, as some have asserted: the cross disproves the opinion, for that nation had not then received the light of Christianity.

The parish of ROTHES lies on the north bank of the river Spey, ten miles from Fochaber. It is seven miles long, and three broad, and consists of 387 houses, and 1,521 inhabitants, viz. 674 males, and 847 females; of whom 814 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 310 in trade and manufacture. Besides the plain along the river, this parish stretches into several inhabited vales among the hills.

Orton house, the seat of Warton Duff, Esq. is a modern elegant villa, on a plain elevated above the level of the river. Farther up is the village of Rothes, which gives the title to one of the noble families of the name of Leslie, the ruins of whose ancient castle still remains.

Near the church, on the side of the hill, is a quantity of elegant red and white agate, capable of the highest polish.

SPEYMOOUTH parish, as its name imports, is situated at the influx of the river into the Moray Frith. It is six miles long, and two broad, and consists of 304 houses, and 1,236 inhabitants, viz. 571 males, and 665 females; of whom 162 were returned as being employed chiefly in agriculture, and 116 in trade and manufacture.

There is no pier or quay, but the tide flows up the river about one mile to the village of Garmouth; the ordinary depth of water at neap tides is from eight to

nine and a half feet. The greatest inconvenience of the harbour is that the stream, by its strength and rapidity, sometimes brings down in a flood such quantities of gravel as choak the channel a little, especially at the entrance of the harbour; but there are always good pilots at the place, and many vessels belonging to the English timber company here; some of them 350 tons burden have sailed out and in for several years, without any particular inconvenience. Besides the salmon fishery established as an article of commerce, here is the most considerable trade for wood, the growth of the country, as is supposed in all Scotland, brought from the forests of Strathspey and Badenoch, belonging to the Duke of Gordon, Sir James Grant, &c.

The wood is partly sold at Garmouth, for home consumption, but the principal part is carried coastwise. A large trade has been carried on by an English company. Two capital merchants, some years since, purchased of the Duke of Gordon the forest of Glenmore, in Strathspey, about fifty miles from the sea; and employ a great number of hands to fell the trees, and manufacture them into planks, deals, masts, &c. The planks, deals, and masts, are sent down the Spey in rafts; the logs and spars are for the most part floated down loose, to the number, perhaps, of 20,000 at a time. Two saw-mills are built at Garmouth to saw the timber as it arrives; one, moved by wind, contains from thirty-six to forty saws: the other, by water, works from thirty to thirty-six saws. The greatest part of this wood is of the very best quality, and is sent partly to Hull, and partly to Deptford and Woolwich, in their own shipping, made of the same timber, and thought to be equal to the Newfoundland oak.

Near the mouth of the Spey the rebels of Murray, Ross, and Caithness, made a stand, in the year 1078, to oppose the passage of King Malcolm III. with his army, over the Spey; and here they made their submission at the intercession of the priests, and on see-

ing the resolution of the royal army in attempting and passing through the river.

Another army of rebels, in the year 1110, halted at the mouth of the Spey, with a determination to dispute the passage of King Alexander I. who was pursuing them. The king forced the passage, and ordered Alexander Seringer to attack the enemy with a part of his army, who routed them and put them to flight.

In the year 1160, near the mouth of the same river, and on the moor between Speymouth and Urquhart, as is supposed, a rebellion of a still more serious aspect was quelled, by a victory gained by Malcolm IV. over the people of Murray, when the whole army of the rebels was cut to pieces; after which the chief families of the province, and all who were concerned in the rebellion, (as being, according to Buchanan, a people of a turbulent disposition,) were removed and dispersed through various parts of the kingdom, and others, from different places, were transplanted into Murray in their room.

In the year 1650, King Charles II. landed at Speymouth from Holland; though some say that he arrived first at Cromarty. It is certain, however, says Crutwell, that he came by the sea to Spey, as the descendants of a man of the name of Milne, who carried his majesty on shore, are still in Garmouth, and are distinguished from others of that name in the same place, by the name of King Milne's, from that circumstance. He was here received by the laird of Innes, and other gentlemen, and dined with the factor of Lord Dunfermline, who lived in Garmouth, in a house which has only within these few years been taken down, and here it probably was that he was made to sign the covenant.

In the spring of the year 1746, the rebels, on their return from the south, collected in great numbers on the bank of the Spey; and the manse of Speymouth became, for some time, according to an account left
by

by the minister of that period, their head quarters on Spey; and several of their principal officers, as Lord John Drummond, the Duke of Perth, Lords Kilmarnock, Balmerino, Secretary Murray, lodged in it, and many others frequented it. This, the minister observes, was expensive to him; but they used him very civilly, and gave him no disturbance in point of principles; only there was no public worship during their stay.— It appears from this, as well as from what they themselves gave out, that at the time they meant to have made a stand at Spey against the king's army; and this the Duke of Cumberland expected. And there is no doubt, but that it was the place for them to have tried their strength; but a want of concert among their chiefs, and of subordination among the men, prevented this, and they went off in great haste on the approach of the king's army. On the 12th of April, the Duke of Cumberland, with his army, passed the Spey at a ford directly opposite the church of Speymouth, with the loss only of one man, and encamped between the river and the church, and slept himself that night at the Manse; and on the 16th the battle of Culloden was fought, and thereby an end was put to the rebellion.

The parish of SPYNIE lies along the banks of the Lossie, about one mile from Elgin; it is four miles in length, and two in breadth, and contains 203 houses, and 843 inhabitants, viz. 392 males, and 451 females; of whom 89 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 74 in trade and manufacture. The highway to Forres here passes through a wood of natural grown oak, for a mile over a ridge of hills, which, near the middle of the parish, stretches from east to west almost its whole length. In these hills quarries of stone for building and for mill-stones are wrought; and the stone of the bridge of Spey was from this place. On the northern side of the parish the handsome family seat of Findrassie, and its extensive plantations, decorate the country.

Spynie was the first see of the bishopric of Murray, erected by Malcolm Canmore, in the year 1057; and after the cathedral was erected at Elgin, the bishop had a palace here till the reformation. It was by the interest of the bishop of Elgin, in the year 1451, erected into a burgh of barony, and next year into a burgh of regality; but no vestige of this now remains, except the market-cross. The village is situated on the south side of the loch of Spynie, which was formerly three miles in length; but now by drains and banks, it is much confined. The palace, when entire, is said to have been one of the most magnificent ones in Scotland. According to Shaw, in his history of Murray, the buildings occupied an area of sixty yards. In the south-west corner stood a strong tower, called Davy's Tower, twenty yards long, thirteen broad, and about twenty high; it consisted of vaulted rooms on the ground story, and above these four apartments of rooms of state, and bed-rooms with vaulted closets, or cabinets in the wall, which is nine feet thick, with a flight of broad and easy stairs, winding to the summit; the whole tower is vaulted at the top, over which is a cape-house, and battlements round it. This tower was built by bishop David Stewart, who died in the year 1475. This bishop having some dispute with the Earl of Huntley, laid him under an ecclesiastical censure, at which the Gordons were so provoked, that they threatened to pull the bishop out of his pigeon-holes, meaning the little old rooms of the former episcopal residence: the bishop is said to have replied, that he should soon build a house, out of which the earl and his whole clan would not be able to pull him.

ST. ANDREWS and SHANBRYD lies nine miles from Fochaber; it is four miles long, and three broad, and contains 171 houses, and 799 inhabitants, viz. 375 males, and 424 females; of whom 50 were returned as being chiefly employed in trade and manufacture, and 352 in agriculture. The northern quarter of this parish is watered by the river Lossie; on a rising ground
near

near the banks of which stands Pitgaveny House, the seat of — Brander, Esq.

The parish of URQUHART lies on the coast of the Murray Frith, between the rivers Spey and Lossie; it is four miles long, and three broad, and contains 233 houses, and 1,023 inhabitants, viz. 480 males, and 543 females; of whom 425 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 163 in trade and manufacture. Near the shore it is a plain, and at a distance the surface undulates in little hills and cultivated vales. The principal proprietor of this parish is the Earl of Fife, whose elegant seat, the House of Innis, stands near the Loch Cotts,

BANFF-SHIRE.

BAMFF, or Banff-shire, is a maritime county, bounded on the north by the Frith of Murray; on the east and south by Aberdeenshire; and on the west by Murrayshire. Its breadth bears no proportion to its length; the extreme points are upwards of fifty miles asunder, and the average breadth scarcely fifteen, being somewhat in the form of a triangle; the base upon the coast is, however, about twenty-five miles. Part of the county is separated from the rest, and bounded on all sides but towards the east, which borders on the German sea, by the county of Aberdeen. This county, and part of Aberdeenshire, was anciently inhabited by the Taizali, and was in Camden's time called the county of Buchan; but part of that county is now formed into the present county of Banff, and the remainder is now annexed to Aberdeen.

The face of the country is agreeably diversified with hills, dales, rivers, and woods. The air is pure, the climate healthy, and the soil fertile, producing good crops of corn; it in general abounds with all the necessaries and comforts of life, and the river and sea supply great quantities of fish. Various minerals have been found in different parts of the county, and a piece of amber as large as a horse is said to have been once cast ashore upon the beach. The mountainous district of Balvenie, watered by the Spey, produces hones and whetstones. There are also veins of alum, stone, and springs of alum-water, together with great plenty of lime-stone, of which the houses in general are built. Along the coast there are many Danish monuments, such as cairns, tumuli, and large upright stones. It is chiefly inhabited by Lowlanders, and gives the title of earl to the family of Erskine.

The principal rivers are the Spey and the Deveron. The Spey, as before-mentioned, from a loch, in the county of Inverness, crosses the county of Murray, and for some miles separates that county from Banff-shire,

shire, till it reaches Fochabers, three miles north of which town it falls into the Frith of Murray.

The Deveron rises about twenty miles south from Keith, divides this county from that of Aberdeen, and runs into the Frith of Murray at Banff.

The agriculture is spirited over the whole county, but wheat is not raised in the inland parishes. The crops are bear, oats, flax, and turnip, potatoe, and grass, and in some places a small extent of peas.

The first manufacture which this district knew still subsists without any symptom of decay; this is the spinning of flax for the merchants of Paisley, Glasgow, Dundee, and Aberdeen. The manufacture of thread, white and dyed, is also carried on to some extent. In Cullen and Banff some stocking-frames are employed, besides a soap-work, and a brewery. Black cattle, and corn, chiefly bear and oats, may be regarded as the chief articles of export. The salmon of the Spey and Deveron, put together, are also an article of great consideration. Salted, or dried cod, ling, skate, and haddock, are likewise disposed of to some account on the coast southward of Aberdeen.

Banffshire is divided into the districts of Strathdeveron, Euzie, Boyne, Balvenie, Strathyla, and Strathavon; these districts are subdivided into twenty-three parishes, which contain two royal burghs, Banff, the capital of the county, and Cullen, besides several towns and considerable villages; the whole consisting, according to the late population act, of 7,955 houses, inhabited by 35,807 persons, viz. 16,067 males, and 19,740 females; of whom 11,177 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 4,890 in various trades and manufactures.

The parish of ABERLOUR is situated on the banks of the Spey: it is nine miles long, and eight broad, and contains 198 houses, and 815 inhabitants, viz. 375 males, and 440 females; of whom 39 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture, and 334 in agriculture. The soil here is more sandy and warm,

and the crops are earlier, than in most of the other parishes of the county.

ALVAH parish lies four miles from Banff; it is six miles long, and five broad; and contains 241 houses, and 1,057 inhabitants, viz. 483 males, and 574 females; of whom 885 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 164 in trade and manufacture, principally in that of serges and coarse blankets. The river Deveron divides the parish, having forced its course through a range of high rocks, which do not afford it a free passage, when increased by land-floods; from this cause it is often regorged on a fertile plain, through which it winds for nearly three miles above the rock.

The parish of BANFF extends but a short way along the coast, but it stretches several miles up into the the country, being six miles long, and about one broad, and consists of 673 houses, and 3,571 inhabitants, viz. 1,541 males, and 2,030 females; of which number 616 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 429 in trade and manufacture.

The town is pleasantly situated on the side of a hill at the mouth of the river Deveron, and consists of several streets, the principal one very handsome, in which is the town-house, ornamented with a spire.

The harbour is dangerous when the north wind blows strong, and is often almost choaked up with sand, a pier to prevent which is now placed outside. There are several vessels belonging to the port, some of which are from 100 to 210 tons each, and are employed in trade to London. Some years since a battery was erected to defend the harbour.

The manufacture of thread and linen was formerly very great, but at present the former is lessened, and has given place to that of stockings. The linen however still flourishes.

Here is an ancient castle, which was a place of strength, and occasionally a royal palace, which, in the absence of the king, was committed to the care

of a sheriff or constable; part of the ancient wall is yet entire, and the remains of the moat and entrenchments are visible; but it is now a modern palace, and in it are some good paintings. It belongs to the earl of Findlater.

Near the castle was the chapel of the Holy Rood; and in the town was a convent of Carmelites, granted to Sir Walter Ogilvy. Two of the cells are yet to be seen near the church. The parish church was rebuilt in the years 1789 and 1790.

Banff was first created a borough by charter from Robert II. in the year 1372, and with Cullen, Elgin, Inverary, and Kintore sends one member to parliament; the government is vested in a provost, four bailies, and twelve council. There is a weekly market on Friday; and it gives title to a branch of the Ogilvie family.

At a small distance from the town is Duff-house, the principal seat of the Earl of Fife; it is a large square building, planned and executed by Mr. Adam. The architecture is superb, but the design is not yet completed. It contains many noble apartments, in which are some good paintings, chiefly portraits. The library is a spacious room, near seventy feet long, extending through the whole breadth of the building, the books are numerous and well chosen; and in a small apartment is a cabinet, with a good collection of Roman and British coins, medals, &c. The park and surrounding plantations measure fourteen miles in circumference. The park is bounded by the two bridges of Banff and Alvah, and contains within its circuit a part of two counties and four parishes.—The pleasure-grounds are laid out with much taste and elegance; the walks are various and extensive, some winding near the banks of the Deveron, and others leading off in different directions, to wide and distant plantations.

About four miles south-west from Banff is the castle

of Iuchdrewr, an ancient baronial castle, belonging to Lord Ogilvy of Banff, now entire and habitable.

The parish of BELLIE is situated on the river Spey near its entrance into the bay; and a small part of it in its political state is in the county of Murray; it is ten miles in length and five in breadth, and contains 420 houses, and 1802 inhabitants, viz. 1801 males, and 1001 females; of whom 320 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 260 in trade and manufacture.

The town of Fochabers is a clean well built town, situated in a valley on the side of the Spey, consisting chiefly of one street, a mile in length, with about 250 houses, and the church is a superb and ornamented edifice. It is a burgh of barony, and a market town, governed by a baron bailie, appointed by the Duke of Gordon. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the salmon fishery, and the manufacture of sewing thread, calicoes, and worsted stockings.

Near Fochabers is Gordon Castle, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Gordon, situated in a low wet country, near some well-grown woods, among which is a considerable plantation of large hollies. It was founded by George, second Earl of Huntley, and was originally called the Castle of the Bog of Gight. It was thus described in the middle of the seventeenth century, by Richard Franks, in his Northern Memoirs; "Bogagieth, the Marquis of Huntley's palace, all built of stone, facing the ocean, whose fair front (set prejudice aside) worthily deserves an Englishman's applause for her lofty and majestic towers and turrets that storm the air, and seemingly make dents in the very clouds." The body of the building is four stories, which with the wings extend the front to, the length of 560 feet. Among the principal pictures in this mansion is that of the first Marquis of Huntley, who on his first arrival at court, forgetting the usual obeisance, was asked why he did not bow; he begged his majesty's pardon, and excused his want of respect by saying,

saying, that where he came from every body bowed to him; the second Marquis of Huntley, beheaded by the Covenanters; his son, the gallant Lord Gordon, the friend of Montrose, who fell at the battle of Alford; Lord Lewis Gordon, the plague of the people of Murray, then the seat of the Covenanters, whence the proverb:

The Guil, the Gordon, and the hooded Crow,
Were the three worst things that Murray ever saw.

The character of Lord Lewis is well contrasted with that of the brave Montrose in these old lines:

If ye with Montrose gae, ye'll get sic and wae
enough;
If ye with Lord Lewis gae, ye'll get rob and rave
enough.

The park is of great extent with much growing timber, and many very lofty spreading trees.

In the river is a very valuable salmon fishery, which belongs to the duke, and is let by him for upwards of 1500*l.* a year. There is belonging to it a large house near the sea; with buildings for overseers, coopers, &c. and an icehouse; upwards of one hundred men are employed in the fishery; and some thousands of salmon are sent to London from hence in ice.

A magnificent stone bridge, of four great arches, built at the expence of 13,000*l.* conveys the traveller, without danger or detention, across this impetuous river.

About the distance of a mile from the castle, there are the distinct traces of an encampment, with its ditch, ramparts, and ports, which is generally understood to have been one of the stations of Agricola, in his progress over Caledonia.

BOHARM parish extends from Aberlour downwards on the banks of the Spey; it is eight miles in length and four in breadth, and contains 308 houses and 1161 inhabitants, viz. 511 males, and 650 females; of

whom 56 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture, and 257 in agriculture.

Airngilly house, the seat of Col. M'Dowall Grant, is delightfully situated on the banks of the river, and the situation is much improved and ornamented.

In this parish are the remains of Galvall Castle, which originally belonged to the Freskyns of Duffus.

The parish of BOTRIPHNE, is situated by the little river Isla, between two hills, four miles from Keith; it is about four miles and a half long and three broad, and consists of 136 houses, and 589 inhabitants, viz. 280 males and 309 females; of whom 567 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 10 in trade and manufacture. Some growing timber adorn the banks of the river, and here are also plantations to some extent.

The parish of BOYNDIE lies along the coast westward from Banff, of which originally it was a part; it is four miles long and one broad, and contains 274 houses, and 1122 inhabitants, viz. 514 males, and 608 females; of whom 206 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 203 in trade and manufacture. The sea bounds the parish for about three miles; and on one of the creeks is the large fishing village of White-hills; there is a chalybeate spring in the parish, to which there is an occasional resort.

The parish of CULLEN lies along the shore from Rathven to Boundy, and inland to Deskford, being two miles long and one broad; and containing 264 houses, inhabited by 1076 persons, viz. 469 males and 607 females; of which number 168 were returned as being employed chiefly in agriculture, and 481 in trade and manufacture.

The town of Cullen is situated on a small river, of the same name, where it falls into the frith of Murray. The houses are ill built, and the streets irregular and dirty. It is however a royal burgh, of antiquity coeval with Banff, united with which Elgin, Inverary, and Kintore, sends one member to the British senate:

its constitution as a royal burgh is perhaps singular: the principal magistrate has not the title of provost, but the ordinary discrimination of *preses*, which is hereditary in the family of Findlater; the whole magistrates consist of nineteen, and continue in office during the pleasure of the majority of themselves.

About the year 1748 a linen manufacture was introduced into this town by the Earl of Findlater. This public-spirited nobleman brought hither two or three young men from Edinburgh, who had been regularly bred to the business. They were already possessed of some property, but for their encouragement he advanced to each the sum of 600*l.* free of interest for seven years, at the end of which the money was to be paid by instalments of fifty pounds a year, the remainder still free of interest till the whole was paid. Besides this, his lordship built weaving-houses, and furnished them with every accommodation necessary; and as his lordship presided at the board of trustees in Edinburgh, he obtained for his young manufacturers premiums of looms, reels, spinning wheels, and hackies, with a small salary for a spinning mistress.

In the environs of the town is Cullen House, the principal seat of Lord Findlater; it is literally founded on a rock above fifty feet in height, hanging almost perpendicular over the river Cullen; the situation is romantic, and the prospect from it beautiful and extensive: the house consists of several irregular bulky masses of unadorned buildings, containing some magnificent apartments, and some interesting paintings.—An excellent bridge of one arch, eighty-four feet wide and sixty-four high, is thrown over the Cullen, which forms an easy communication with the park and woods, where the ground affords numberless and various beauties. This house was plundered by the rebels in the year 1745.

This noble family had an almshouse in Cullen for eight poor men, who were allowed peat for fuel, and six and a half bolls of meal yearly each; but the
house,

house, being fallen to decay, was taken down a few years since; the meal is still, however, given to poor families.

Previous to the year 1744 the country about Cullen was destitute of trees; since that time, the earls of Findlater have planted on this, and their various other estates in this county and Murray, upwards of 8000 Scotch acres; allowing 4000 trees to an acre originally planted, the number of trees will be 32,000,000. All these plantations, which were at first generally planted with firs, have been with great care and attention properly filled up with larch and a great variety of hard trees, suited to the different soils; and all this on ground which never returned one farthing of rent to the proprietor.

At the north end of the town, on a hill, are the vestiges of a castle, but by whom built, or when destroyed is not known. According to tradition, the town of Cullen was formerly situated to the east of the castle, and on the approach of an enemy the people removed their most valuable effects thither for security, but when the castle was destroyed, the inhabitants removed to the present situation, to be under the protection of the constable of Cullen-house, the residence of the Earl of Findlater.

Near Cullen-house are the traces of a mansion, in which it is said Elizabeth, queen of Robert Bruce, died. And a mile to the west is a heap of stones, called the King's Cairn, on the spot where Ingulphus king of Scotland was killed in a skirmish with the Danes.

The parish of CABRACH is situated partly in this county and partly in Aberdeenshire; it is eight miles long and four broad, and consists of 158 houses, and 684 inhabitants; viz. 330 males and 354 females: of whom 140 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 23 in trade and manufacture. This parish is watered by the rivers Deveron and Fiddich. The soil is in general moorish, in many places wet; and

the crops while green in the ear liable to be injured by mildew or frost. It is mountainous, and abounds with game.

DESKFORD was formerly a part of the parish of Fordyce; it is five miles in length, and three in breadth, and consists of 139 houses and 610 inhabitants; viz. 293 males and 317 females; of whom 329 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 31 in trade and manufacture. This parish is a lordship, and gives one of the titles to the family of Findlater.

Here are the ruins of two castles; one of which, Boyne castle, is romantically situated on a high perpendicular rock, on the side of a deep gloomy ravine or glen; the banks wooded to the water's edge. It was the baronial castle of the district called Boyne, and anciently the residence of the Ogilvies, ancestors of the present noble proprietor, Lord Findlater. The building does not appear to have been very large, nor could it ever have been long tenable against a siege, being commanded by a hill, which runs quite to its walls, looking down into it. It was a few years since used as a granary, but it is now a ruin.

The parish of FORDYCE lies on the sea coast near Cullen; it is about seven miles square, and contains 641 houses, and 2747 inhabitants, viz. 1182 male and 1565 females; of whom 866 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 860 in various trades and manufactures. Fordyce is situated inland, where there is a very thriving school, with an endowment of twelve bursaries, for the support of boys at the school.

At the bottom of a bay, to which it gives name, is the village of Portsoy, situated in a creek, where there are some fishing-boats, and a few at Sandend, another village, likewise in a creek; the coast is elsewhere high and rocky. Many kinds of fish are caught near the shore, as cod, ling, haddock, mackerel, whiting, halibut, turbot, &c. Large shoals of herrings, seals, porpoises, and sometimes whales, and sharks,

sharks, are seen. The lime-stone on the coast is frequently perforated by a species of small muscle. The hills are covered with heath and some grass; and at Portsoy are some quarries of marble, or rather jasper, manufactured into chimney pieces, monuments, &c. When first discovered, a quantity was exported to France, and two chimney-pieces of it was put up in the palace of Versailles: but the market being overstocked, it became unfashionable and neglected.

On the top and sides of Durnhill, two miles south-west from Portsoy, there are the appearances of a fortification, such as a rampart, and some flint; arrow-heads have been found in the neighbourhood. In the tenth century the Danes landed at the mouth of the Cullen, but they were driven back by the Scots under their king Ingulphus, who, however, was slain at the end of the engagement.

FORGLEN was once a part of the parish of Alvah, and is situated near the banks of the Deveron, eight miles from Banff; it is about three miles and a half long, and two and a half broad, and consists of 147 houses, and 605 inhabitants, viz. 282 males and 323 females; of whom 439 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 113 in trade and manufacture. The banks of the Deveron are here decorated by Forgle House, the seat of — Abercrombie, bast the grounds of which are laid out in the style of a manor.

The parish of GAMRIE lies on the sea coast, three miles from Banff, it is nine miles long and four broad, and contains 674 houses, and 3052 inhabitants, viz. 1377 males and 1675 females; of whom 845 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 809 in trade and manufacture. The shore here presents a tremendous front of rocks, some of them three hundred feet in perpendicular height, projecting sundry lofty capes, and containing several vast damp dusky caves.

The parish has several small creeks or bays, which form good harbours, particularly those at the town of Macduff, and the village of Gardenston; the former
of

of which, in the year 1732, was a small village with only a few fishermen's cottages; but it is now a handsome town, having several streets, and being only separated by the river, it might be supposed to be a suburb of Banff. The parish church being distant, it is provided with its own clergyman.

The river Deveron waters the parish and presents a good salmon fishery. The chief employment of the inhabitants on the coast is in catching and curing a variety of fish, which are exported from the Frith of Forth.

Near Macduff is the well of Fairlair, a mineral spring, which is much esteemed, and in the parish there is a quarry of very good slate.

GARTLEY parish, lies partly in the shire of Aberdeen, and is twelve miles long and six broad, and contains 233 houses, and 958 inhabitants, viz. 453 males and 505 females; of which number 312 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 37 in trade and manufacture. It is a pleasant open country, and is watered by the river Bogie, and many smaller streams, by which the valleys are rendered extremely fertile.

An excellent slate of a beautiful blue colour is dug out of the quarries in this parish. Here is an ancient ruin, called the Place of Gartley.

The parish of GLASS lies also partly in Aberdeenshire; it is eight miles long, and six broad, and contains 190 houses, and 793 inhabitants; viz. 372 males, and 421 females; of whom 381 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 31 in trade and manufacture. The country here is variegated by a number of green hills, which afford pasture for black cattle and sheep. The river Deveron runs through this parish, the banks of which are a pretty deep loam, and carry good crops.

Baldorney House, the country seat of the Master of the Rolls, is pleasantly situated on a little wooded plain, projected partly across the vale, hanging over
the

the river; the tract which rises on both sides the vale is broken into detached hills of a dusky green sward, while the heath-covered mountains rise beyond.

The parish of GRANGE is situated four miles from Keith; it is about six miles square, and contains 319 houses, and 1529 inhabitants, viz. 730 males and 799 females: of whom 156 were returned as being employed chiefly in trade and manufacture, and 460 in agriculture. This parish consists of a valley on the bank of the little river Isla; several brooks also from the hills on the northern side have opened vales across, which are also inhabited.

INVERAVON parish lies partly in Elgin and partly in this county; it is sixteen miles long and three broad, and contains 493 houses, and 2107 inhabitants, viz. 957 males, and 1150 females: of whom 1461 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 67 in trade and manufacture. The mountain of Benrinnis rises in the eastern border of this parish. Balnadalloch, the seat of — M^r. Pherson, Esq. is pleasantly situated on a plain, where the Avon unites with the Spey, where the climate is temperate, and the spring more early: the house itself stands in the county of Murray.

The parish of INVERKEITHNEY lies on the banks of the river Deveron, about twelve miles from Banff; it is six miles long and four broad: and contains 493 houses, and 503 inhabitants, viz. 234 males, and 269 females; of whom 208 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 25 in trade and manufacture. This parish appertains to the commissariat of Murray: six shillings and eight-pence, a part of the stipend, is paid by a house in Elgin, being the lodging of the minister, when discharging his duty in the cathedral, previous to the reformation.

The parish of KEITH lies on the banks of the Isla, it is about six miles square, and contains 723 houses, and 3284 inhabitants, viz. 1372 males, and 1912 females; of whom 495 were returned as being chiefly employed

employed in agriculture, and 435 in various trades and manufactures. This is a cold, moist, and rather a bleak district, although there is a great proportion of deep fertile corn land.

This parish consists of four villages, viz. the Old and New town of Keith, and the Old and New town of New Mill. The old town of Keith is reduced to a small village; but the New town, which was erected in the year 1750, on a barren moor, is regularly built and contains about 1100 inhabitants, who are mostly employed in flax dressing, spinning, and weaving; there is also a tannery, an extensive bleach-field, and a distillery; it has likewise a good weekly market.

In the year 1746, here was a skirmish between a party of the rebels, and about one hundred of the soldiers of the king: in which the latter were defeated with considerable slaughter.

Near the village of Old Keith, the Isla falling over a high rock, forms a fine cascade, called the Linn of Keith. In the neighbourhood are several druidical circles and chalybeate springs.

James Fergusson, an extraordinary phenomenon of the self-taught kind, particularly in the astronomical branch of science, was born in this parish, in the year 1710. His parents being in low circumstances, he was obliged to keep sheep for four years; but in this situation, he learned to mark the position of the stars with a thread and bead. One Alexander Cantly, butler to Thomas Grant, Esq. taught him decimal arithmetic, algebra, and the elements of geometry; after this he went into two hard services. His ingenuity, however, introduced him to Sir James Dunbar, when he learnt to draw, and began to take portraits. At thirty years of age, he invented his Astronomical Rotula, a machine for shewing the new moons and eclipses. About the year 1744 he went to London; and by his delineation of the complex line of the moon's motion, procured the honour of being elected fellow of the Royal Society, without paying for admission. His disserta-

tions and inventions in mechanics, and other branches of the mathematics, introduced him to the favour of his present Majesty, who conferred an annual pension of 50*l.* upon him. He died on the 16th of November 1776.

KIRKMICHAEL parish lies at the western extremity of the county; it is fourteen miles in length and seven in breadth, and contains 140 houses, and 1,332 inhabitants, viz. 604 males, and 728 females; of whom 172 were returned as being employed chiefly in agriculture, and 58 in trade and manufacture. The climate here is rather severe, and the aspect of the country, although there is some natural wood, is bleak. It comprehends the several sources of the Avon, a considerable river even in its native parish. Tammtoul is the only village, which contains about two hundred inhabitants. To the west the mountain of Cairngorum raises its lofty head 4,050 feet above the level of the sea.

The parish of MARNOC is situated on the banks of the Deveron, it is ten miles in length and five in breadth, and contains 418 houses, inhabited by 1,687 persons, viz. 779 males, and 908 females; of which number 1,020, were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 93 in trade and manufacture. The turnpike road from Banff to Huntley passes through this parish.

MORTLACH parish is situated sixteen miles from Fochabers; it is twelve miles in length and eleven in breadth, and consists of 412 houses, and 1,876 inhabitants, viz. 862 males, and 1014 females; of whom 410 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 110 in trade and manufacture. It is watered by the two beautiful rivulets, the Fiddich and the Dullan, both tributary to the Spey; and its appearance is variegated with hill and dale, arable and pasturage land.

Glenfiddish, a handsome villa, on the skirts of a mountain, is a hunting quarter of the Duke of Gordon.

Balvenie

Balvenie Castle, also in this parish is a modern elegant seat of the Earl of Fife; and at a little distance farther down on the Fiddich, are the ruins of the old castle, on a green mount; the remains of the castle of Auchindune occupy also the summit of another green mount.

Mortlach was erected into a bishopric, by Malcolm II. after a battle, which he fought with the Danes, in the year 1010. The Danes at first prevailed, and several of the Scotch noblemen falling, Malcolm retreated, till he arrived opposite the church at Mortlach: here making his vows, and addressing St. Molocus, the patron saint, he made a stand, and obtained a complete victory. Four bishops sat here, when the see was by David I. removed to Aberdeen, in the year 1139.

The parish of ORDEQUHILL lies in an exposed situation, in the interior of the country, six miles from Cullen; it is four miles long and three broad, and contains 111 houses, and 510 inhabitants, viz. 242 males, and 268 females; of which number 132 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 27 in trade and manufacture. The little village of Cornhill, in this parish, is the place of a noted fair.

RATHVEN parish extends along the shore, from Bellie upwards of five miles, and is three in breadth, containing 923 houses, and 3,901 inhabitants, viz. 1,765 males, and 2,136 females; of whom 530 were returned as being employed chiefly in agriculture, and 255 in trade and manufacture. Along the coast are several large fishing villages; this business is carried on with great assiduity here in small open boats.

The parish of ROTHEMAY lies upon the Deveron, above Marnoch; it is eight miles in length and six in breadth, and consists of 255 houses, inhabited by 1,061 persons, viz. 465 males, and 596 females; of whom 442 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 241 in trade and manufacture. This part is an open country, having a ridge of hills, cover-

40 TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF
 ing its eastern side. The country is highly ornamented around the castle of Rothiemay, one of the seats of the Earl of Fife; on the first floor of which there is a magnificent suit of apartments, and some valuable paintings.

Table of Heights in Banffshire.

	Feet above the level of the Sea.
Cairngorum - - - - -	4050
Beurinnes - - - - -	2747
Coryhabbic - - - - -	2558
Knockhill - - - - -	2500
Buck of Cabrach - - - - -	2377

ABERDEENSHIRE.

ABERDEENSHIRE, or Marr, is a maritime county, bounded on the north by the county of Banff, and the Frith of Murray; on the east by the German ocean; on the south by the counties of Kincardine, Forfar, and Perth; and on the west by the counties of Inverness and Banff: extending in length about 90 miles, and forty-six broad, and its contents in square miles about 1170, containing 458,000 acres of land.

It is divided into several districts: as Marr, the ancient name of the county, to the south; Strathbogie, to the west; and Buchan to the north; Garioch, Tormarton, and Alford.

The district of Marr is wild, rugged, and mountainous, some of the hills being 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. The sides of the hills are covered with extensive forests, in many places impenetrable. The district of Buchan is less hilly, but very barren and bleak. The rest of the country is more fertile; and the coast is in general bold and rocky. The soil of a district so extensive is various, and the state of agriculture in the interior is rude; the average produce of farms is estimated in the proportion of five to one on the rent.

Few minerals are found here; the granite quarries are the best produce, and from the neighbourhood of Aberdeen many tons of mill-stones are annually exported, and the whole of the county is replete with lime-stone. In the parish of Leslie, a beautiful green amianthus, with white and grey spots, is found in considerable quantities; plumbago is found on the banks of the Deveron; amethysts, emeralds, and topazes, are found in the parish of Crathie; and on the shore at Peterhead, and on the estate at Invercauld, rock crystals are produced. The pearl-fishing of the Ythan has produced some that have sold singly, for two and three pounds.

The chief rivers are the Dee, the Don, the Ythan,

the Ugie, and the Deveron. The Dee rises in the west part of the county, on the borders of Inverness-shire, and after an easterly course, runs into the sea at New Aberdeen. The Don rises about ten miles from the Dee, and runs into the sea a little to the north of Old Aberdeen. The Ythan rises about the borders of Banffshire, and runs into the sea fifteen miles north from Aberdeen. The Ugy rises about six miles east from Turreff, and falls into the sea near Peterhead. The Deveron rises in the west part of the county, five miles west from Kildrummy, and after a northerly course runs into the sea near Banff. All these rivers abound in fish, and in most of them are found muscles which contain pearls.

The principal manufacture here is the knitting of stockings, by which the greater part of the women, old men, and children, are employed. A considerable traffic is also carried on in conveying granite from this county, for paving the streets of London, building docks, wharfs, &c.

This shire contains three royal boroughs, Aberdeen, Kintore, and Inverary; and several large and handsome towns, as Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Huntley, and Old Meldrum. It is divided into eighty-five parishes, containing 25,822 houses, inhabited by 123,082 persons, viz. 55,625 males, and 67,457 females; of which number 43,044 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 27,699 in trade and manufacture.

DISTRICT OF KINCARDINE O'NEIL.

The united parishes of ABOYNE and GLENTANNAR, are four miles long and three broad; and contains 214 houses, and 916 inhabitants, viz. 446 males, and 470 females; of whom 276 were returned as being chiefly employed in trade and manufacture, and 232 in agriculture. The Earl of Aboyne has done much to the improvement of this quarter. Aboyne is the inland district of these united parishes; the river Tanner running between them. The forest of Glentanner is
of

of great extent, and all of natural wood; but the expence of getting the trees from the forest and subsequent carriage is too great to make them profitable to the owners.

The parish of **BIRSE** is the most southerly in this county; it is about ten miles square, and contains 284 houses, and 1,266 inhabitants, viz. 598 males, and 668 females; of whom 362 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 47 in trade and manufacture. This parish consists of several districts or straths, bounded by rivers, hills, and woods; the surface being on the whole much diversified. Part of the great chain of mountains connected with the Grampians, are in this parish, and the river Dee runs through it; on the banks of which, at Tillyfrusky, there is a stony substance found, much resembling lava. Large stones, cairns, and other relics of Druidism, are also frequently to be met with.

The parish of **CLUNY** lies between the Don and the Dee; and is ten miles long and three broad, containing 197 houses, and 821 inhabitants, viz. 393 males, and 428 females; of whom 40 were returned as being chiefly employed in trade and manufacture, and 115 in agriculture. The surface of this parish is considerably varied; on the banks of the Don the soil is rich, but there is no wheat raised. Knitting of stockings is the principal manufacture.

COLDSTONE parish is situated nearly in the centre, between the Dee and the Don rivers; it is six miles long and four broad, and contains 238 houses, and 861 inhabitants, viz. 381 males, and 480 females; of whom 436 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 205 in trade and manufacture. This parish is bounded on the west by the hill of Morven, one of the highest in the county; and the ground here is also interspersed with a number of small hills, and large barren moors.

The parish of **COULL** is of a triangular form, five miles long, and three broad; and containing 175 houses,

houses, and 679 inhabitants, viz. 312 males, and 367 females; of whom 280 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 192 in trade and manufacture. This parish is situated at the east end of the How of Cromar, which is surrounded by bleak and barren hills. Here are still visible the ruins of a Druidical temple.

CRATHY and BRAEMER parishes are situated in the heart of Scotland, and are supposed to be farther distant from the sea, and more elevated, than any other district. On some of the mountains snow may be found all the year round. They are forty miles long, and twenty broad, and contain 490 houses, and 1,876 inhabitants, viz. 854 males, and 1,022 females; of whom 764 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 60 in trade and manufacture. In the mountains are found the emerald, amethyst, and topaz, equal in hardness and lustre to the oriental gems of these kinds. There is slate here, as well as plenty of lime-stone. The sides of the hills are covered with fine wood in many places, and plentifully stocked with red deer. The chief employment of the females here is spinning yarn for the thread manufactories.

The parish of ECHT lies ten miles from Aberdeen; it is about four miles and a half square; and contains 250 houses, and 972 inhabitants, viz. 448 males, and 524 females; of whom 668 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 121 in trade and manufacture. The aspect of this parish is hilly; but none of the hills are of great height; the soil is, in general, light and productive. On the top of Barmekin hill, in this parish, are the remains of an ancient circular fortification.

The united parishes of GLENMUICK, TULLOCK, and GLENCAIRN, comprehend a very mountainous district, intersected by the river Dee. They are eighteen miles in length, and fifteen in breadth, and contain 513 houses, inhabited by 1,901 persons, viz. 857 males, and 1,044 females; of whom 598 were returned as be-

ing chiefly employed in agriculture, and 116 in trade and manufacture. The Tarmagan, with the red and roe deer, are found on some of the hills in this district.

Near Tulloch, at the hill of Culblean, is a beautiful lake, about three miles in circumference, called Loch Cannor, containing several islands; on the largest of which there was anciently a castle or fortress, said to have been built and occasionally used as a hunting-seat by Malcolm Canmore. In this place many of the Cummins took shelter after their defeat by the troops of David Bruce, at Culblean, in the year 1335. On another island is said to have been the prison of the castle. There are at present no remains of the castle.

On the opposite side of the Dee from Tulloch are Pananich Wells, whose water is so much recommended in scrophulous complaints; and a house, called Pananich Lodge, is open for the reception of visitors.

About two miles north-west from Tulloch inn are the ruins of an ancient building, called the castle of Cnoe; and between Charlestown and Tulloch inn, on the left of the road, are the ruins of Dee castle, formerly called Candacorl, said to have been built by the family of Gordon, but now belongs to the earl of Aboyne.

The bridge of Gairn is so called from the river Gairn. Near it is the village of Glengairn, and an ancient building, called the castle of Glengairn, was formerly a hunting-seat of the family of Forbes, but it is now likewise the property of the earl of Aboyne. Near this castle, specimens of lead ore have been found, but no attempt has been made as yet to work the mine.

KINCARDINE O'NEIL parish is seven miles long, and five broad, and consists of 412 houses, and 1,710 inhabitants, viz. 818 males, and 892 females; of whom 684 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 357 in trade and manufacture; principally in spinning of lint, and knitting worsted stockings. The hamlet which surrounds the church, is finely situated on the banks of the Dee, and is much resorted to during the summer season by invalids.

LUMPHANAN parish lies in a valley surrounded by hills; it is eight miles long, and six broad, and contains 161 houses, and 614 inhabitants: viz. 293 males, and 321 females; of whom 130 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 30 in trade and manufacture. At the south end of this parish is Loch Auchlossen, abounding with pike and eels. Among the many barrows or ancient burial places here, one is shewn, which is called Macbeth's Cairn, supposed to contain the ashes of the usurper.

The parish of MIDMAR lies between the Don and the Dee; it is six miles in length, and five in breadth; and contains 211 houses, and 803 inhabitants, viz. 378 males, and 425 females; of whom 252 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 28 in trade and manufacture. The appearance of this parish is hilly, and many Druidical fanes are pointed out here. Granite is found in abundance, some of which is beautiful when polished.

TARLAND is united to the parish of MIGVIC; and they now form a very irregular and disjointed district; containing 202 houses, and 922 inhabitants, viz. 436 males, and 486 females; of which number 359 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 322 in trade and manufacture. This district is watered by the river Ernon, and several smaller streams.

DISTRICT OF GARRIOCH.

The parish of BOURTIE is four miles in length, and two in breadth; and containing, according to the late population act, 103 houses, inhabited by 445 persons, viz. 216 males, and 229 females; of whom 417 were returned as being chiefly occupied in agriculture, and 19 in trade and manufacture. This parish is nearly all enclosed, and there are some thriving plantations. The common produce is bear and oats: and peat and turf is the principal fuel. Here is the vestige of a camp, where Thomas de Langueville, the companion of Wallace, is said to have fallen. Several Druidical temples are also shewn here.

CULSALMOND parish is situated on the river Urie; and is about three miles square; containing 174 houses, and 730 inhabitants, viz. 349 males, and 381 females; of whom 240 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 30 in trade and manufacture. This parish, excepting two small hills, is very flat and level, and of a deep and fertile soil.

The parish of **DAVIOT** is about five miles in length, and four in breadth; containing 150 houses, and 644 inhabitants, viz. 323 males, and 321 females; of whom 16 were returned as being chiefly employed in trade and manufacture, and 514 in agriculture. This parish is chiefly parcelled out into small farms, some only twenty, and none exceeding one hundred acres.

The parish of **GARRIOCH** lies on the rivers Don and Urie; and is eight miles long, and seven broad; containing 278 houses, inhabited by 1,224 persons, viz. 594 males, and 630 females; of whom 1,033 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 16 in trade and manufacture. The appearance of this parish is hilly; and there is a considerable quantity of wood, which thrives well. It is remarkably fertile, and the air so salubrious, that it has long been famed as a retreat for valetudinarians.

Garrioch gives name to a presbytery, which holds its seat at the chapel of Garrioch. Near the ruins of the castle of Balquhain, there is one of the finest echoes to be met with in Scotland.

The parish of **INSCH** lies about ten miles north-west of Inverary. It is five miles long, and three broad; and contains 192 houses, and 798 inhabitants, viz. 388 males, and 410 females; of which number 278 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 44 in trade and manufacture. About one third of this parish is cultivated; the general appearance is hilly; but along the skirts of the hills, and in the glens, the soil is light and fertile. Fondland, the highest hill in the parish, contains in its bowels vast quantities of fine blue slate.

Near the town is an ancient castle, built on the top of a conical hill, called Dun-o-deer, said to have been erected by king Gregory the Great upwards of nine hundred years since; yet a considerable part of the wall is standing, and appears to be vitrified.

The parish of **INVERARY** is situated on a point of land formed by the conflux of the Don and Ury, fourteen miles from Aberdeen; it is about three miles and a half long, and two and a half broad; and contains 194 houses, and 783 inhabitants, viz. 330 males, and 403 females; of whom 641 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 57 in trade and manufacture. The soil on the banks of the river is light and productive; from the river it rises gradually to the skirts of the mountain called Bendochy.

Inverary is a royal burgh, so created, it is said, by king Robert Bruce, on obtaining a decisive victory at this place over the English forces commanded by Buchan, which seems to have laid the foundation of his future good fortune. At the south end of the town there is an elegant new bridge over the Don, erected by public subscription. It is governed by a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and thirteen counsellors; and joins with Banff, Cullen, Elgin, and Kintore, in electing one member to serve in parliament. It gives a second title of baron to the earl of Kintore.

The united parishes of **KEITHHALL** and **KINKELL** are situated about ten miles from Inverary; and are six miles long, and five broad, containing 198 houses, and 353 inhabitants, viz. 430 males, and 423 females, of which number 562 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 139 in trade and manufacture. These parishes are watered by the Don and Ury. The general appearance here is hilly, but not mountainous; the soil in the western parts is fertile, but the eastern is generally barren.

The parish of **KEMNAY** lies on the banks of the river Don: it is five miles long, and three broad; and contains

contains 137 houses, inhabited by 583 persons, viz. 249 males, and 334 females; of whom 184 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 307 in trade and manufacture. The banks of the river is a deep rich loam; but the soil in general is a light mould, and very stony. The common fuel is peat.

The parish of KINTORE lies also on the river Don; it is six miles in length, and three in breadth; and consists of 198 houses, and 846 inhabitants, viz. 387 males, and 459 females; of whom 803 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 28 in trade and manufacture. The northern part of this parish is hilly, and the southern marshy, but the ground about the town and on the banks of the river are flat and fertile.

The town of Kintore is small, but well built, and has a neat town-house and prison; it is a royal burgh, and gives title of earl to the ancient family of Keith; and is governed by a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, and a council of eight from the burgesses; and united with Flgin, and the other towns, sends one member to parliament. The earls of Kintore have been provosts for a century past.

Kintore, in the Gaelic, is said to signify, "the head of the wood;" and here was a royal forest.

Here are the ruins of a hunting seat, which was the first seat of the family of Kintore, called Hall-forest; the remains shew it to have been a strong place, and fortified.

LESLIE parish lies on the banks of the small river Gadie, eight miles from Inverary; it is about three miles square, containing 92 houses, and 367 inhabitants, viz. 169 males, and 198 females; of whom 105 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 27 in trade and manufacture. The general appearance of this parish is hilly; but the hills are mostly cultivated to their summits. On the banks of the river, which nearly divides it into two equal parts, and in the lower grounds, the soil is a deep mould, on

a bottom of clay, and produces good crops of oats, bear, and pease. Amianthus of a fine green colour, and jasper are found here; and in different places vestiges of encampments and of Druidical temples are pointed out.

The parish of MELDRUM is in length five miles, and in breadth four, and contains 411 houses, and 1,584 inhabitants, viz. 691 males, and 893 females; of whom 1,354 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 170 in trade and manufacture. The general appearance of this parish is flat; but the north part is the highest, where the soil is thin: the south part however is a rich loam upon a clay.

Old Meldrum, situated on the road to Banff, is a burgh of barony, governed by two bailies, elected by the superior, or lord of the burgh, and has a very good weekly market, and a fair in January.

The parish of MONYMUSK lies on the river Don, it is of an irregular shape; seven miles in length, and four in breadth; and containing 215 houses, occupied by 901 persons, viz. 409 males, and 492 females; of whom 252 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 55 in various trades and manufactures. The soil here is in general good, and almost all capable of culture; and the hilly part is mostly covered with wood.

The parish of OYNE is eight miles from Inverary; and is about four miles square, containing 125 houses, and 518 inhabitants, viz. 260 males, and 258 females; of whom 39 were returned as being chiefly employed in trade and manufacture, and 160 in agriculture. The soil here is in general rich and fertile: it is watered by the Don, Ury, Shevock, and the Gadie, all of which contain trout. There are the ruins of a Druidical temple here of great extent.

PREMNAV parish is situated on the north side of Bennochie hill, which is chiefly composed of granite. It is four miles long and one and a half broad, and contains 118 houses, and 486 inhabitants, viz. 247 males,

males, and 239 females; of whom 388 were returned as being employed chiefly in agriculture, and 48 in trade and manufacture. The banks of the river Gadie, along which this parish runs, are in general rich and productive.

The parish of RAYNE is about two miles square, and contains 290 houses, and 1,228 inhabitants, viz. 588 males, and 640 females; of whom 798 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 90 in trade and manufacture. Excepting a hill on the north side, this parish is pretty flat, and the soil tolerably good; and the new improved method of cultivation is daily gaining ground here.

DISTRICT OF ALFORD.

The parish of ALFORD is eight miles in length, and three in breadth, and contains 154 houses, and 644 inhabitants, viz. 310 males, and 334 females; of whom 197 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 260 in trade and manufacture. This parish is surrounded by hills of considerable height; and besides inferior streams, it is watered by the Don, which is pretty large here.

Alford pronounced Awford, was probably in ancient times a place of some consequence as a considerable district, including this and four other parishes, and called the county of Alford. It is now, however, but a mean village. In this parish a battle was fought between the royalists under the Marquis of Montrose, and the covenanters under General Bailie, in which the latter were defeated; but the royalists suffered a great loss in the death of Lord Gordon, eldest son of the Marquis of Huntley, who was killed by a random shot, in the pursuit, near a large stone on the field of battle, which is still pointed out by the country people. About the middle of the last century some men in digging peat found the body of a man completely armed, and on the back of his horse, having been swallowed up probably in flight or pursuit from this engagement, and the country people have formerly

found several pieces of money, which had probably dropped from the flying, or escaped the search of the victorious.

On the summit of a hill is a large cairn, 120 yards in circumference, supposed by some to have been placed over the grave of a brother to one of the kings of Scotland. Under another cairn, which was removed some years since, a sort of chest was found, composed of thin flat stones, containing an earthen vessel filled with ashes, which mouldered away immediately on being exposed to the air.

AUCHINDORE parish is of an irregular figure, about six miles long, and five broad, and containing 135 houses, and 532 inhabitants, viz. 258 males, and 274 females; of whom 398 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 35 in trade and manufacture. The greater part of this parish is hill and moor, there not being more than 2,000 acres of arable land. It is watered by the river Bogie; and the Buck is the highest mountain, which, although thirty miles from the sea, it may be seen ten leagues from land. There is freestone here, and on the Towereef asbestos is found.

The parish of CLATT is situated inland, and is four miles long, and two broad; containing 89 houses, and 433 inhabitants, viz. 211 males, and 222 females; of which number 26 were returned as being chiefly occupied in trade and manufacture; and 334 in agriculture. This parish is surrounded with hills; and is extremely cold, and subject to be deluged with heavy rains. There are several mineral springs here, chiefly of the chalybeate kind; and there is a vein of fine variegated marble at Craighill; but it has been neglected.

FORBES and KEARN are united parishes, situated on the banks of the Don and Bogie; they are six miles long, and two broad, and contain 98 houses, and 413 inhabitants, viz. 197 males, and 216 females; of whom 349 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 16 in trade and manufacture. The general

ral appearance here is hilly: some of the hills rising upwards of 1,200 feet above the level of the river Don.

The parish of GLENBUCKET lies on each side of the Bucket, a small stream of the Don. It is four miles in length, and one in breadth; and contains 107 houses, and 420 inhabitants, viz. 206 males, and 214 females; of which number 13 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture, and 160 in agriculture. The land here is for the most part a light loam, and the whole parish belongs to the Earl of Fife.

The parish of KEIG is about four miles square, containing 111 houses, and 379 inhabitants, viz. 174 males, and 205 females; of whom 107 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 19 in trade and manufacture. A considerable part of this parish is hilly and moorish, but the flat ground on the river Don is cultivated. Putachie, the seat of the family of Forbes, lies here: the house, which was built in the year 1731, commands a pleasant view of the valley of Alford, and the windings of the river Don. Roes and red and fallow deer frequent the adjoining woods.

KILDRUMMY parish lies in a valley on each side of the river Don, and is about three miles square; containing 83 houses, and 430 inhabitants, viz. 200 males, and 230 females; of whom 402 were returned as being employed chiefly in agriculture, and 16 in trade and manufacture. The soil here is in general a rich loam, and very productive, when properly managed. Many subterraneous caves are pointed out here, some of which measure twenty feet; their external appearance is that of a shapeless hillock, suggesting no idea of its contents: at what period, or in what state of society these gloomy abodes were necessary, no tradition or history informs us, but they are certainly very ancient.

Kildrummy Castle is a ruin of considerable magnificence; in this castle the wife of Robert Bruce, and

the ladies of his court took shelter after his defeat at Methven, by the Earl of Pembroke, and escaped from it, through a subterraneous passage, to the sanctuary of St. Duthlac, at Tain; but were delivered up by the Earl of Ross to the English. The castle of Kildrummy was soon after taken by the Earls of Lancaster and Hereford. In the year 1333, it was defended by Christiana Bruce against the English. During the civil wars, in the seventeenth century, it was destroyed by fire, and a new house built by the lords of Elphinston, which came by marriage to the earls of Marr, and was forfeited by rebellion in the year 1715.

KINNETHMONT parish is six miles long and three broad, and contains 195 houses and 784 inhabitants: viz. 362 males, and 422 females; of whom 301 were returned as being employed chiefly in agriculture, and 226 in trade and manufacture. The surface here is varied by hills and eminences, a considerable part of which is planted. The soil is in general a light loam. The situation being pretty high, none of its numerous rivers are of great size. Here are two mineral chalybeate springs, and it was formerly noted for two fairs; one of them, at Christ's Kirk, was held in May, at the hour of midnight.

LOCHELL parish is of a triangular form, about five miles long, and two broad; containing, together with Cushny, 162 houses and 668 inhabitants: viz. 307 males and 361 females; of whom 560 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 82 in trade and manufacture. The general appearance is hilly, and the hills are all covered with heather; but the soil is in general a strong clay, and remarkably free from stones. The Castle of Craigievar in this parish is still kept in repair.

The united parishes of RHYNIE and ESSIE comprehend part of the ancient lordship of Strathbogie, originally one of the three divisions of Aberdeenshire. They are about five miles square, containing 160 houses, and 676 inhabitants: viz. 334 males and 342 females;

females; of whom 212 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 33 in trade and manufacture. The soil here is rich and fertile on the banks of the Bogie; but towards the hills it is light and gravelly, yet productive. Noth, the highest hill in the parish, is of a fine conic shape: and on the top are the remains of a vitrified fort.

STRATHDON parish lies at the western extremity of the county; it is twenty miles long and eight broad; and contains 290 houses, inhabited by 1354 persons: viz. 630 males and 724 females; of whom 1286 were returned as being chiefly occupied in agriculture, and 37 in trade and manufacture. The arable part is a strath along the banks of the Don, which divides the parish nearly into two equal parts: the hills are mostly covered with heath, and abound in game.

This parish was formerly called Invernochtie, from the situation of the church, at the confluence of the Nochtie with the Don.

At Corgarff, in this parish, on the road from Edinburgh to Fort George, is an ancient castle, supposed to have been built by some of the earls of Marr for a hunting seat. During the feuds between the families of Gordon and Forbes, in the year 1571, it was burnt by Adam Gordon of Auchindoun, or some of his officers; when the lady of Alexander Forbes, Margaret, daughter to Campbell of Calder, then pregnant, was burnt to death, together with her children and servants. It was rebuilt and in the year 1746 it was purchased by government, and for several years fifteen or twenty men were stationed in it; but for some years past only a few invalids.

The parish of TULLYNESTLE is situated on the north bank of the river Don; it is four miles long, and about two and a half broad, and contains 81 houses and 330 inhabitants: viz. 154 males and 176 females; of whom 292 were returned as being chiefly occupied in agriculture, and 18 in trade and manufacture. The appearance of this parish is hilly and mountainous; but

but the intersected flats and the slopes upon the declivity of the hills is a light loam and very improvable.

The parish of TOUGH is five miles long and three broad, and contains 161 houses and 629 inhabitants: viz. 284 males and 345 females; of whom 169 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture and 36 in trade and manufacture. The appearance of this parish is variegated with hill and dale, and the soil is in general light and stony. There are several chalybeate springs here.

The parish of TOWIE lies on the banks of the Don; it is about three miles and a half in length, and two in breadth, and consists of 109 houses, and 528 inhabitants, viz. 256 males and 272 females; of whom 505 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 18 in trade and manufacture. The general appearance of this parish is hilly, but not rocky; the most part being covered with heath. On the banks of the Don, however, the soil is deep and fertile.

DISTRICT OF STRATHBOGIE.

The parish of CAIRNIE is situated four miles from Huntley, on the banks of the river Bogie, and is part of the original estate of the family of Gordon; containing, according to the late population act, 391 houses, inhabited by 1561 persons: viz. 701 males and 860 females; of whom 1225 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 57 in trade and manufacture. The surface of this parish is hilly; but the lower ground is very fertile.

DRUMBLADE parish lies six miles from Huntley, and is six miles long and five broad, and contains 176 houses, and 821 inhabitants, viz. 436 males and 385 females; of which number 650 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 14 in trade and manufacture. The surface is considerably variegated by hills and vallies; the soil in the latter of which is a deep loam: but almost the whole of the parish is arable, even to the hill tops. Here are three tumuli,
near

near one of which are the remains of an encampment of King Robert Bruce, after he had defeated the Earl of Badenoch at the battle of Inverarie.

The parish of FORGUE lies eight miles from Huntley, and is nine miles in length and six in breadth; containing 417 houses and 1768 inhabitants, viz. 780 males and 988 females; of whom 433 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 117 in trade and manufacture. The soil among the lower parts of this parish is generally a deep loam upon a stiff clay, but the southern districts are mostly covered with heath.

The parish of HUNTLEY is situated on a point of land formed by the confluence of the rivers Bogie and Deveron, thirty-six miles from Aberdeen. It is eight miles long and six broad; and contains 498 houses, and 2863 inhabitants, viz. 1349 males and 1514 females, of which number 595 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 888 in various trades and manufactures. The general appearance is rugged and hilly; and on the north top of the hill of St. Mungo there is an opening, supposed to resemble a crater, which in general is filled with water, though in dry seasons peats are got from it strongly impregnated with sulphur; and pieces of lava, it is said, have been found around it. Here have been found specimens of the plumbago, and some years ago there was an attempt made to discover a lead-mine, but it proved unsuccessful.

Huntley is the modern name of the parish, which it received by a decree of the lords of session, in honour of the Duke of Gordon's eldest son; but it was before composed of two parishes, called Dunbenan and Kinore; and a place of worship was erected central to both in the year 1727.

The town is a presbytery seat, and is situated on a dry and healthy spot, surrounded with hills at a moderate distance. It is neatly built, having two principal streets crossing each other at right angles, and forming
a spacious

turned as being employed in agriculture, and 354 in trade and manufacture, chiefly that of linen yarn-thread, and coarse linen. The aspect of this parish is diversified with considerable risings, but they are of no great height. About two-thirds of it is arable.

Turreff is a burgh of barony, holding a weekly market, and two annual fairs. Here was an hospital or alms-house, founded by Alexander Cummin, earl of Buchan, in the year 1272.

DISTRICT OF DEER.

The parish of **ABERDOUR** is situated on the Murray Frith; it is nine miles long and seven broad; containing 320 houses, and 1304 inhabitants, viz. 571 males, and 733 females; of whom 622 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 139 in trade and manufacture. The surface here is very uneven, and partakes of almost all the varieties of soil. The coast is bold and rocky; and there are several caves and dens to be met with, the most remarkable of which is one called Cowshaven, no person having ever penetrated to its bottom. The chief manufactures here are making serges and spinning linen yarn.

Aberdour is a small fishing town; but the harbour, formerly used for vessels to winter in, is, by neglect, totally ruined. About half a mile east from the church are the remains of the ancient castle of Dundargue, situated on a rock of reddish free-stone, more than sixty feet above the level of the sea, which almost surrounds it at high water. The only part now standing is the entrance. In the year 1336 it was held by Henry de Beaumont, earl of Buchan, for the English; but it was taken by the regent Murray, during the captivity of Robert Bruce.

About two miles from the church is a large cairn, erected in memorial of a battle obtained over some Danes on the spot.

CRIMOND parish lies equidistant from Fraserburgh and Peterhead; and is five miles and a half long and three

three broad, containing 199 houses, and 862 inhabitants, viz. 417 males, and 445 females; of whom 358 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 257 in trade and manufacture. The ground here rises from the shore almost perpendicularly 200 feet, the middle of the parish is however flat. There is no considerable river in the parish, though several small streams feed the loch of Strathberg. Rattrayhead, on this coast is very dangerous; and near Castle-hill, formerly stood the burgh of Rattray. The earl of Buchan formerly had a castle here.

NEW DEER is one of the largest parishes in the county, being fourteen miles long and seven broad; and containing 745 houses, and 2,984 inhabitants, viz. 1,352 males, and 1,632 females; of whom 349 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 155 in trade and manufacture. The surface on the whole is flat, there being no rise deserving the name of a hill. The west quarter is rather moorish; but on the north and east, for several miles, it has the appearance of one continued corn-field.

OLD DEER lies almost in the centre of the district of Buchan; and is ten miles long and five broad, containing 370 houses, inhabited by 3,552 persons, viz. 1,610 males, and 1,942 females; of which number 1466 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 751 in trade and manufacture. The appearance of this parish is varied by hill and dale, but there are no hills of any eminence. The woods of Pitfour, in the centre of which stands the seat of James Ferguson, Esq. diversify and beautify the aspect; the soil on the whole is light and gravelly, and the parish abounds in quarries of good lime-stone; granite also abounds, and in some places there are considerable quantities of feldt-spar, which is sometimes used in the glass-houses.

In this parish are some circles of stones, some of them very large. A cairn was opened some years since, and in it an urn was discovered, with a number

of small jet-black substances, circular and perforated.

A little to the north of the village are the remains of an abbey, founded by William Cumming, earl of Buchan, for some Cistercian monks, which he brought from the abbey of Kinloss in Murray, in the year 1218. The estate at the Reformation was erected into a temporal lordship, in favour of Robert Keith, commendatory of Deer, son of William the sixth earl mareschal. The abbey was large, and the doors and windows coarsely arched.

The parish of FRASERBURGH lies at the north-east part of the county; and is eight miles long and four broad, containing 511 houses, and 2,215 inhabitants, viz. 1,000 males, and 1,215 females; of whom 375 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 217 in trade and manufacture, principally of linen yarn. The general appearance of this parish is flat, except the hill of Mormond, from the top of which there is a fine prospect.

The town is situated on the south side of the promontory, called Kinnaird's Head, which bounds the Frith of Murray to the south. It was built in the middle of the sixteenth century, by Sir Alexander Fraser, of Philorth, and from him obtained the name it bears. The houses are neatly built, many of them new and covered with slate; the streets are spacious, crossing each other nearly at right angles. The tolbooth and town-house are nearly in the centre of the town. The cross is a fine stone structure, of an hexagonal figure, twelve feet high, ornamented with the British arms, and those of the Frasers, standing in an area of about 500 feet square. This town has a small, but excellent harbour, for vessels of three hundred tons burden, contiguous to which is a good roadsted, or bay, near three miles long. Some of the ships belonging to this harbour are employed in the Baltic trade.

The town is a burgh of regality, under the government of Lord Saltoun (the superior) two bailies, a dean of guild, and council.

Adjoining

Adjoining to the west end of the town, is the small fishing village, called Broadsea, containing about 160 inhabitants.

At this end of the town also, is an old quadrangular tower of three stories, part of a large building intended for a college, by Sir Alexander Fraser, who in the year 1592, obtained a charter from the crown to erect a college and university; but it did not take effect.

On the point of Kinnaird's head stands another ancient tower, called the Wine Tower, built on a rock hanging over the sea. There is no communication between the lowest and the second story; a door opens into the third, from which there is a passage through the floor, down to the second. No vestige of a stair, within or without, is visible. Under the tower is a cave running into the rock, more than an hundred feet.

A few yards west of the Wine tower stands the castle of Kinnaird's head, built about the year 1600, in form of a parallelogram, thirty-nine feet by twenty-seven, still entire, strong, and of late years repaired. As it is to be seen a long way from the Frith, and the open sea, a light-house was erected on it some years since, containing twenty lamps, with reflectors. It is under the custom-house of Aberdeen, as a branch of that port.

Kinnaird's Head is supposed to be the Promontorium Taixalium, of Ptolemy, being the turning point into the Æstuarium Vararis, or Murray Frith.

In the environs of Fraserburgh, are some ruins of Danish or Pictish houses, as they are called. They are about ten feet square, with a door, and hearth stone, marked with fire; and in the parish are the ruins of two chapels, one of which, formerly belonging to the abbey of Deer, is called the College.

The parish of St. FERGUS, is situated partly in Banffshire, cut off from the rest of that county, and surrounded on all sides by this county, except to the east, where it is bordered by the sea. It contains 314

houses, and 1,270 inhabitants, viz. 593 males, and 677 females; of whom 506 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 318 in trade and manufacture. It is a level fertile tract, and was anciently called Inverugie, and sometimes Longley. Here is a large bleach-field, for whitening thread; and a considerable quantity of linen yarn is spun in the parish. The name of Inverugie it owes to a castle built here, on the side of the river Ugie, by the family of Cheyne, from whom, by marriage, it came to the Keiths, and was the residence of the earl mareschal, who engaged in the rebellion in the year 1715. It is now in ruins.

This parish now appertains only to the county of Banff in the affairs of taxes: in all that relates to civil justice, it is under the jurisdiction of the sheriff of Aberdeen.

LONGSIDE parish, is an irregular square of about five miles, and containing 472 houses, and 1,825 inhabitants, viz. 846 males, and 979 females; of whom 697 were returned, as being chiefly occupied in agriculture, and 581 in trade and manufacture, principally that of thread and woollen cloth. This parish is in general pretty level; there being no hill of any consequence; and the want of wood as a shelter in this corner of the country is severely felt. This parish abounds with many specimens of granite.

LONGMAY parish lies on the banks of the Loch of Strathbey; it is ten miles long and four broad, containing 377 houses, and 1607 inhabitants, viz. 762 males, and 845 females; of whom 651 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 546 in trade and manufacture. It is watered by a branch of the Ugie, and there are two considerable fishing villages lately established in the parish.

The Loch of Strathbey abounds with excellent trout; it was formerly a small rivulet, which ran into the sea, but a violent storm shut up the mouth, and successive drifts of sand have blocked up the stream, so as to form a loch of seven hundred acres.

The parish of PETERHEAD is five miles long and four broad, containing 836 houses, inhabited by 4,491 persons, viz. 1,933 males, and 2,558 females: of whom 583 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 914 in trade and manufacture. The soil is various, but in general it is capable of cultivation.

The town of Peterhead is situated about a mile to the south of the mouth of the Ugie, on a peninsula, which projects into the German sea. It was formed into a burgh of barony, by George Keith, earl marshal, in the year 1593, to whom the estate belonged, and was then called Keith Inch. It is governed by a bailie, appointed by the superior lord, and a council. The town is built nearly in the form of a cross, and is divided into four districts, connected by continued streets, these are called the Kirktown, Ronheads, Keith Inch, or Quenzie, and Peterhead, properly so called. The houses are built of granite, and have a handsome appearance; near the head of the principal street stands an elegant town-house, having a spire and clock.

The Keith Inch divides the harbour into a north and south haven; this point of land was formerly separated from the town, but the erection of a high pier has now prevented its being overflowed by the sea. The north harbour has a pier of large rough stones, chiefly used for laying up the fishing craft during winter. The south harbour is a very capacious basin, sheltered by two newly-erected piers.

The trade with London is chiefly carried on by ships belonging to a company at Banff, who have a few vessels constantly employed in bringing goods from London to Peterhead, Fraserburgh, and Banff. The chief exports are kelp, fish, potatoes, grain, butter, cheese, salt, &c. The principal articles imported are timber from the Baltic, coals, flax, iron, grocery, wines, brandy, &c.

The principal manufacture is that of thread. A manufacture of cotton cloth has been for some time established, and another of woollen cloth: a pan has

been erected for making salt, and there are besides manufactures of tin, plate, nails, and kelp.

Upon the Keith Inch are many elegant houses, and on the south side is an ancient castle, built by George earl mareschal, from the model of one he saw in Denmark, when he went to bring over the princess of that country, who was married to James VI. It has been long used as a store-house or granary, and is in a ruinous state, near it is a small fort, with a guard-house and a mounted battery.

Peterhead is much frequented during the summer season, both for sea-bathing, and for drinking the waters of a mineral well on the south side of the town, called the Wine Well; it is of the chalybeate kind, and is so called from its sparkling in a glass like champagne. It has been long esteemed for disorders of the stomach, nervous affections, and female complaints, and is recommended by Dr. Laing in cases of scrophula.

In the north-west part of the parish is an ancient castle called Old Craig, or Raven's Craig, formerly a seat of a branch of the family of the earl mareschal. The walls are very thick, and fortified round; but it is daily hastening to decay.

Near to Peterhead is a fishing village, called Boddam, where are the remains of an ancient castle, which belonged to a branch of the earl of Mareschel's family. It stands on a promontory, between two deep fissures, with high craggy rocks on each side, where the sea rolls in a considerable way, with great force, and with such impetuosity that the spray of the sea is often carried over the top of the house, which is built on a precipice. The house is in ruins, but the walls are still remaining. It was formerly a fortress, and several of the cannon were remaining till of late years. The house was inhabited in the beginning of the eighteenth century.

At Boddam there are several boats; and a variety of excellent fish is caught on the coast, such as had-docks,

docks, whittings, turbot, skate, halibut, dog-fish, cat-fish, &c. From the dog-fish a great deal of oil is procured, but the flesh is seldom eaten: twenty livers will produce a Scotch pint of oil.

PITSLIGO parish lies along the Murray Frith in an octangular form, and is four miles long, and three broad; containing 287 houses, and 1,256 inhabitants, viz. 575 males, and 681 females; of whom 155 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 86 in trade and manufacture. The general appearance of this parish is level, there being no rising ground that can be called a hill; and there is neither river or lake in it. The parish contains the fishing villages of Pittaly and Roseheartly. The castle is an ancient building, formerly the seat of the lords Pitsligo, a title belonging to the Forbes' family; the last of whom, who bore the title, was attained in the year 1745.

The parish of RATHEN is seven miles long, and two broad, and contains 347 houses, and 1,588 inhabitants, viz. 778 males, and 810 females; of whom 714 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 470 in trade and manufacture. The high ground here, in which is part of the Mormond-hill, is bleak and barren; but the low grounds, and the haughs of the river Rathen, are in general rich and productive. There is no natural wood growing here, though large piles of oak are sometimes dug up in the mosses. The coast affords good fishing.

STRICKEN parish slopes gradually towards the banks of the river Ugie, which divides the parish. It is of an oblong shape, and contains 382 houses, and 1,520 inhabitants, viz. 657 males, and 863 females; of whom 543 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 479 in trade and manufacture, principally that of lineu yarn. The plantations and improvements of the late Lord Stricken have greatly changed the appearance of this quarter.

The parish of TYRIE is ten miles long and four

broad, and contains 273 houses, and 1,044 inhabitants, viz. 458 males, and 586 females; of whom 124 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 78 in trade and manufacture. The surface of this parish is diversified with hill and dale, heath, moss, meadow, and corn-fields. A fine bleachfield has been laid down, with encouragement held out to settlers at the village of New Pitsligo, and the linen manufacture is in a very thriving state.

DISTRICT OF ELLON.

The parish of CRUDEN is situated on the German Ocean, six miles from Peterhead; it is nine miles long, and seven broad, and contains 492 houses, and 1,934 inhabitants, viz. 818 males, and 1,116 females; of whom 1,675 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 252 in trade and manufacture. Along the coast the soil is a deep, rich, clayey loam; but on the west and north it is light and gravelly.

Cruden, or Crudane, (says Crutwell) took its rise from a battle fought here in the eleventh century, between Malcolm II. and Canute the Dane, who was afterwards king of England. The armies met about a mile to the west of Slain's Castle, the family seat of the Earl of Errol, upon a plain in the bottom of the bay of Ardendraught, near which the Danes had a castle, the ruins of which are yet visible. The Scots were victorious. The night after the battle the armies lay near each other, and the light presented such a scene of carnage as inclined both parties to a peace, which Canute and Malcolm swore to observe. Canute, with his troops, left Scotland; and Malcolm not only caused the dead bodies of the Danes to be honourably interred, but commanded a chapel to be erected on the spot, dedicated to St. Olaus, the patron of Denmark and Norway, in memory of the event.—No traces of this chapel are now to be seen. The village near which the chapel was founded was called Croju-Dane, or Cruden, which signifies *Kill the Dane*;

and there is a tradition that the Danish military chest was concealed near that place, but it has never yet been discovered.

A little to the east of Cruden, at Bowness, is Slain's castle, the seat of the earl of Errol, situated on the edge of a vast cliff above the sea. It had once a ditch and drawbridge, both of which are now gone.

Five miles to the south are the remains of old Slains castle, situated in a peninsular rock, near the sea; demolished in the year 1594 by James VI. on the rebellion of the Earl of Huntley. Near this place are some vast caverns, once filled with curious stalactitical incrustations, which have been removed, and burnt into lime.

Near to Bowness are the Bullers of Buchan, consisting of a vast hollow in a rock projecting into the sea, open at top, with a communication to the sea through a noble arch, through which boats can pass, and lie secure in this natural harbour. There is a path round the top, but in some places too narrow to walk on with satisfaction, as the depth is not less than thirty fathom, with water on both sides.

Near this is a great insulated rock, separated from the land by a deep chasm. This rock is pierced through, mid-way between the water and the top, and in storms the waves rush through it with great violence and noise. On the sides of the rock and the neighbouring coast, a great number of kittiwakes breed; the young of which are a celebrated dish among the North Britons, being served up before dinner as a whet to the appetite; but, from their rank smell, and taste, with those unaccustomed to such food, would rather take away all desire of eating.

The parish of ELLON is situated on the banks of the Ythen; and is nine miles in length and five in breadth; containing 480 houses, and 2022 inhabitants, viz. 969 males and 1053 females; of whom 780 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 105 in trade and manufacture. The aspect of
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this parish is rugged and uneven, but not hilly. On the banks of the river the soil is light and good; but the northern district is wet and mossy. Oats and bear are the principal produce. It has a handsome bridge over the river, which is navigable for large boats within half a mile of the town, and has a considerable salmon fishery.

FOVERAN parish is situated on the sea coast, twelve miles from Aberdeen; it is four miles long and two broad; and contains 334 houses and 1391 inhabitants, viz. 642 males and 749 females; of whom 794 were returned as being chiefly occupied in agriculture, and 449 in trade and manufacture. The general aspect is flat, though the ground rises gradually from the sea; from the want of wood it has a naked appearance. Near the sea the soil is sandy, but inland it is a loam on a bed of clay, and almost the whole is arable. It is watered by the river Ythan, at the mouth of which lies the small village of Newburgh.—The ruins of several castles and chapels are to be met with in this neighbourhood.

The parish of LOGIE BUCHAN is divided into two parts by the river Ythan, which is navigable for small vessels for about three miles up from its mouth. In this river there was formerly a pearl fishery of considerable value; and at the mouth of the river there is a famous bed of muscles and cockles, which supplies the whole district. The parish is four miles long and two broad, and contains 116 houses and 539 inhabitants, viz. 270 males and 269 females; of whom 154 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 27 in trade and manufacture. The surface here is flat, with some rising grounds in it, but none which are not both arable and improveable.

METHLICK parish lies on the banks of the Ythan, which falls into the sea ten miles below. It is six miles long and five broad, and contains 293 houses and 1215 inhabitants, viz. 572 males and 643 females; of whom 661 were returned as being chiefly occupied

in agriculture and 329 in trade and manufacture, the principal of which is the knitting of stockings. The appearance of this parish is rather hilly, but none of the hills rise to a great height.

Dr. Cheyne, late physician at Bath, and Dr. Charles Maitland, who first practised inoculation in Britain, were both natives of this parish.

The parish of SLAINS is separated from that of Foveran by the river Ythan; it is six miles in length, and three in breadth, and contains 254 houses and 970 inhabitants, viz. 429 males and 541 females; of whom 227 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 338 in trade and manufacture. The loch of Slains is a beautiful piece of water, well stocked with pike, perch, and eels. There are several chalybeate springs here, and the caves along the shore, particularly the Dropping Cave, already mentioned, deserve a visit.

TARVES parish lies on the banks of the Ythan; it is nine miles long and six broad, and contains 427 houses and 1756 inhabitants, viz. 836 males and 920 females; of whom 1462 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture and 245 in trade and manufacture. The general aspect of this parish is flat, though there are some hills of a small size interspersed. The soil is in general fertile, producing every species of grain, excepting wheat.

The parish of UDNEY lies fourteen miles from Aberdeen, and is about seven miles square, containing 263 houses and 1242 inhabitants, viz. 633 males, and 609 females; of whom 665 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 60 in trade and manufacture. The general appearance of this parish is pretty flat, with little hills covered with grass. There are several quarries of granite here.

DISTRICT OF ABERDEEN.

ABERDEEN consists of two parishes, Old Machar and St. Nicholas. The whole is of a very irregular form, about eight miles long and four broad, and containing

taining 1797 houses, inhabited by 17,597 inhabitants, viz. 7194 males and 10,403 females; of whom, 105 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture and 10,450 in trade and manufacture. This parish is situated at the confluence of the rivers Don and Dee into the German Ocean, and enjoys an extent of coast of about five miles. The ground rises in a gentle slope from the sea; and though there is no eminence in it that deserves the name of a hill, its surface is beautifully diversified by rising grounds. The windings of the Don and Dee, the manufactories, the plantations, gentlemen's seats and villas, together with the various prospects of the sea, of the city, and of the neighbouring villages, give a richness and a variety to the scenery seldom to be met with. The soil in some places is naturally fertile, but in others it is barren; though much has been done in many parts, to improve and fertilize it.

The city of Aberdeen, the capital of the county, is divided into the Old and the New Towns. The old lies about a mile to the north of the new, at the mouth of the river Don, over which is a fine Gothic bridge of one arch, resting upon a rock on each side: the height from the water to the top of the arch is sixty feet, its width seventy-two. It was built by Henry de Cheyn, bishop of Aberdeen, and nephew to John Cummin, lord of Badenoch, who suffering exile for his attachment to the faction of the Cummins, on his being restored to his see, applied all the profits that had accumulated during his absence to this magnificent work.

The cathedral is very ancient, no more than the two very antique spires and one aisle, which is used as a church, are now remaining.

The bishopric of Aberdeen was originally founded at Murthlack, in the county of Banff, by Malcolm II. in the year 1010, in commemoration of a great victory obtained by him over the Danes. Beanus was by him appointed bishop thereof; he was the first Scotch prelate that had a diocese assigned to him.

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This see, having continued 127 years at Murthlack, was, in the year 1137, translated to Aberdeen by king David I. who confirmed to it the lands of Murthlack, Cloveth, and Dunmeth. Alexander Kennimouth, the second bishop of that name, the sixteenth after the translation of the see, succeeded about the year 1356. He not thinking the church sufficiently beautiful for a cathedral, caused it to be pulled down, and laid the foundation of one more magnificent; but before the work had advanced six cubits in height, he was sent out of the kingdom on an embassy, and died soon after his return.

The cathedral appears to have remained unfinished till the accession of Bishop Henry Leighton, in the year 1424, who greatly advanced the work, and bestowed large sums of his own for perfecting it; he built also a chapel within it, called St. John's Chapel, in which he was buried about the year 1441. Bishop Thomas Spence, who died in 1480, greatly adorned this cathedral, and rebuilt the bishop's palace, &c. which had remained in ruins ever since the burning thereof by the English. This venerable pile, which had suffered so much by the reformation, did not escape the fury of the covenanters, in the unfortunate reign of King Charles I. So violent was the zeal of that reforming period against all monuments of idolatry, that as there was then nothing to be found worth carrying off, the illiberal zealots wreaked their vengeance upon the stones and timber. The high altar-piece, of the finest workmanship of any thing of the kind in Europe, had to that time remained inviolate; but in 1649 it was hewed to pieces by order, and with the aid of the parish minister. The carpenter employed for this infamous purpose, awed by the sanctity of the place, and struck with the noble workmanship, refused to lay a tool on it, till the more than Gothic priest took the hatchet from his hand, and struck the first blow. The wainscoting was richly carved, and ornamented with different kinds of crowns at the top

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admirably cut; one of these, large, and of superior workmanship, even staggered the zeal of the furious priest: he wished to save it, perhaps as a trophy over a fallen enemy; whatever his motives may have been, his hopes were disappointed; for while the carpenter rudely hewed down the supporting timbers, the crown fell from a great height, ploughed up the pavement of the church, and flew into a thousand pieces.

Here was a grand cross aisle from north to south, and a fine tower, which fell down in the year 1688, having been undermined by Oliver Cromwell's soldiers, for stones to build a fort; by its fall the rest of the church was much damaged.

Of this ancient building there at present remains the two spires, 112 feet high, and the nave. It has a handsome window at the west end, and on the boarded ceiling are painted in three columns forty-eight armorial bearings.

King's College, on the south side of the town, built in the form of a square, is a large and stately fabric. The chapel within is very ruinous, but it has still some carved wood-work of exquisite workmanship. This was preserved by the spirit of the principal at the time of the reformation, who armed his people, and checked the blind zeal of the barons of the Mearns; who, after having stripped the cathedral of its roof, and robbing it of the bells, were going to violate this seat of learning. They shipped their sacrilegious booty with an intention of exposing it to sale in Holland; but the vessel had scarcely gone out of the harbour ere it perished in a storm, with the whole of its ill-gotten lading. The steeple is vaulted with a double cross arch, above which is an imperial crown, supported by eight stone pillars, and closed with a globe and two gilt crosses. In the year 1631 this steeple was thrown down in a storm, but it was soon after rebuilt in a more stately form. The library is large, but has not many curiosities.

This college was founded by Bishop Elphinston, in
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the year 1500, and the greatest part built by him; but King James IV. taking the patronage upon him, it was called the King's College. The bull for it was procured from Pope Alexander VI. in the year 1494, endowing it with as ample privileges as the colleges of Paris and Bononia. There are in this college a principal, sub-principal, who is also one of the regents, three other regents, professors of philosophy, a professor of humanity or philology, a professor of divinity, a doctor of physic, a professor of the oriental tongues, a professor of the civil law, and a professor of the mathematics.

Hector Boetius was the first principal of the college, and sent for from Paris to fill that station, at an annual salary of forty marks Scots, worth thirteen-pence each. The square tower on the side of the college was built by contributions from General Monk and the officers under him, then quartered at Aberdeen, for the reception of students; of which there are about one hundred belonging to the college, who lie in it.

The New Town, for extent, trade, and beauty, exceeds any in the north of Scotland. It is built on a rising ground, and lies on a small bay, formed by the river Dee; over which is a bridge of seven stately arches. The houses are built of granite from the neighbouring quarries, are generally four stories high, and have mostly gardens behind them. In the middle of Castle Street is an octagon building, with bas relievos of the kings of Scotland from James I. to James VII.

The church called St. Nicholas's is a handsome edifice of free-stone, with a lofty steeple resembling a pyramid: it was formerly divided into three churches; that to the west being in a ruinous condition, was pulled down, and the present handsome one erected on its site.

The town-house is handsome, and has a spire in the middle. Here is also a prison and workhouse belonging to the town, likewise an almshouse and three hospitals; and near the harbour stands the custom-house.

The market-place is beautiful and spacious, and the streets adjoining are very handsome. In the year 1739, an infirmary was erected here, since which two wings have been added to it; the whole is supported by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants of the town and country. In the city is also a grammar school founded by Dr. Dune, having one master and three ushers. There is also a music school; Gordon-hospital is a handsome building, having in front of it a statue of the founder.

The chief building, however, of the town is the Marischal College, founded by George Keith, earl marischal, in the year 1598, to which the city has added many buildings at their own charge. In this college, which is a distinct university of itself, are a principal, four professors of philosophy, a professor of divinity, a professor of mathematics, a professor of physic, and a professor of chemistry. It has a good library, which was founded by the city, enlarged by the gifts of several learned men, and furnished with mathematical instruments.

The harbour at the mouth of the Dee was formerly injured and almost blocked up by a bar of sand; which at the highest tides had never more than thirteen feet of water, and was always shifting by the force of storms or river-floods, so that few vessels could enter without soundings to ascertain the situation of the bars, as well as the depth of water. These inconveniences have been for the most part removed by the erection of a new pier, 1200 feet long, six feet in diameter, at the base of the rounding or head, and 38 feet high, built of granite, by Mr. Smeaton, at the expence of 17,000*l.* which was defrayed by doubling the harbour dues. South of the harbour there is now a depth of seventeen feet at low water. Its imports are chiefly from the Baltic; and a few merchants trade to the West Indies and America. Its exports are stockings, thread, salmon, oatmeal; also pickled pork, particularly to the Dutch in time of peace, for victual-
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ing their East India shipping; the pork here having the reputation of being the best cured in Europe for long voyages.

The principal manufacture of Aberdeen, prior to the year 1745, was knitted stockings, which were mostly exported to Holland, and from thence dispersed through Germany. After that period the linen manufacture was introduced, and brought to considerable perfection. In the article of thread, particularly white and coloured pound threads, the Scotch stand unrivalled; and the manufacture is carried on to an extent equal to any demand. Aberdeen exceeds in quantity that of any other town in Scotland, and none have surpassed, if they have yet come up to, their fabric in quality.

In the year 1789 a water mill was erected near Aberdeen, with machinery for teasing, scribbling, carding, and rooving of wool, and jennies for spinning the same, to manufacture into cloth. Previous to this period the manufacturer was obliged to import his warp yarn from the north of England.

The salmon fishing and other fishings upon the coast contribute not a little to the wealth of the place.

Aberdeen, together with Aberbrothwick, Brechin, Montrose, and Inverbervey, returns one member to parliament. It was erected into a royal burgh by Gregory king of Scotland, surnamed the Great, in the ninth century; but the original charter was, with the town itself, burned by the English, so that the oldest charter is granted by William the Lion, who had a palace here. About the year 1306 or 1307, we are informed by Hector Boetius, that the citizens, who had favoured Robert Bruce, being made desperate by the unwarrantable behaviour of the English garrison which Edward I. had placed in the castle, they with a number of others surprised the garrison, put them to the sword, and destroyed the castle. A party of the English, who happened to be in the neighbourhood, came immediately to revenge the disaster; but they

were met and engaged by the Aberdonians and their associates, in the church-yard of St. Nicholas, where the English were totally defeated with great slaughter.

In the year 1333 Edward III. of England, having sent a fleet of ships to ravage the east coast of Scotland, a body of the English landed, and by surprise attacked the town of Aberdeen, in the night time, killed a great number of the inhabitants, and burnt and destroyed the town for six days together, in revenge for the several defeats which their countrymen had there received.

In 1336 Edward III. invaded Scotland, and marched with an army as far north as Inverness, during which time the citizens of Aberdeen went out, and attacked a party of English forces, who had landed at Dunnoter, and killed their general. In revenge of which Edward, upon his return from Inverness, made a violent attack upon the town of Aberdeen, put the greatest part of the inhabitants to the sword, and again burnt and destroyed the town. At this time, as well as in the year 1333, many of the more ancient charters and records belonging to the community were lost. Some years after the town was rebuilt, and considerably enlarged, particularly towards the hills, upon the principal part of which it now stands, viz. the Woolman hill, St. Catherine's hill, the Port hill, and the Castle hill (the old town having lain along the Green and Shiprow, &c. eastward); and in this the citizens were greatly assisted by King David Bruce, for their steady loyalty and attachment both to himself and his father. The same King David resided for some time at Aberdeen, where he erected a mint, as appears from some pieces of money coined there: and the whole town, after being rebuilt as above, was afterwards called the New Town of Aberdeen, in contradistinction to the Old, which had been burnt down.

In September, 1644, during the time of the civil wars, the Marquis of Montrose, with an army of about 2000 men, having approached the town of Aberdeen,
and

and summoned it to surrender to him, the magistrates, after advising with Lord Burleigh, who then commanded in the town a force nearly equal in number to the assailants, refused to give up the town; upon which a battle ensued within half an English mile of it, at a place called the Crabstone, near to the Justice-mills, where Montrose prevailed, and many of the principal inhabitants were killed. An account of this engagement is contained in the council records.

From the year 1336, when the town was last burnt, to 1398 there does not appear to have been any public records regularly kept. But from the last mentioned period to the present time (except for about twelve years in the beginning of the 15th century), there is a regular and uninterrupted series of record of the acts and proceedings, both of the town-council and bailie-courts, all in good order and condition, consisting of above seventy volumes, remaining in the town's chartulary, containing in the whole a connected period of near 400 years.

BANCHORY DEVENICK parish lies partly in this county, and partly in that of Kincardine, being divided by the river Dee. It is seven miles long, and four broad, and contains 366 houses, and 1,557 inhabitants, viz. 729 males, and 828 females; of whom 303 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 114 in trade and manufacture. The general appearance of this parish is rugged and stony. The hills are covered with heath, and are very bleak.

BELHELVIE parish lies on the sea-coast, between the rivers Don and Ythan, nine miles from Aberdeen. It is five miles in length, and four in breadth; and contains 325 houses, and 1,428 inhabitants, viz. 594 males, and 834 females; of whom 857 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 68 in trade and manufacture. The coast is sandy, and free from rocks; and the middle part is a black mould, on a red clay. Thomas Gordon, the author of the "Independent Whig," &c. is said to have been a native of this parish.

The

The parish of DRUMOAK is situated partly in Kincardineshire and partly in this county, ten miles from New Aberdeen; it is four miles long, and two broad, and containing 160 houses, and 648 inhabitants, viz. 287 males, and 361 females; of which number 170 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 124 in trade and manufacture. The aspect here is hilly, and the soil is light and shallow; the chief crops are barley and oats. The tower of Drum, in this parish, is a very ancient edifice.

The parish of DYCE is situated on the side of the river Don, eight miles from Aberdeen; it is of considerable extent, though thinly inhabited, being seven miles long, and five broad; and containing only 81 houses, occupied by 847 persons, viz. 167 males, and 180 females; of whom 140 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 99 in trade and manufacture. The aspect here is hilly, a ridge of hills called Tyre-beggar passing through the parish; on the top of one of the highest of which is a Druidical temple. Along the banks of the Don the soil is a deep rich mould.

FINTRAY parish lies on the banks of the river Don, about eight miles from Inverary; it is five miles long, and four in breadth, containing 213 houses, and 886 inhabitants, viz. 401 males, and 485 females; of which number 617 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 229 in trade and manufacture. The soil here is extremely rich and fertile, from the frequent overflowings of the river; sometimes, however, these inundations occasion considerable damage.— There is a considerable quantity of wood in this parish.

KINSELLAR parish is situated about ten miles from Aberdeen; and is four miles long and two broad; containing 70 houses, and 309 inhabitants, viz. 163 males, and 146 females; of whom 86 were returned as being chiefly occupied in agriculture, and 16 in trade and manufacture. The country here is hilly; but

but the hills are of no great height, and are mostly cultivated to the top, or covered with thriving plantations; and the low grounds are all enclosed, and well cultivated.

NEW MACHAR parish is partly situated in this county, and partly in that of Banff, lying on each side of the road from Aberdeen to Old Meldrum: it is nine miles in length, and about two and a half in breadth, and contains 217 houses, and 925 inhabitants, viz. 453 males, and 472 females: of whom 173 were returned, as being chiefly employed in trade and manufacture, and 570 in agriculture. The general appearance of this parish is pretty flat, and a variety of soil prevails, in some places clayey and wet, in others dry and gravelly. There are several mineral springs here; and in a beautiful lake, called Bishop's Loch, is an island, on which are the ruins of a castle formerly belonging to the bishops of Aberdeen.

The parish of NEWHILLS is situated about five miles from Aberdeen, being bounded on the north by the river Don; it is about six miles square, and contains 312 houses, occupied by 1,305 persons, viz. 599 males, and 706 females; of whom 45 were returned as being chiefly employed in trade and manufacture, and 1,118 in agriculture. The general appearance of this parish is hilly, towards the west rising to the size of mountains, which abound with granite, and the only article of trade is that of cutting and preparing stone for the London markets.

PETERCULTER parish lies eight miles from Aberdeen, on the river Dee; and is eight miles long, and six broad, containing 219 houses, and 871 inhabitants, viz. 394 males, and 477 females; of whom 244 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 291 in trade and manufacture. The surface of this parish is rugged and uneven, with slopes and hollows, rocky eminences, and marshy flats interspersed: the banks of the river are, however, of light soil.

The parish of SKENE is of an oblong form, six miles
long

long and four broad, and containing 293 houses, and 1140 inhabitants, viz. 525 males, and 615 females; of which number 623 were returned as being chiefly occupied in agriculture, and 362 in trade and manufacture. The appearance of this parish is in general hilly and rocky; and the predominant quality of the soil is gravel. In the middle of the parish is the loch of Skene, a beautiful lake, about a mile in length, and well stored with pike. The parish abounds with mineral springs, which have proved very efficacious in removing scorbutic complaints.

Table of Heights in Aberdeenshire.

	Feet above the level of the Sea.
Firmouth - - - - -	2500
Buch of Cabrah - - - - -	2377
Noath or Noth - - - - -	1830
Tare - - - - -	1793
Coreen - - - - -	1500
Bennochty or Bendochy - - - - -	1420
Mormond or Mormouth - - - - -	810
Fondland - - - - -	800

COUNTY OF KINCARDINE OR MEARN'S.

KINCARDINESHIRE or Mearns, is a maritime county, bounded on the north by Aberdeenshire; on the east by the German Sea; and on the south and west by the county of Angus. It is of a triangular form, being about thirty miles long and twenty broad.

It was anciently inhabited by the Vernicones; and received the name of Kincardine, from a small village in the parish of Fordoun, which was formerly the county town, but the courts have long since been removed to Stonehaven: the name of Mearns is derived from Mearn, to whom Kenneth II. gave the county, as a reward for his valour.

A part of the Grampian hills runs through this county, from south-west to north-east: from their base in the parish of Fordoun, there extends a wide and fertile plain, called the How of the Mearns. Here commences the valley of Strathmore, a tract extending in a south-west direction, almost forty miles. The sea coast is partly flat and partly rocky; rising inwards to a fine level, about one hundred feet above the level of the sea: the north-west part of the shire is mountainous, and chiefly adapted for pasturage. There are many good quarries of lime-stone, and near the shore of St. Cyrus are found jaspers; and it contains several vestiges of antiquity.

The principal rivers are the Dee, which bounds this county on the north; the North Esk, which separates it from Forfarshire; the Dye, which rises near mount Battock, and runs into the Dee; the Carron, which runs into the German Sea at Stonehaven; and the Bervie, which runs into the same sea, at a town so called.

The shire contains only one royal borough, viz. Inverbervie or Bervie; but it has many populous towns and villages, the chief of which are Stonehaven, Johnshaven, and Laurencekirk; the latter from an inconsiderable village is now become a handsome town,
with

with extensive manufactures. The whole county, according to the late population act, contained 5,990 houses, inhabited by 26,349 persons, viz. 12,104 males, and 14,245 females; of whom 7,924 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 6,023 in trade and manufacture.

The parish of ARBUTHNOT is situated about fifteen miles from Montrose, and is six miles long and three broad; containing 201 houses, and 942 inhabitants, viz. 446 males, and 496 females; of whom 334 were returned as being chiefly occupied in agriculture, and 255 in trade and manufacture. The surface of the ground here is unequal, presenting two ridges with valleys between them. In one of these valleys runs the river Bervie, the scenery of whose banks is highly picturesque and beautiful. The mansions of Arbuthnot and Allardice add to the richness of the aspect. In the north quarter, where the ground rises, the soil is light and dry; but in the south it is a strong clay. Some chalybeate springs here indicate the presence of iron, but none has been discovered. A rock in this parish contains beautiful pebbles, and some green jaspers of a fine polish are occasionally met with.

Dr. Arbuthnot, a celebrated wit and physician, in Queen Anne's reign, was a native of this parish; he was the son of an episcopal clergyman, nearly allied to the noble family of that name. On his coming to London, his extensive learning, and facetious and agreeable conversation, introduced him by degrees into practice, and he became eminent in his profession. Being at Epsom, when Prince George, of Denmark, was suddenly taken ill, he was called in to his assistance. His advice was successful; and his highness, recovering, employed him always afterwards as his physician. In consequence of this, upon the indisposition of Dr. Hannes, he was appointed physician in ordinary to Queen Anne, in the year 1709. His gentle manners, polite learning, and excellent talents, entitled him to an intimate correspondence and friendship,

ship, with the celebrated wits of his time, Pope, Swift, Gay, and Parnell. In the year 1727 he published, "Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures;" in 4to. In 1732, his "Essay concerning the Nature of Aliments," &c. was printed; which was followed the year after by the "Effects of Air on Human Bodies." His other works were humorous and satirical pieces on various subjects. He died in London, in February 1735.

The parish of **BANCHORY TERNAN** lies on the river Dee, and is five miles in length and four in breadth; containing 358 houses, and 1,465 inhabitants, viz. 706 males, and 759 females; of whom 306 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 98 in trade and manufacture. There is a great deal of moor and Billy ground in this parish; and although there be plenty of limestone, the spirit of agricultural improvement has scarcely reached this quarter. A new church was erected here, in the year 1775.

BENHOLM parish lies four miles from Inverbervie, and is about three miles square, containing 376 houses, and 1,412 inhabitants, viz. 596 males, and 817 females, of whom 283 were returned as being chiefly occupied in agriculture, and 749 in trade and manufacture. The soil upon the shore here is light and gravelly; but farther up it is deep and loamy.

In this parish is John's Haven, a sea-port town, containing about 1000 inhabitants; of whom a considerable number are employed in an extensive manufactory of sail-cloth, the produce of which is sent to Dundee. It was formerly a considerable fishing town, but the fishery has declined.

Benholm Castle, a square tower, is still kept in repair, though not inhabited.

BERVIE, or **INVERBERVIE**, parish is two miles long, and one broad; containing 208 houses, and 1,068 inhabitants, viz. 490 males, and 578 females; of whom 184 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 246 in trade and manufacture.

Since which it has continued in the Keith family, till the forfeiture of the late earl in the year 1715.

About the year 1296 this castle was taken by Sir William Wallace, who, according to his historian, burnt four thousand English in it. In the year 1336, it was refortified by King Edward III. in his progress through Scotland; but was, as soon as that king quitted the kingdom, retaken by the guardian, Sir Andrew Murray.

Nothing respecting this castle occurs in history, till the civil wars of the seventeenth century, when it was besieged by the Marquis of Montrose, and the church again burned.

This castle was inhabited till the beginning of the last century, but was demolished soon after its forfeiture in the year 1715, when its ruins were repurchased by the earl, and afterwards sold by him to Mr. Keith. The annotator of Camden mentions the stately rooms in the new buildings, and the library; he also speaks of St. Padie's church here, famous for being the burial-place of St. Palladius, who, in the year 431, was sent by Pope Celestine to preach the gospel to the Scots. In this castle, during Cromwell's usurpation, the regalia of Scotland, consisting of the crown, sword, and sceptre, were deposited; the earl being then appointed by Charles II. one of the commissioners for managing the government while his majesty was abroad. Mr. Ogilvie, to whom the defence of this castle was committed, finding it so closely invested that he could not long hold out, prevailed on the wife of the minister of Kineef, a bold and prudent woman, who happened to be in the castle at that time, to assist in conveying them away; this she did by packing them up in a bundle, as things of no value, and walking boldly out with them. They were afterwards hid under the pulpit of Kineef, till the Restoration. This escape succeeded the more easily as Mr. J. Keith, who, on the castle being invested sailed immediately for France, had industriously caused it to be reported that he had taken
them

them with him. For this piece of service the king at his restoration created Sir William Keith, knight, marshal of Scotland, and Earl of Kintore. The castle was at the time of the above-mentioned siege well stored with cannon and ammunition. On the surrender, the enemy allowed the iron guns and four mortars to remain, but carried off the rest, viz. twenty-one brass cannon, 140 fixed muskets, as many firelocks, twenty-six barrels of powder, and ten chests of musket balls.

The parish of DURRIS is situated on the south bank of the river Dee, and is six miles long and three broad, containing 148 houses, and 605 inhabitants, viz. 290 males and 315 females; of whom 129 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 67 in trade and manufacture. The grounds on the banks of the Dee are pretty level, and a light soil. Part of the Grampian hills run along the south side of this parish, some of which are upwards of one thousand feet above the level of the sea; and on the top of one of them, called Mount Gower, is a mineral spring, whose waters are similar to those of Harrowgate.

ECCLESCRAIG, or St. CYRUS parish lies in the southern extremity of the county, and is five miles long and three broad, containing 389 houses and 1622 inhabitants, viz. 744 males and 878 females; of whom 798 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 308 in trade and manufacture. It is bounded on the south by the river North Esk, in which are several valuable salmon fisheries, by which most of the inhabitants subsist. The surface is varied by gradual risings and declivities; the soil in general is wet and clayey; and there is fine limestone here.

There are several remarkable dens, as they are called, or deep hollows, in this parish, which sink suddenly from the common level of the country. One of these is called Den Fenel, i. e. Fenella's den; as is supposed from Fenella, daughter of the Earl of Angus, who, after the murder of Kenneth III. to which she was instigated by the loss of her son, fled from her castle of Kincardine

dine to that den, where she was overtaken and put to death. Over this den, about seven miles from Montrose, there is a bridge, where the den grows very narrow, there is a beautiful cascade, of about sixty-five feet perpendicular fall; and when the rivulet is swelled by rain the beholder is struck with astonishment at the grandeur of the scene.

In this parish are the remains of the Kame of Mather, the ancient residence of the Barclays, built on a peninsular rock, whose base is washed by the sea. The access was by a narrow and almost impassable isthmus. The rock on which it stands is perpendicular, and about sixty feet in height above the sea.

The history of this building is said to be as follows: The sheriff of the Mearns, of the name of Melville, exercised his authority with a high hand; he, of course, became obnoxious to the gentlemen of the county, who complained of his conduct to the king then reigning, who, it is said, was James I. of Scotland. Barclay of Mather, in particular, made frequent and repeated complaints; tired of which, in a moment of unguarded impatience, the king said to him, "Sorrow, gif he were sodden and supped in brie." "As your Majesty pleases," replied Barclay, who instantly withdrew from the royal presence, and coming home in haste convened the gentlemen of the county who were as much dissatisfied with the conduct of the sheriff as he was himself. Having met in close cabal, they agreed to adhere literally to the king's word, and to make the innocent but unguarded expressions of royal impatience a pretext for destroying the sheriff. In order to accomplish their plan in a manner the least likely to create suspicion in the mind of Melville, or put him on his guard, they agreed to have a hunting party in the forest of Garvock, and invited him to make one in their number. In the midst of the hunting ground a fire was by their direction kindled, and a cauldron full of water boiled upon it. In the height of their sport they rushed with fatal design to this memorable spot, seized

seized the unsuspecting sheriff, stripped him naked, and threw him into the boiling cauldron. After he was boiled for some time, or sodden, according to the king's expression, they took each a spoonful of the soup; so, after he was sodden, they supped him in brie. When the king heard of this tragical event, he was highly incensed against the gentlemen of the Mearns, and particularly against Barclay, Wishart, and Arbuthnott, who were the active and leading men in this horrid business. To screen himself from royal vengeance, Barclay built the Kame of Mathers, where in those days he must have been very secure. So tradition reports the story, and many firmly believe it. Indeed, compared with the civilized and gentle manners of our days, those of our forefathers in every part of Scotland were rude and barbarous. From the natural aversion which we have to every species of inhumanity and cruelty, a tragic tale of this sort appears scarcely credible. It is affirmed, however, that there is extant among the papers of Arbuthnott a royal pardon to the laird of Arbuthnott for being at and part in that murder; and the ground of this pardon was "because he is within the tenth degree of kindred to M'Duff, thane of Fife." There is but a small part of the ruins remaining.

On the side of another den is the ancient castle of Laurieston, erected in the tenth or the eleventh century. It was formerly surrounded with a deep moat, and walls of immense thickness, part of which, with two of the towers, are still preserved and incorporated with a new and elegant structure, built on the site of the old castle by Mr. Brand, the present proprietor. This estate was four hundred years in the possession of the Stratton family, of which there were many who signalized themselves by their valour in turbulent times.

Alexander Stratton, who fell, with several of his sons, at the battle of Harlow, in the year 1411, was of this family; and their attachment to the name of Laurieston was so great, that they changed the name

of the place where any of them settled to Laurieston.

In the year 1336 this castle fell into the hands of the English, who strengthened the fortifications; but before the year expired it was recovered by the Scots under Sir Andrew Murray.

On the south side of another den was the ancient castle of Murphy, once the seat of the Grahams, in whose possession the estate has been for several centuries. It was once a place of strength, and defended by a ditch and drawbridge; but now few remains of it are to be seen. A huge square stone pillar, about twelve feet high, is still standing, and called the Stone of Murphy.

FETTERCAIRN parish lies at the foot of the Grampian hills, by the river North Eske, over which it has a romantic bridge of one arch, 52 feet in extent, the foundation of which stands on two stupendous rocks, at a great height from the river. It is situated eleven miles from Montrose, and the parish is three miles long, and about two and a half broad; and contains 463 houses, and 1,794 inhabitants, viz. 828 males, and 966 females; of whom 427 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 372 in various trades and manufactures. The general appearance of this part of the country will soon be changed greatly to the better, in consequence of the improvement by planting and inclosing, by the late Lord Adam Gordon, and Sir A. Ramsay.

About a mile west from Feticairn there are the vestiges of an ancient building, traditionally called Fenella's Castle, and supposed to have been the place of her residence, where Kenneth III. was killed. The story of the brass statue, which threw out the arrows, and killed the king (mentioned in our historical part of Scotland), is often told. The fact, however, of the murder is certain. Crathilinthus, the son of Fenella, had been put to death by order of the king, for crimes which are said to have deserved that punishment. She bore

bore Kenneth a mortal hatred on that account, and put her horrid purpose into execution in the castle, near Feticairn, in the year 994. The king's train coming after the king, and discovering his fate, set fire to the building, and reduced it to ashes.

A mile to the east are the ruins of another building, said to have been a palace where Kenneth resided occasionally.

The parish of FETTERESSOE lies on the rivers Carron and Cowie, and is six miles long and five broad; containing 774 houses, inhabited by 3687 persons, viz. 1,684 males, and 2,003 females; of whom 852 were returned as being chiefly occupied in trade and manufacture, and 2,018 in agriculture. Of the contents of this parish, one third is arable; the rest is moor and moss; the richest part lies between the two rivers. The coast is bold and rocky. Near Stonehaven, but in this parish, is a newly-built village, consisting of two parallel and two cross streets, forming an extensive square, chiefly inhabited by manufacturers. In this neighbourhood are many remains of Druidical temples; and the ruins of Thane's castle, near Stonehaven, are still visible.

The parish of FORDOM lies fifteen miles north from Montrose, and is of considerable extent, comprehending part of the How of the Mearns, and part of the valley of Strathmore, which are here flat and fertile, the soil being a deep clay. It rises to the north, terminating in the Grampian hills, which are the boundary. The parish is ten miles long, and seven broad; containing 506 houses, and 2,223 inhabitants, viz. 1,050 males, and 1173 females; of whom 604 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 909 in trade and manufacture, chiefly in that of linen cloth. In the west of the parish, the vestiges of a Roman camp may be traced, where urns and different utensils of Roman fabric are occasionally dug up. Here is also to be seen an ancient ruin, supposed to have been a royal palace of Kenneth III.

In this parish are the remains of the ancient town of Kincardine, anciently the county town, and from which it was named, and where the sheriff's courts were held till the year 1,600 when they were removed to Stonehaven. Here it was that the unfortunate Baliol made his submission to Edward I.

Fordoun gave birth to two remarkable personages, viz. John de Fordun, the Scottish historian, who lived towards the end of the fourteenth century, and wrote the history of his own country under the title of "Scoti-Chronicon;" and James Burnet, Lord Monboddo, one of the lords of session, and a philosophical and metaphysical writer. He was born in the year 1714, and died at Edinburgh, on the 26th of May, 1799. His principal writings are "A Dissertation on the Origin and Progress of Language," 6 vols. 8vo. and "Ancient Metaphysics," 6 vols. 4to. The latter work is a very extraordinary mixture of penetration and genius, with whim and conceit; for the author strenuously maintains, that the ourang outang is a class of the human species, and that his want of speech is merely accidental: he also endeavours to establish the reality of the existence of mermaids, and other fictitious animals. His lordship was a very eccentric but a very amiable character.

GARVOCK parish is situated eight miles from Montrose; and is eight miles long, and four broad; containing 104 houses, and 468 inhabitants, viz. 223 males, and 245 females; of which number 153 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 17 in trade and manufacture. The greater part of this parish, being situated at the top of the vale called the How of the Mearns, is chiefly high ground, and is covered with heath and broom; about one third of it, however, is arable. Near the church is a very extensive annual fair, dedicated to St. James, is held in August.

The parish of GLENBERVIE takes its name from being a vale or glen through which the water of Bervie runs,

runs. It is situated five miles from Stonehaven, and is five miles long, and three broad; containing 288 houses, and 1,204 inhabitants, viz. 570 males, and 634 females; of whom 253 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 513 in trade and manufacture, chiefly that of weaving. The soil in the low grounds here is light loam, but in the upper part it is wet upon a bluish clay bottom. The kirk town of Glenbervie has lately been made a barony in favour of the family of Douglas.

KINNEFF and CATTERLINE parishes extend along the sea coast, at the mouth of the river Bervie; they are about five miles long, and three broad; containing 193 houses, and 937 inhabitants, viz. 444 males, and 493 females; of whom 156 were returned as being chiefly occupied in agriculture, and 96 in trade and manufacture. The soil along the coast is rich, producing grain of all kinds; inward it rises to hills, which are in general covered with heath. The shore is bold and rocky, composed mostly of a coarse plumb-pudding stone.

The parish of LAURENCEKIRK is situated on the small river Leuther, in the centre of the county. It consists of one large ridge, extending from east to west, and sloping gently on both sides. The bottom is chiefly clay. It is four miles long and three broad; containing 251 houses, and 1,215 inhabitants, viz. 532 males, and 683 females; of whom 192 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 111 in trade and manufacture.

The ancient name of Laurencekirk was Conveth; the present appellation it is said to have received from the saint to whom the church was dedicated before the reformation. In the year 1730 the number of inhabitants did not exceed 80; and in 1761 they were reduced to 54. At this time Lord Gardenstone purchased the estate of Johnston, and soon after began a new village, and marked out ground of his own property, three quarters of a mile in extent, which is
nearly

nearly filled on each side with houses. In the year 1779 it was erected into a burgh of barony; the burghesses are by charter empowered to elect their magistrates, to consist of a balie and council, every three years, to regulate the police of the town, with the privilege of weekly markets. The proprietor has likewise built an excellent inn, with a library for the amusement of travellers, who may stop here.

The parish of MARYCULTER lies on the south bank of the river Dee, eight miles from Aberdeen: it is of an oblong form, being six miles long, and two broad; and containing 173 houses, and 710 inhabitants, viz. 315 males, and 395 females; of whom 192 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 31 in trade and manufacture. The parish, which extends from the river to the Grampian hills, is in general rocky and incumbered with stones; the soil on the banks of the river is, however, light and productive. The knitting of worsted stockings is a considerable part of the employment of the women.

MARYKIRK parish is situated on the north bank of the North Esk, six miles from Montrose; and is about three miles square; containing 372 houses, and 1,530 inhabitants, viz. 722 males, and 808 females; of whom 289 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 139 in trade and manufacture. The general aspect is rich and luxuriant, fine level fields interspersed with a number of gentlemen's seats. The parish contains two small villages, called Luthermoor and Marykirk.

The parish of NIGG forms the north-east corner of the county, and is a sort of peninsula, about two miles long, and one broad, containing 257 houses, and 1,143 inhabitants, viz. 497 males, and 646 females; of whom 374 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 73 in trade and manufacture. The shore is bold and rocky; and the country being destitute of wood, the surface of it has a naked look. The Dee falls into the sea here.

In this parish is an ancient obelisk; on one side of which are the figures of different animals, and on the other a cross: the former is supposed to be much more ancient than the latter. Tradition imputes the erection of this obelisk to be in memory of some Danes, among whom were the three sons of the king, who suffered shipwreck, and to have been buried where the obelisk stands. Another obelisk stood in the church-yard, which was thrown down in a storm in the year 1725.

Near Nigg, at a place called Dunskeath, on a ledge of rocks near the sea, was formerly a fortress built by William the Lion, king of Scotland; erected to suppress disorders, and preserve the country from robbers. The name is derived from *dun*, a fort or castle, and *scath*, destruction or dispersion. A farm adjoining is still called Castle Craig.

STRACHAN parish is situated on the north side of the Grampians, and is eleven miles in length, and five in breadth; and contains 187 houses, and 730 inhabitants, viz. 341 males, and 389 females; of whom 273 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 308 in trade and manufacture. From its situation this parish is bleak and cold. Mountballoch, the highest hill here, is used as a landmark.

Table of Heights in Kincardineshire.

	Feet above the level of the Sea.
Mountballoch - - - - -	3465
Klochnabane - - - - -	2370
Kerloch - - - - -	1890
Cairnmonearn, or Kermanearn -	1020

COUNTY OF ANGUS OR FORFAR.

ANGUS-SHIRE or Forfarshire, is a maritime county, bounded on the north by the county of Aberdeen; on the north-east by the German Sea; on the south by the Tay, which separates it from Fifeshire; and on the west by Perthshire: it measures from east to west about forty-five miles, and nearly as much from north to south.

This county formed a part of the Pictish dominions, till the year 518, when Kenneth II. divided it, and bestowed one half upon each of his two brothers, Angus and Mearns, hence the names. According to Camden, the Frith of Tay was the most northern boundary of the Roman Empire in Britain; that Agricola, going northward, saw no end of a barbarous country, and no advantage by the conquest of it; he therefore withdrew, and fixed the Roman eagle here; that though they frequently harassed the Picts, by incursions and inroads, they always returned to their posts here, making the Tay the frontier.

The northern part is mountainous, but the southern is more level and the soil fertile, producing wheat and other corn, with rich meadows and pasture lands. Between the ridges of the hills are fertile vallies, well watered, called glens, and taking their particular names from the rivulets that pass along them. The linen manufacture employs a great number of hands. Here are mines of lead and iron, but the chief exports are linën, corn, free-stone, and slate.

The principal rivers are the Isla, or Ila, which rises from the Grampian hills, in the north-west part of the county, and runs into the Tay about five miles south-south-west from Cupar; the North Esk, which rises in the north part of the county, and runs into the German sea, four miles north from Montrose; and the South Esk, which rises in the north part of the county, passes by Brechin, and runs into the German Sea, a little below Montrose,

Though

Though there is both lime-stone and marl in this district, yet no pit coal has been discovered in it. Indeed the great want in this district is coal; they have lime-stone in several places, but the expence of coal for burning is so great, as in many places to preclude the use of lime as a manure. Besides pebbles of various kinds at Blackness, near Dundee, and East Balgray, nodules of porphyry are to be met with all along the coast. At Balmerino, two miles above Dundee, there are a variety of jasper rocks; and at Litiro, three miles from Balmerino, beautiful mochoes are found; chalcedony, with red and white carnelians, are often to be met with in this district; they are in nodules, and frequently turned up with the plough. Flints, in the shape of arrow heads, called by the country people elf-arrows, are found in the neighbourhood of Brechin and Montrose. Pebbles of various kinds are also found in the rotten rock near this place. Fine agates are picked up below the rocks of the Redhead, on the sea-shore. In the neighbourhood of Brechin pearls used frequently to be found of a fine water, and very large; they were found chiefly in the horse muscle in fresh-water streams, but the practice of fishing them has been discontinued for some time. In the parish of Eassie and Nevy, towards the south corner, a vein of silver was discovered some time ago; it was tried, but found to be too small for working with profit. There is a vein of lead running through the parish of Lochlee, nearly from west to east.

The principal towns are Aberbrothwick, Brechine, Cupar, Dundee, Forfar, and Montrose; and the whole county contained, according to the late population act, 21,022 houses, inhabited by 99,127 persons, viz. 45,461 males, and 53,666 females; of which number 8,627 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture; and 14,827 in trade and manufacture.

ABERLEMNO is an inland parish, six miles long and five broad; containing 215 houses, and 945 inhabitants, viz. 471 males, and 474 females; of whom 155 were re-

as being employed in agriculture, and 109 in trade and manufacture, chiefly in that of coarse linen. The higher parts of this parish are rocky and thin, and most of the hills are covered with heath, but the low grounds on the banks of the Esk are rich and fertile.

The parish of AIRLY is six miles long and four broad, and contains 228 houses, and 1,041 inhabitants, viz. 500 males, and 541 females; of whom 150 were returned, as being employed in agriculture, and 148 in trade and manufacture. The surface here, though uneven, is mostly enclosed and well cultivated. In Balrie Moss, a stratum of shell marl, upwards of sixteen feet thick, was discovered about fifty years ago, and has contributed much to the improvement of this county.

Airly Castle, which gave title to Oliphant, Earl of Airly, is situated between two rivers, on a promontory elevated more than one hundred feet. It was formerly very large and strong, inaccessible except from the south, by which it was entered by a draw-bridge over a ditch thirty feet wide. The time of its erection is uncertain. It was destroyed by the duke of Argyle, in the year 1640, and lay ruinous till a few years since. An elegant modern house has lately been built upon its site; it is beautifully situated at the conflux of the rivers Isla and Elm, and exceeds every thing of the kind in this county.

Not far from hence are the ruins of Balrie Castle, once considered almost impregnable, but has long since been roofless and uninhabited.

The parish of ARBIRLOT lies about sixteen miles from Dundee, and is four miles long and three broad, containing 223 houses, and 1,050 inhabitants, viz. 517 males, and 533 females; of whom 250 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 360 in trade and manufacture, principally that of flax. Though the general appearance here is hilly, yet the hills do not rise to a great height, and are all green to the top. It is watered by the river Elliot, whose banks exhibit much romantic and beautiful scenery.

Here

Here is an ancient mansion, called Kelly Castle, the seat of the honourable Mr. Maulen, brother to the Earl of Dalhousie.

ARBROATH OF ABERBROTHICK, is a royal burgh, pleasantly situated within an amphitheatre, formed by a small ridge of hills, having a fine south exposure, and an open prospect to the eastern ocean, and the Lothians, at the mouth of the river Brothwick, as its name imports. It is governed by a provost, two bailies, dean of guild, and town council; and contains 625 houses, and 4943 inhabitants, viz. 2057 males, and 2886 females: of whom 47 were returned as being chiefly occupied in agriculture, and 1839 in trade and manufacture.

Before the year 1736, Arbroath was a place of little trade, and destitute of manufacture. Since that time the manufacture of Osnaburghs and other brown linens, have been established, as likewise of sail cloth, and a particular kind of brown stuff, used chiefly by upholsterers, and coachmakers; so that near five hundred looms are employed. Here is likewise a tan yard and manufacture of cotton and calicoes. The port is of great antiquity, and has a good coasting trade for coals and lime.

In the year 1781, the town was threatened by a French privateer from Dunkirk, and a few shots were fired; but the inhabitants spiritedly set the commander at defiance.

Here was one of the richest and most sumptuous abbies in Scotland, founded in 1178, by William the Lion, who was buried in it. It was dedicated to St. Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, and filled with Benedictine monks, brought from the abbey of Kelso.

For the administration of justice the convent elected and paid an officer, called bailie of the regality, which became hereditary. The family of Airly held it before the reformation, and till the year 1747, when

it was sold, and vested in the crown, with other heritable jurisdictions. The walls of the regality prison are still remaining.

In the year 1445 the election of this officer proved fatal to the chieftains of two noble families. The convent had that year, chosen Alexander Lindesay, elder son of the earl of Crawford, to be judge or bailie of their regality: but he proved so expensive by his number of followers, and high way of living, that they were obliged to remove him, and appoint in his place Alexander, nephew to John Ogilvie, of Airly, who had an hereditary claim to the place. This occasioned a cruel feud between the families, each assembled their vassals, and terminated the dispute near the town. The Lindesays were victorious, but both the principals fell in battle, with about five hundred of their followers.

This abbey was built with a red stone, found hereabouts, which ill resists the weather: so that the ornamented parts exposed to the open air, are much defaced, and the carvings scarcely distinguishable. The buildings of this house were all enclosed by a strong wall, the ground forming an irregular figure; the length from north to south, about 190 geometrical paces, and the mean breadth from east to west 113: the breadth at the north end exceeding that at the south, upwards of one third.

On the south-west corner is a tower, now the steeple of the present parish-kirk, and at the south-east corner, is the darn, or private gate, over which was a house for catechising. The greatest part of the walls were standing within the memory of man, but are now nearly demolished.

On the north side of the area, and almost in the middle, between the two corners, stood the abbey-church, which was the figure of a cross. West of the transept, it was divided into a middle and two side aisles, by a double row of columns, supporting arches. Part of the abbot's house is still standing, and inhabited;

in it some of the ancient floors are remaining, and several handsome carvings in oak.

This abbey on the whole, though not the most elegant when entire, yet, from the magnitude of its parts, is the most magnificent in Scotland.

Near the town are some chalybeate springs, not inferior in strength to any in Scotland.

South of the town, on the opposite side of the river, which runs into the sea, near its mouth, stood Red Castle, situated on a high cliff, called the Red Head; from whence, and the colour of its stones, it received its appellation. According to tradition, it was once the residence of king William, surnamed the Lion, by whom it is likewise said to have been built. He began his reign in the year 1165, and died in 1214. Very little of this castle is at present remaining. Its ragged fragments carry the appearance of antiquity.

The parish of AUCHTERHOUSE lies about seven miles west from Dundee; and is one mile and a half in length, and one mile in breadth, containing 129 houses, and 653 inhabitants, viz. 314 males, and 339 females; of whom 98 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 78 in trade and manufacture. It lies on the south declivity of the Sidla hills; the general aspect is pretty good, but the soil is rather thin and poor. It abounds with free-stone, marl, and moss.

BARRIE parish is situated near the river Isla, and is four miles long and three broad, containing 198 houses, and 886 inhabitants, viz. 415 males, and 471 females; of whom 76 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 376 in trade and manufacture. The ground here rises abruptly from the ocean, after which it continues flat. The soil on the whole is good and produces grain of every kind.

BENVIE and LIFF are united parishes, adjoining the parish of Dundee. They are of an irregular form, about three miles in length, and the same in breadth, containing, including the Forfar division of Invergourie,

Forfar, and is four miles long and three broad, containing 212 houses and 892 inhabitants, viz. 418 males and 474 females; of whom 107 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 121 in trade and manufacture. This parish is hilly and mountainous, and the soil is cold and damp, having a very extensive moss running through it; but of late a spirit of agriculture and improvement has changed the surface much and ameliorated it greatly.

CORTACHY and CLOVA are united parishes, forming a Highland district of great extent, twenty-three miles in length, and fourteen in breadth, containing 169 houses, and 906 inhabitants, viz. 443 males, and 463 females; of whom 295 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 36 in trade and manufacture. The Clova-hills are a part of the Grampians. On the banks of the Esk there are many delightful and romantic spots.

The parish of CRAIG is six miles long, and two broad, and contains 243 houses, and 1,328 inhabitants, viz. 670 males, and 658 females; of whom 92 were returned as being chiefly occupied in agriculture, and 97 in trade and manufacture. The ground here rises considerably on the south and west, but it is almost all arable, and produces excellent crops. This parish is situated at the fall of the South Esk into the ocean, and consists of two fishing villages, called Usan and Ferryden; it has a neat church, newly built, with a handsome square tower. There are several limestone quarries in its neighbourhood. There is a considerable fishery of white fish of various kinds on the coast, beside salmon in the river Esk.

The parish of DUN is about four miles square, and contains 157 houses, and 651 inhabitants, viz. 290 males, and 361 females; of whom 93 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 35 in trade and manufacture. This parish is pretty much elevated, and in the river Esk, which waters it, there are trout and salmon.

The parish of DUNDEE is six miles long, and four broad, containing 6,952 houses, inhabited by 26,084 persons, viz. 11,538 males, and 14,546 females; of whom 5,100 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture. The ground here on the whole is uneven and hilly, but in many places the soil is good, and the greater part of the arable ground is enclosed. On the hills of Balgray and Blackness fine specimens of porphyry are found; Scots pebbles of considerable variety are also met with, but no metallic substances have yet been discovered.

The town, which is a royal burgh, and the largest as well as the most considerable in the county, stands on the north bank of the Tay, near the æstuary of that river. It is well-built and has several good streets, running in all directions from the market-place, or High-street, which is a very spacious square; on the south side whereof stands the town-house, a handsome building, erected in the year 1734, having a neat spire, 140 feet high; in the upper part is a very secure and commodious prison, and in the lower part are the various town offices, and also the Dundee bank. On the east side of the square is the Trades-Hall, embellished with a superb front and neat cupola: the lower part is occupied by various shops, and the upper contains rooms for the various corporate bodies to meet in. On the west side of the square is a neat chapel. From the south-east corner a handsome new street, called Castle-street, runs down to the harbour; the old castle-hill, which was a hard basaltic whinstone rock, is entirely cleared away.

A small distance from the square stands the old church, which formerly contained four different places of worship, and was a very magnificent building, with a square Gothic tower, 156 feet high. On an eminence, near the Cowgate, is the new church of St. Andrew, the entrance to which is by a broad gravel walk, adorned with grass plots and shrubberies; the church has a fine spire, 139 feet in height.

Here is a newly-erected infirmary, and several public and private schools; and an extensive room here, called The Sailor's Hall, is occasionally occupied as an assembly room and theatre. The town is well supplied with water from private draw-wells, belonging to each house, besides a public one in almost every street.

The Tay is between two and three miles broad where it bounds the parish: the adjacent coast is high and rocky; at the west end it is perpendicular, and more than forty feet high; as it approaches the town it falls lower, till it becomes a precipice of gravel, apt to be undermined by the sea and encroached on by the wind. In all the tract of ground west from the town there are but one or two places where small vessels can come to land.

The harbour of Dundee lies to the south of the rocks on which the principal part of the town is situated; and here the ground slopes to the water more gently, and the harbour is capable of receiving vessels of 300 tons. Some rocks lie off the harbour; but except three or four marked by buoys, they are visible above water. The principal channel is on the Fife shore.

To the east of the harbour there is an excellent road for vessels, of any burden, which can get within the bar, across the mouth of the river. This bar is about three miles below Dundee; and as vessels can hardly attempt to cross it in a storm, many shipwrecks happen on the coast beyond it, when the storm is from the east, and the vessels are too near the shore.

Great numbers of sea fish are caught without the bar, as haddocks, whittings, cod, ling, soles, turbot, mackarel, herrings, &c. Of these the haddocks are the chief.

There are upwards of one hundred and twenty vessels, of different trade, belonging to the port; and it has passage boats to Fife, both for horse and foot, any hour of the tide. On the quay are several new ranges of warehouses. The principal manufacture here

here is of linen, particularly osnaburghs, canvas, bagging, &c. for exportation, and the Dundee coloured thread has long been in high repute.

The ancient name of this town was Alectum or Alec, but changed to Dondie or Dondei (in Latin Deidonum) whence it has been considered as signifying, a gift or hill of God; and this seems to have given rise to a tradition that it obtained the name, about the middle of the 12th century, from David Earl of Huntingdon, who landing here after a dreadful storm in his return from the holy wars, designed by it to express his gratitude for his deliverance, and in consequence of a vow built the present parish church.

Dundee is a free and royal burgh of great antiquity, and its privileges have been confirmed by many charters: it is governed by a provost, four bailies, a dean of the guild, a treasurer, and fifteen counsellors, who elect each other from among their own body annually; and it unites with Perth, Forfar, St. Andrews, and Cupar in Fife, in sending a member to parliament.

Before the reformation there were several religious houses, but their situations can hardly be traced.

In the reign of King Edward I. Dundee was twice taken by the English, and retaken by Wallace and Bruce, by the latter of whom the castle was demolished. It was again taken and reduced to ashes by Richard II, and a fourth time by the English in the reign of Edward VI. The Marquis of Montrose took it by assault in the year 1645, gave it up to plunder, and set the north and east parts of it on fire. In 1651 it was besieged by General Monk, and after an obstinate resistance he took it by assault, massacred the inhabitants and garrison, and gave the town to pillage. The loss of people in the siege by Monk, and especially in the storming of the town, appears, on many accounts to have been great, and cannot be estimated at less than a sixth part of the whole of the inhabitants.

Dundee has given birth to a number of useful and eminent men: the Fletchers of Salton; Wedderburn, Lord Roslyne; Dempster of Dunnichen; and the late Lord Duncan are names which would add celebrity to any place, and will be always respectfully remembered by every Scotsman.

The parish of DUNNICHEN lies three miles from Forfar, and is four miles long and three broad; containing 238 houses and 1049 inhabitants, viz. 496 males and 553 females; of whom 108 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 170 in trade and manufacture, chiefly that of coarse linen.—The surface is composed of hill and dale; the arable ground produces grain of all kinds; marl is found in several of the lochs. At the village called Letham is a stamp-office, and a weekly market for the sale of yarn and brown linens. Some of the hills in its vicinity are 750 feet above the level of the sea.

ESSIE and NEVAY united parishes, are situated six miles from Forfar; and are four miles long, and three broad, containing 136 houses and 638 inhabitants, viz. 322 males and 316 females; of whom 113 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 87 in trade and manufacture. These parishes occupy part of the Sidlaw hills, and part of the valley of Strathmere. It is watered by the river Dean, and two small rivulets. Specimens of silver ore were discovered in the south-east part of this parish some years ago, but no attempt has been made to work it. Vestiges of encampments can be traced in different parts of the parish.

The parish of EDZELL is a sort of peninsula formed by two branches of the North Esk; being five miles long and one broad, and contains 211 houses and 1012 inhabitants, viz. 480 males and 532 females; of whom 497 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 252 in trade and manufacture. In several places Druidical temples are pointed out; and the castle of Edzell is one of the most magnificent ruins any-where

to be met with. This castle "was once (says Pen-
nant) the seat of the most ancient branch of the Lind-
says, of the castle of Invermark, who acquired it about
three hundred years ago by the marriage of an ances-
tor with the heiress of a Sterling, who built the house,
and was Lord of Glenesk, which by this match was
conveyed to them. They were remarkable for being
chief over a numerous set of small tenants. Not sixty
years are past since the laird kept up the parade of
being attended to church by a band of armed men,
who served without pay or maintenance, such duties
being formerly esteemed honourable. This castle was
deserted by the then owner on account of a murder he
had committed on his kinsman, Lord Spynie, in 1607.
This affair involved him in difficulties, and he retired
on that account to the house of Auch-mull, about two
miles higher on the North-Esk, as the inscription on
the house shews. A little after the Laird of Edzell
thought proper to bestow on one Durie, a barren
knowl near the house, and by charter constituted him
and his family hereditary beadles of the parish, and
annexed the perquisite of two bannocks for ringing the
bell at the funeral of every farmer, and one for that of
every cottager; which remained in the family till very
lately, when it was purchased by the Earl of Panmure,
the present owner of the estate. This is mentioned to
shew the affectation of royalty, in these *Reguli*, who
made their grants and conferred places with all the
dignity of majesty."

The parish of FARNELL lies in the middle of a
strath, which extends to Montrose, and is three miles
long and two broad, containing 121 houses and 576
inhabitants, viz. 254 males and 322 females; of whom
109 were returned as being employed in agriculture,
and 42 in trade and manufacture. The soil is partly
clay and partly loam, is fertile, and carries all sorts of
crops; it is watered by the Esk. Not far from the
church stands an old castle, once the residence of the
family of Airly.

The parish of FEARN is five miles long and two broad, and contains 94 houses and 448 inhabitants, viz. 230 males, and 218 females; of whom 120 were returned, as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 44 in trade and manufacture. The greater part of the surface of this parish is light loam; the rest takes in a corner of the Grampian hills.

FORFAR parish is of a very irregular form, six miles in length and five in breadth, containing 739 houses, inhabited by 5,165 persons, viz. 2,486 males, and 2,679 females; of whom 297 were returned as being chiefly occupied in agriculture, and 1,281 in trade and manufacture. The surface here, excepting the hill of Balnashinar, presents a level aspect. The soil is light and thin on the north and south districts, but in other parts it is rather clayey and rocky. There were several fine lakes in this parish, but almost the whole have been drained to obtain the marl found in their beds.

Forfar is an ancient royal burgh, a presbytery seat, and capital of the county, governed by a provost, two bailies, and a town-council; and is concerned with Perth, Dundee, St. Andrew's and Cupar, in the election of one member to serve in parliament. It is conjectured to be the same with the ancient Or, and the Roman Orrea, signifying a town situated on a lake, to which description it exactly answers, and the lake has long been known by the name of Forfar. The company of shoe-makers, which is still the richest in the town, was before the year 1745 the most numerous, being employed in manufacturing a peculiar kind of shoes, adapted to the use of the country people, particularly in the braes of Angus. The manufacture of os abruks was introduced about the year 1746.

The streets of Forfar are irregular, but the houses are in general neat, and well built. The church, which stands nearly in the centre of the town, has been rebuilt within a few years, and is a good structure. The new town-house is likewise a good building; the lower part is used as a prison, and the upper stories for assemblies

semblies and public meetings. The castle was a place of considerable strength, and was frequently made a royal residence; and in the year 1057, Malcolm Canmore held his first parliament in it. A figure of the castle cut in stone, remains upon the manse and the market cross, and forms the device of the common-seal of the borough.

The parish of GLAMMIS includes part of the valley of Strathmore, and part of the Sidlaw hills; and is bordered by the loch of Forfar, whence issues the river Deane, which falls into the Isla. It is twelve miles long and five broad; and contains 387 houses, and 1,931 inhabitants, viz. 930 males, and 1001 females; of which number 281 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 356 in various trades and manufactures; the principal of which is that of yarn and coarse linen cloth.

Glammis Castle originally consisted of two rectangular towers, longer than broad, with walls of fifteen feet in thickness; they were connected by a square projection, and together formed a figure somewhat like the letter Z, saving that in the castle all the angles were right ones; this form gave mutual defence to every part of the building. Great alteration and additions were made to this house, by Patrick, Earl of Kinghorn; these according to the above cited plan, a date carved on a stone on the outside of the building, and other authorities, were done in the year 1606, and not in 1686, as is said in an ancient print engraved about that time. The architect employed on this occasion, as tradition reports, was Inigo Jones; indeed the work seems greatly to resemble Herriot's Hospital at Edinburgh, and other buildings, designed by him. The great hall was finished in the year 1621: it is a handsome room, with a coved ceiling, adorned with heads and ornaments in stucco. Here are many family portraits; among which is a large picture, in a carved oaken frame, representing Earl Patrick and his three sons; in the back ground a view of the castle, as it

in a projecting parapet, about twelve inches thick; between the parapet and roof is a space sufficient for two or three men to walk abreast: to the east are some vestiges of a wing.

INVERKEILOR parish lies seven miles from Montrose, and is eight miles long, and three broad, containing 376 houses, and 1,704 inhabitants, viz. 763 males, and 941 females; of whom 278 were returned as being chiefly occupied in agriculture, and 154 in trade and manufacture. This parish is divided by the river Lunan, and is watered by a stream called Kailor, at the mouth of which is a small village, called Ethiehaven. In general this parish is pretty level, excepting on the north side, where the ground rises from the river Lunan, and forms a beautiful bank. The remains of Danish camps, as well as the ruins of several religious houses, may still be seen here.

KETTINS parish lies on the north side of the Sidlaw hills, fourteen miles from Dundee; it is four miles long, and three broad, and contains 245 houses, and 1,207 inhabitants, viz. 554 males, and 653 females, of which number 137 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 100 in trade and manufacture.—The ground here is in general flat, but having a gradual rise to the Sidlaw hills; it is enclosed with dykes and hedges, and the soil is tolerably fertile, and well cultivated. At Baldowrie there is a Danish monument, six feet high, having some figures carved on it. Haliburton House, a modern mansion, now the property of Lord Aboyne, is pleasantly situated in a plain, surrounded with stately plantations.

KINGOLDRUM parish lies at the foot of the Grampian hills, ten miles from Forfar; it is in length seven miles, and in breadth two; and contains 198 houses, and 577 inhabitants, viz. 257 males, and 320 females; of whom 147 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 52 in trade and manufacture. The aspect of the whole of this parish is hilly and uneven; but where cultivated it yields good barley and oats.

On the top of the hill Schurrock are the vestiges of a Druidical temple, and on the top of Oatlaw, 2,264 feet above the level of the sea, is a large cairn. The castle of Balfour is a very ancient Gothic building.

The parish of KINNELL is situated six miles from Abroath, and is five miles long, and three broad; containing 176 houses, and 783 inhabitants, viz. 347 males, and 436 females; of whom 170 were returned as being chiefly occupied in agriculture, and 99 in trade and manufacture. The principal crops are oats and barley; turnips, potatoes, and clover, are also raised here.

KINNETTLES parish is an oblong square, four miles long, and two broad; containing 129 houses, and 567 inhabitants, viz. 260 males, and 307 females; of which number 56 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 83 in trade and manufacture. This parish is nearly divided by the hill of Kinnettles. The enclosures and policy of Brighton, Kinnettles, and Inverighty, contribute to the ornament and utility of this district.

The parish of KIRKDEN lies six miles from Forfar, and is five miles long, and two broad; containing 146 houses, and 674 inhabitants, viz. 338 males, and 336 females; of whom 139 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 99 in trade and manufacture, principally that of spinning yarn for the weaving of Osnaburghs. It is watered by the rivers Lunan and Finny. The soil is in general barren; there is, however, a considerable quantity tolerably good.

The castle of Gardyne, which was erected in the year 1568, is still entire, and is romantically situated on the verge of a precipice, at the foot of which runs a small stream.

KIRRIEMUIR, or KILLAMUIR, is situated at the foot of the braes of Angus, six miles from Forfar: it is eight miles long, and seven broad; and contains 949 houses, and 4,421 inhabitants, viz. 2,109 males, and 2,312 females; of whom 331 were returned as being employed

in agriculture, and 942 in trade and manufacture, principally that of Osnaburghs, coarse linens, and shoes. The aspect here is hilly and uneven. There is a considerable quantity of natural wood, particularly in Glenprosen, which comprehends the north district of the parish, which is watered by the rivers Esk, Carite, Garie, and Prosen.

Kirrimuir is an ancient town, and a burgh of barony, being the chief market-town of the district. It consists of several streets, branching off somewhat in the shape of an anchor. It has a good weekly market, and is governed by a baron balie, appointed by Lord Douglas the superior.

LENRATHEN parish lies ten miles from Forfar, and is eight miles long, and four broad, containing 275 houses, inhabited by 919 persons, viz. 425 males, and 494 females; of whom 169 were returned as being chiefly occupied in agriculture, and 942 in trade and manufacture. This parish is hilly and mountainous, being elevated on the Grampians, and it has a bleak and barren aspect. It is watered by the river Isla, and contains a lake about a mile in diameter.

LETHNOT parish, united with NAVAR, is seven miles long, and four broad, and contains 114 houses, and 489 inhabitants, viz. 236 males, and 253 females; of whom 178 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 139 in trade and manufacture. It is situated on one of the small branches of the South Esk, six miles from Brechin, and is surrounded by the Grampian mountains. There is a remarkable rich vein of stone marl, and many chalybeate springs here.

The parish of LIFF is united with BENVIE, and adjoins the parish of Dundee, and contains 483 houses, and 2,194 inhabitants, viz. 1,087 males, and 1,107 females; of whom 147 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 489 in trade and manufacture; the principal of which is in weaving of linen for the Dundee market.

These parishes are of a very irregular form. The ground

ground rises with an easy ascent from the river Tay, interrupted, however, on the south-east by the river Balgay. The general appearance is rich and pleasing. They consist of several villages, viz. Locheye, Mill-house, Liff, Benvie, and Invergowrie.

In the neighbourhood of Lundie-house, the seat of Lord Viscount Duncan, was lately discovered a subterraneous building, containing several different compartments of very rude structure, the walls being formed without mortar. Here are several quarries of grey slate.

LOCHLIE parish is twelve miles long, and eight broad, containing 135 houses, and 541 inhabitants, viz. 245 males, and 296 females; of whom 239 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 18 in trade and manufacture. Part of the Grampians have an opening on the east of this parish, through which the North Esk runs. The appearance is bleak and disgusting, as the whole is hilly, and consists of steep rocky mountains, covered with heath.

LOGIE and PERT are united parishes, situated on the North Esk, twenty miles from Montrose. They are of an elliptical form, four miles long, and three broad, and contain 213 houses, and 908 inhabitants, viz. 417 males, and 491 females; of whom 168 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 126 in trade and manufacture. The aspect here is rather flat, and the low grounds on the river Esk are level and rich. A limestone rock was discovered here in the year 1780, and continues to be worked with great advantage. The Laws of Logie are three remarkable tumuli, near the public road leading to Montrose.

The parish of LUNAN is situated about five miles from Montrose, on Lunan bay, where a river of the same name discharges itself into the German Ocean. It is two miles long, and one broad, and contains 67 houses, and 318 inhabitants, viz. 152 males, and 160 females; of whom 190 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 100 in trade and manufac-
ture,

ture. On the coast the soil is sandy, the ground rises pretty rapidly from the sea, and is on the whole flat, producing tolerable good crops of all kinds of grain.— The bay of Lunan is a famous road for safety in all hard gales, except the easterly. The shore is bounded with hillocks, covered with bent; but the adjoining land is lofty and steep, commanding an extensive view of the German Sea.

The parish of Lundie was united to that of Foulis in the year 1618, though Foulis lies in Perthshire, and they still in a manner continue distinct parishes. Lundie is the largest, of a circular form, comprehending about 3,250 acres, 2000 of which are arable. On the north and west it is surrounded with the Sidlaw-hills; the soil is pretty flat, and tolerably productive. There are four lakes here, all of which abound in marl; that called Lundie loch covers about seventy-two acres of land.

The greatest extent of Foulis is four, and medium breadth one mile. Excepting one hill, called the Black Law, the surface is flat, with an easy slope on the south. It is all enclosed and well cultivated.

MAINS OF FINTRY parish, was formerly called Strath Dighty, being part of that strath in which the Dighty directs its course to the Tay: it is six miles from Dundee, and is four miles in length, and two in breadth, containing 180 houses, and 939 inhabitants, viz. 447 males, and 492 females; of whom 99 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 223 in trade and manufacture. The ground rises gradually on both sides of the river. The surface of the country has a fine appearance, the whole almost is enclosed with hedges, and is remarkably well cultivated.— In this parish there are nine bleach-fields, and no fewer than thirty-three mills of different kinds, driven by the river, in the course of four miles. Near the church is an old ruinous castle, for a long time the residence of the Grahams of Fintry.

MARYTOWN parish lies on the south bank of the South

South Esk, where it forms the bason of Montrose, four miles from the town: it is about one mile and a half long, and one broad, containing 182 houses, and 596 inhabitants, viz. 277 males, and 319 females; of whom 97 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 50 in trade and manufacture. The parish is divided into two estates, viz. Old Montrose and Dysart, the boundaries between each being a high bank. The soil in general is very fertile. From an eminence, partly artificial, called Marytown Law, there is a most extensive and delightful prospect.

The parish of MENMUIR is situated four miles from Brechin, and is five miles long and two broad, containing 211 houses, and 949 inhabitants, viz. 450 males, and 499 females; of whom 172 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 67 in trade and manufacture, chiefly in spinning of linen yarn. It is watered by several considerable streams, the principal of which is the Cruick. The surface is in general flat, except the northern division, which is hilly and covered with heath.

This parish is remarkable from the fortress on the top of the hill Catterthun, supposed to have been a Danish camp, of which Mr. Pennant has given the following description:

“After riding two miles on black and heathy hills, ascend one divided into two summits, the higher named the White, the lower the Black Catterthun, from their different colours. Both are Caledonian posts, and the first of most uncommon strength. It is of an oval form, made of a stupendous dike of loose white stones, whose convexity from the base within to that without is a hundred and twenty-two feet. On the outside a hollow, made by the disposition of the stones, surrounds the whole. Round the base is a deep ditch, and below that, about a hundred yards, are the vestiges of another that went round the hill.—The area within the stone mound is flat; the axis or length of the oval is four hundred and thirty-six feet;

the transverse diameter two hundred. Near the side is the foundation of a rectangular building; and on most parts are the foundations of others, small and circular, all which had once their superstructures, the shelter of the possessors of the post. There is also a hollow, now almost filled with stones, the well of the place.

“ The other is called brown, from the colour of the ramparts, which are composed only of earth. It is of a circular form, and consists of various concentric dikes. On one side of this rises a small rill, which running down the hill, has formed a deep gully.— From the side of the fortress is another rampart, which extends parallel to the rill, and then reverts, forming an additional post or retreat.

“ It is to be observed, that these posts were chosen by the *Caledonians* with great judgment: they fixed on the summits of a hill, commanding a great view, and perfectly detached, having to the north the *Grampian* hills, but on that side separated from them by the lofty and rugged banks of the *West Water*, which gives them additional security. Posts of this kind are, as I am informed, very common at the foot of the *Grampian* hills; intended as places of retreat for the inhabitants, on the invasion of an enemy. There is one above *Phesdo*, in the *Mearns*; another called *Barmkine* hill, eight miles west of *Aberdeen*. I have seen a long chain of similar posts in my own country; they are generally situated on high hills, over-looking the lower, or on lesser hills over-looking plains; and seem designed as *Asyla* for the people of the low and defenceless countries.

“ The literal translation of *Catter-thun* is *Camp-town*. These posts are of the same kind with that made by *Caractacus*, on the borders of *North-Wales*. *Tunc montibus arduis, et si qua clementer acced; poterant, in modum valli saxa præstruit*. It is very probable that the *Caledonians* occupied these hills before the battle of *Mons Crampians*, which might have
been

been fought in the plains below, where there was ample room for large armies to act in, and for armed chariots to perform their careers. In these rude fastnesses the Caledonians might leave their wives and children, as was the custom of the other *Britons*; and then descend into the bottoms, to repel the invaders of their liberties. It is difficult to fix the spot; but there are not fewer than three *Roman* camps not remote from this range of hills, which *Agricola* might have occupied; and before one of them, drawn out his forces to have received the enemy. Of these one is at *Kierthie*, near *Brechin*; a second near *Caerboddo*, between *Forfar* and *Panmure*; and a third near *Kennymoor*, called *Battledikes*. In the neighbourhood of one of these seem to have been the celebrated action; after which he led his army to the confines of the *Horesti*, received hostages, and ordering his fleet (then in all likelihood lying in the *Tay*) to perform the voyage round *Britain*, retired by slow marches into winter quarters.

The parish of *MONIFIETH* lies on the Frith of *Tay*, near its fall into the German Ocean, five miles from *Dundee*. It is of the form of a wedge, the extreme points of which are about six miles distant, and it is about three miles broad; containing 307 houses and 1407 inhabitants, viz. 676 males and 731 females; of whom 201 were returned as being employed in agriculture and 632 in trade and manufacture, principally in the various branches of the coarsest kinds of linen cloth for the *Dundee* market. The parish consists of three villages, viz. the *East Ferry*, *Monifieth*, and *Drumsturdy Muir*. On a point of land projecting into the *Tay*, near *East Ferry*, stands the castle of *Broughty*, formerly the key to the navigation of the river, but it is now in ruins; the remains of the ancient house of *Grange*, near the small river *Ditchty*, still displays marks of ancient magnificence.

MONIKIE lies nine miles from *Dundee*, the extremity of the parish stretching to the mouth of the river

Tay; it is six miles long and four broad, and contains 236 houses and 1236 inhabitants, viz. 597 males and 639 females; of whom 117 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 607 in trade and manufacture. The north quarter of this parish is hilly; but to the south it is pretty level and fertile.—The parish contains several small hamlets; and at the village of Camus-town is a large upright stone, said to point out the place of interment of the Danish general Camus, who fell at the battle of Barrie in 1010.

The parish of MONTROSE is three miles in length and two and a half in breadth, and contains 1079 houses, inhabited by 7974 persons, viz. 3380 males and 4594 females; of which number 382 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 1422 in trade and manufacture. The general appearance is flat, but it rises gradually to the north, terminating in the hills of Montrose, from which there is a very extensive and delightful prospect. It has the advantage of two considerable rivers, the North and South Esk. The soil in the lower part is light and productive.

Montrose is a royal burgh and sea-port town, and is situated on a peninsula formed by the South Esk, a large expanse of water called the Bason, formed by that river and the German Ocean. The ancient name of this town is said to have been Celuria. The present name is, by Buchanan and others, supposed to signify the mount of roses; and in allusion to this fanciful etymology, the seal of the town is impressed with roses, and the motto is,

Mare ditat, rosa decorat.

The sea enriches, and the rose adorns.

The town is neatly built, and principally consists of one spacious street, but the houses in general have their gable ends toward the street. The parish church is a large new building, very elegantly finished, being ninety-eight feet long, and sixty-five feet broad. The

episcopal

episcopal chapel, to the eastward of the town, in the Links, is a neat building, with a fine organ.

The old town-house is situated in the middle of the main street, and has been lately repaired as a prison. The new town-house is a neat low building, having piazzas below, and chambers for public business above.

The Lunatic Hospital is a plain and commodious building, erected in the year 1779, and situated in the Links; it is used not only for the reception of lunatics, but for the indigent sick.

A very handsome bridge was built in the year 1775, over the North Esk, consisting of seven arches; and lately the town has received a great improvement by the erection of a fine bridge over the South Esk, by the island of Inchbrayock, and from the end of it a new street has been formed to the middle of the town, by cutting through the Fort hill.

The harbour here is commodious, and admits vessels of large burthen, having dry and wet docks for the building and repairing of ships. There are still upwards of one hundred vessels belonging to this port, which are chiefly employed in the coasting and Baltic trades; in the beginning of the last century however, and till about the year 1744, Montrose was more distinguishable for its shipping than it is at present. It was also famous for a market for linen-yarn, which was brought from all parts of the counties of Angus and Mearns, and sold here, whence it was sent to London and Manchester. The first manufacture of any consequence, that of canvas, was erected here by a company, in the year 1745; but this was so much overdone at the peace of 1783, that all the great companies here, and most of the smaller ones, gave up, turned their working-houses into dwelling-houses, and sold off their machinery and utensils, &c. Little therefore is now attempted in that line, compared with what was done before. During this period two different companies set up a large manufacture of coloured and white thread, and were followed by others

the cavity in the middle, renders it extremely fit for the purpose. The isthmus is secured by a deep ditch cut transversely.

“This hill is certainly the effect of a *volcano*; at the one end of the hollow, are two great holes of a funnel shape, the craters of the place through which the matter had been ejected. One is sixty feet in diameter, and above thirty deep; and had been much deeper, but was from time to time made more shallow by the flinging in of stones, as cattle were sometimes lost in it. On both sides of the hill are found in digging great quantities of burnt earth, that serves all the purposes of *Tarras* or the famous *pulvis puteolanus*, or *Puzzolana*, so frequent in countries that abound with volcanoes, and so useful for all works that are to lie under water.”

The vestiges of one or two camps are also very observable in this parish.

The parish of PANBRIDE is situated on the sea coast, at the mouth of the Frith of Tay, twelve miles from Dundee; it is five miles long, and two in breadth, and contains 346 houses, and 1583 inhabitants, viz. 722 males, and 861 females. The shore is flat and rocky; but the interior is considerably diversified with gentle risings, and produces all sorts of grain.

At the East and West Havens, are harbours for small vessels. The parish is watered by a considerable stream at the bottom of a valley, called Battie's Den, over which is thrown a high bridge, on the turnpike road from Dundee to Arbroath. The parish contains the villages of East and West Havens, Panbride, Shrine, and Muisdrum.

RESCOBIE parish is pleasantly situated between two hills, and is of an irregular figure, eighteen miles long and sixteen broad; and contains 189 houses, and 876 inhabitants, viz. 407 males, and 463 females; of whom 145 were returned as being chiefly occupied in agriculture, and 77 in trade and manufacture. This parish

is well watered by lochs, which abound in marl, and the greater part of it is under culture, producing grain of various kinds, but principally peas and oats.

The parish of RUTHVEN is pleasantly situated at the foot of the Grampian mountains; it is small, being only about one mile square, containing 25 houses, and 211 inhabitants, viz. 98 males, and 118 females; of whom 25 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 21 in trade and manufacture. Sloping gently to the south, the soil is light and productive. The country is adorned with natural wood and planting.

STRATHMARTIN is likewise a small parish, being only about two miles square, and containing 100 houses, and 503 inhabitants, viz. 247 males, and 256 females; of whom 42 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 89 in trade and manufacture. The river Dighty runs through the middle of this pleasant strath; the soil is light, the air fine and healthy, and the inhabitants are long-lived. It is situated four miles from Dundee.

STRICKATHRAW parish is situated in the vale of Strathmore, five miles from Brechin; it is seven miles long, and two broad, and contains 138 houses, and 593 inhabitants, viz. 276 males, and 317 females; of whom 112 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 39 in trade and manufacture. The middle of this parish is level, but it rises to each extremity, and comprehends the whole breadth of Strathmore at this place; the soil is various, but clay prevails. It is well watered by the North Esk, and other smaller streams, and there is a bed of lime-stone of considerable extent, which proves highly useful. In the church yard of this parish, John Baliol is said to have surrendered his crown to Edward I. in the year 1296.

TANNADICE is a very extensive parish, being twelve miles in length, and eight in breadth, containing 296 houses, inhabited by 1373 persons, viz. 627 males, and

746 females; of whom 133 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 54 in trade and manufacture. It is situated on each side the South Esk, four miles from Brechin. The banks of the river are light and fertile, and present many beautiful and romantic scenes. At the Golden Craig, and the Devil's Hollow, there are appearances of metallic veins, but no investigation by any persons of skill seems to have been made.

TEALING parish lies along the south side of the Sidlaw hills, and is three miles long, and two in breadth, and contains 158 houses, and 755 inhabitants, viz. 366 males, and 389 females; of whom 97 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 114 in trade and manufacture. The cultivated part of this parish forms a plain, gently declining towards the south. From a variety of various relics of antiquity, occasionally found, there is little room to doubt that the Romans had inhabited this part of the country.

The parish of St. VIGEARNS is seven miles long and three broad, and contains 797 houses, and 4243 inhabitants, viz. 1998 males, and 2245 females; of whom 545 were returned as being employed chiefly in agriculture, and 2152 in trade and manufacture. This parish is watered by the river Brothick, which divides it into two parts. The shore rises boldly about one hundred feet above the level of the sea; and from that the ascent is gradual to the top of the hill called Dickmountlaw. The sea washes the western border for about three miles, terminating at the promontory called the Redhead.

Table of Heights in Angus-shire.

	Feet above the level of the Sea.
Oathlaw, one of the Grampians - - - - -	2264
Findhaven, the highest - - - - -	1610
Craigowl - - - - -	1600
Dunichen Hill - - - - -	720
Hill of Dundee - - - - -	525
Hill of Guthrie - - - - -	500

COUNTY OF PERTH.

PERTHSHIRE is one of the largest counties of Scotland, as to extent, population, and variety of surface. It is bounded on the north, by the counties of Inverness and Aberdeen; on the east by the counties of Forfar and Fife; on the south by the counties of Kinross, Fife, Clackmannan, and Stirling; and on the west by the counties of Argyle, and Inverness. It lies in the centre of Scotland, and reaching seventy-seven miles in a straight line, and sixty-eight miles from the Frith of Forth on the south, and the forest of Athol on the north, being an extent of 5000 square miles, or 4,068,640 English acres. It was anciently a part of Caledonia, and comprehends the districts of Athol, the largest towards the north; Bredalbane, in the centre, towards the west; Stormont, to the south-east of Athol, small; Strathern, east of Bredalbane; and Monteith to the south, bordering on the counties of Clackmannan, Stirling, and Dumbarton. Little attention is, however, now paid to these divisions, and it is more naturally divided into the highland and lowland district; the former consisting of eighteen parochial districts, and the latter fifty-eight; the whole containing 24,334 houses, inhabited by 126,366 persons, viz. 58,808 males, and 67,558 females; of which number, 24,404 were returned by the late population act, as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 22,773 in trade and manufacture.

In so great an extent of surface, the appearance of the country must be greatly diversified, and it exhibits scenes of rugged and striking magnificence, contrasted with the most beautiful ones of cultivation. On the borders of the county runs the great military road to the Highlands, over what are called the Black Mountains; the pass (says Mr. Pennant) is extremely narrow, between high mountains, with the Garry running beneath, in a deep, darksome, and rocky channel, with trees, forming a scene of horrible grandeur. This place

is remarkable for the defeat of King William's army, in the year 1689, and the fall of the brave viscount of Dundee, at the moment of victory; here also a body of Hessians, in 1746, made a full pause, refusing to march farther, it appearing to them as the *ne plus ultra* of habitable country.

The soil of this county has also all the varieties of Scotland; the coarse and loamy being prevalent on the banks of the river, and a sandy soil on the sides of the hills. In many places are extensive mosses, abounding with lakes and rivers lying between lofty mountains.

The climate of the county partakes of all its variety of soil and surface. The vallies are in general warm and early in their vegetation; the northern parts are cold, but of more equal temperature than on the coast. The mildness of the climate is obvious, when it is a known fact, that in some of the Grampian vallies barley has been reaped in good order nine weeks after it was sown. Horticulture is making a rapid progress in Perthshire, and the Carse of Gowrie, has long been famous for its fruit. From the trunks of trees, often discovered beneath the mosses of the flat ground, and on the tops of the hills, it must have been formerly covered with wood. The fir wood of Rannock is very extensive, and in several parts there are considerable forests; and the plantations of *Larix* have of late years considerably increased.

The mines of Perthshire are few, but coal is found in the southern part of it, and at Culross, the inhabitants claim the invention of extracting tar therefrom. Lime-stone is wrought in many parts of the Highland districts, some taking a fine polish, equal to marble: the mountains on the north and west are chiefly granite. In Monteath there is a ridge of steatites, or soap rock, three feet thick, and extending upwards of four miles in length; it is a very valuable clay, and is similar to that wrought at Stourbridge.

The principal rivers are the Tay, the Forth, the
Erne,

Erne, the Airdle, the Tumel, the Garry, the Lyon, the Almond, the Teith, the Alland, and the Brand.

The *Tay* rises in the western part of the county, on the borders of Argyleshire and Stirlingshire, and is first called Dochart, till at a place called Killing, fifteen miles north-west from Crief, the waters spread a mile in breadth, which is continued in a north-easterly direction fifteen miles in length, and is here called Loch Tay; it then passes by Kenmure, Logierat, Dunkeld, Kinclaven, Perth, &c. and runs into the German ocean ten miles east of Dundee.

The *Forth* rises in the south-west part, about five or six miles east from Loch Lomond, and runs into the German ocean, twenty-five miles below Leith.

The *Erne* rises in a loch of the same name ten miles west from Crief, and runs into the Tay seven miles below Perth.

The *Airdle* rises in the north-east part of the county, and runs into the Isla, two miles north-east from Cupar.

The *Tumel* runs from Loch Rannoch, and joins the Garry five miles south from Blair Athol.

The *Garry* rises from Loch Garry, fifteen miles west from Blair Athol, and joins the Tay at Logierat.

The *Lyon* rises from Loch Lyon on the borders of Argyleshire, and runs into the Tay, two miles north-east from Kenmure.

The *Almond* rises about ten miles north-west from Crief, and runs into the Tay near Perth.

The *Teith* rises near the north part of Loch Lomond, forms the north boundary of a district, called Monteith, and runs into the Forth two miles above Stirling.

The *Allan* passes Dumblane, and runs into the Forth, between Stirling and the Teith.

The *Brand* runs into the Tay near Dunkeld.

There are many lochs which abound in fish, as Loch

Rannoch, Loch Tay, Loch Erne, Loch Lydock, Loch Garry, Loch Lyon, &c.

The country of Breadalbane, has not so much as a village of ten houses; yet, from its Latinised name Albany, it has often given the title of duke to some of the royal family; it is seated very near the centre of Scotland, and is alledged to be the highest ground in it; for that the rivers which rise here are said to run every way from this part, some into the eastern, and some into the western seas.

The Grampian mountains, which commence at Ben Lomond, extend across this county, from north-west to south-east. The Ochil and Sidlaw hills form the southern boundary. The higher hills are in general thinly covered with vegetation, but in many places compensate by the stately oaks which grow on their shelving sides.

The inhabitants of the Highlands of Perthshire speak the Erse language, though most of them now speak the English also; their dress is the ancient garb of the country, the bonnet, short coat, philibeg, and tartan hose. Their houses, in general, are miserable hovels, without chimney or window, the door serving for entrance to the light, and exit to the smoke; sometimes an opening, with a few cross bars of timber, forms a window. They are only one story high, and are built of alternate layers of stone and divot. The inhabitants, however, are inquisitive, intelligent, and hospitable, but rather superstitious, and very tenacious of old customs. The Lowlands are no way different from other cultivated parts of Scotland.

There are only two royal burghs in this large county, Perth and Culross, though there are many considerable towns, which formerly enjoyed these privileges, besides several burghs of barony, and about sixty considerable villages.

The parish of **ABERDALGIE** is situated thirty miles from Stirling, and is four miles long and three broad, containing 104 houses, and 542 inhabitants, viz. 260 males,

males, and 282 females; of whom 95 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 36 in trade and manufacture.

In the church-yard of this parish, is a monument of black marble for William Oliphant; perhaps that brave man the deputy governor of Stirling Castle, who, when summoned in the name of Edward I. to surrender, answered that he had never sworn fealty to Edward, but had taken an oath to keep the castle, and must therefore, wait the command of his superior; and who when the castle was besieged by Edward in person, had the courage to defend it full three months, though before the commencement of the siege the rest of the kingdom had submitted. In this parish was fought the unfortunate battle, between Edward Baliol, and the Scottish army, commanded by the earl of Mar.

The parish of ABERFOIL is eleven miles long and five broad, and contains 102 houses, and 711 inhabitants, viz. 314 males, and 397 females; of whom 415 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 29 in trade and manufacture. The general aspect of this parish is hilly; and the scenery here, particularly the banks of Loch Ketterin, is not exceeded by any in the Highlands.

ABERNETHIE parish takes in a part of the Ochil hills, and is five miles long and four broad, containing 318 houses, and 1,355 inhabitants, viz. 730 males, and 625 females; of whom 227 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 177 in trade and manufacture. The surface is partly hilly and partly flat. The soil upon the banks of the rivers is light and sandy. What is remarkable, about twenty-five feet below the surface of the flat ground, on the banks of both rivers, there is always found a stratum of moss, from one to three feet thick: the moss is chiefly composed of decayed wood of various kinds.

The town of Abernethie was once the capital of the Picts, it is situated near the junction of the Erne and

the Tay. A collegiate church was built and endowed by Garnard Macdompnack; after which St. Brigid, a virgin of Caithness, was introduced by St. Patrick, with her nine virgins, who died within five years after their arrival; and were buried in the north part of the church. According to Spotswood, St. Brigid, in 518, was also buried here.

Here was a bishopric, the metropolis of all Scotland, till, in 840, it was translated to St. Andrew's by Kenneth III. Here was also a convent of Culdees, changed in the year 1272, to a priory of canons regular.

This place is most remarkable for having one of those tall slender conical towers, of which there is only one more in Scotland, namely at Brechin, although they abound in Ireland; but their date, and the use for which they were constructed, remains still doubtful, notwithstanding, the researches and investigations of antiquaries of different periods and nations.

By some they have been deemed watch-towers, for the purpose of discovering invaders at a distance, and communicating by signals their approach: others conceive them to have been belfries, introduced by some of the crusaders in imitation of the minarets of mosques, from whence the criers summoned the people to prayers; and this they think receives some countenance from the Culdees; the ancient religious order in Scotland being attached to the ceremonies of the Greek church. Some have supposed them penitentiary towers, the residence of a sort of hermits, imitators of Simon Stylites. All these conjectures are supported, as usual, by etymologies. With respect to the first supposition, it is objected that they cannot have been meant for watch-towers, since they are not always placed on elevated situations, commanding an uninterrupted prospect around them; but, on the contrary, are frequently covered by commanding hills, particularly towards that side from whence danger was most probable. That they were imitation of minarets, seems

seems extremely improbable; the detestation in which every article and circumstance of pagan worship was held by the crusaders, makes it scarcely possible they would introduce any of them into the Christian church. And for the argument deduced from the Culdees following the ceremonies of the Greek church, it remains to be proved that the Greeks used minarets; besides, it is generally held that there were no Culdees in Ireland.

The third opinion, namely, that they were penitentiary towers, seems on the whole the most prevalent.

ABERNYTIE parish is situated among the hills which rise above the Carse of Gowrie; it is about three miles long, and two broad, containing 59 houses, and 271 inhabitants, viz. 131 males, and 140 females, of whom 69 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 91 in trade and manufacture. The valley and lower extremities of the hills are fertile, but towards the top they are rocky and barren.

On Dunsinnan Hill adjoining this parish stood the castle of Macbeth, admirably chosen as a place of defence: the hill is 1,024 feet above the level of the sea, insulated, of an oval form, with a flat and verdant summit; towards the north-west the ascent is gradual; on all others it is steep, and of difficult access. The area on which the castle stood was anciently surrounded with a wall built of stone, without cement. No traces of the fort now appear, though it is probable that the foundations remain, as the building was destroyed by fire.

The parish of ALYTH is partly situated in the county of Forfar, and lies on the north side of Strathmore, six miles from Blairgowrie: it is twelve miles long, and three broad, and contains 579 houses, and 2,536 inhabitants, viz. 1179 males, and 1,357 females; of whom 250 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 381 in trade and manufacture. The low grounds here are very rich, and yield good crops of all kinds of grain. The river Isla, and several

smaller streams, water this parish. In the village a considerable quantity of yarn and brown linens are made.

ARNGOSK parish is situated near Dunkeld, on the western confines of the county: it is of a circular form, being about four miles each way; and containing 44 houses, and 204 inhabitants, viz. 100 males, and 104 females; of whom 82 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 18 in trade and manufacture. This parish is partly hilly and partly flat ground.

AUCHTERARDER parish is situated on the south side of the Erne, near the Ochills, nineteen miles from Stirling. It is about five miles square, and contains 382 houses, and 1,214 inhabitants. The banks of the river here are a light loam, and yield good crops.

The town consists of one street, nearly a mile in length, containing not more than 100 houses; it was once a royal burgh, but it has long since lost its privileges. North of the town are the remains of an old castle, said to have been a hunting seat of Malcolm Canmore. At a little distance is Borland park, a village built by government for the accommodation of soldiers who were discharged, in the year 1763; it contains about 140 inhabitants, who are chiefly weavers.

The parish of AUCHTERGAVEN is situated twelve miles from Perth, and is nine miles long, and five broad, containing 428 houses, inhabited by 2,042 persons, viz. 982 males, and 1,060 females; of whom 258 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 265 in trade and manufacture. The road from Dunkeld to Perth passes through this parish. A great proportion is hill, muir, and uncultivated ground.

Near the village on the banks of the Tay, is Stanleyhouse, a new-built seat of Lord Nairn. The ancient seat of the family at Loak is in ruins. Here is also a cotton mill.

Near Stanley house is Luncarty, where the famous battle was fought between the Danes and Scots, in which the family of Hay behaved so well, in the tenth century.

century. This battle was so decisive, that of the enemy, according to tradition, none returned, those who escaped the field being drowned in the river.

The parish of **BALQUHIDDER** lies north from Monteith, and is twenty miles long, and ten broad; containing 274 houses, and 1,877 inhabitants, viz. 631 males, and 746 females; of whom 158 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 77 in trade and manufacture. One of the branches of the river Teath, called Balvaig, descends from the braes of Balquhiddar, passing through Loch-Lubnaig, and bending round Benledi; it joins the other branch at a Roman camp near Callander. This is a very mountainous and barren district; the mountains rising to a great height, and in general very steep: the most remarkable are Benmoir and Benvoirlich. There is a considerable quantity of natural wood, and many fine streams and beautiful lochs here.

BENDOCHY parish is situated on the rivers Isla and Eroch: it is six miles long, and one and a half in breadth; and contains 180 houses, and 860 inhabitants, viz. 418 males, and 442 females; of whom 253 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 78 in trade and manufacture. Besides the Isla and Eroch, this parish is watered by several smaller streams. The latter river nearly divides the part which lies contiguous into equal parts. The western part is under cultivation, and the eastern part rises gradually from the Eroch and Isla into hills, which unite with the Grampian.

The parish of **BLACKFORD** lies at the extremity of the Ochill hills, near the river Devon: it is seven miles long, and four broad, and contains 308 houses, and 1,520 inhabitants, viz. 701 males, and 819 females; of whom 197 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 128 in trade and manufacture. The interior of the parish is a dead flat, through which the Allan rans. The soil is thin, gravelly, and unproductive.

the mountains are of schistus and granite, lime-stone is found in different places.

BLAIR-GOWRIE parish is the northern extremity of the beautiful valley of Strathmore; it is nine miles long, and two broad, and contains 424 houses, inhabited by 1,914 persons, viz. 882 males, and 1,032 females; of whom 332 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 281 in trade and manufacture. On the banks of the river Isla, which waters this district, the soil is a deep rich loam. A considerable number of horses are reared here.

Blair-gowrie is a burgh of barony, formerly belonging to the Gowrie family; the baronial mansion, called Newton-house, is an ancient building, in the style of a castle. The river Erich runs through the parish, formed by the union of the Ardle and the Black-water. The channel in general is very rocky and uneven, and it often varies in its depth and breadth. The banks in many places are so low that it frequently overflows them, and does considerable damage, especially in harvest. In other parts they rise to a great height, are very rugged, and often covered with woods. About two miles north from Blair-gowrie they rise at least two hundred feet above the bed of the rivers; and on the west side are formed, for about seven hundred feet in length, and two hundred and twenty feet in height, of perpendicular rock, as smooth as if formed by the tool of the workman. The place where this phenomenon is to be seen is called Craigloch, where the traveller may be delighted with one of the most romantic scenes in North Britain. Here hawks nestle, and their young ones have been frequently carried away by falconers from different parts of the kingdom. Here also the natural philosopher and botanist may find ample amusement.

Two miles farther down the river is the Keith, a natural cascade, considerably improved by art; it is so constructed that the salmon, which repair in great numbers to it, cannot get over it, unless when the river

is very much swelled. The manner of fishing here is probably peculiar to this place: the fishers, during the day dig considerable quantities of clay, and wheel it to the river side, immediately above the fall. About sunset the clay is turned into mortar, and hurled into the water; the fishers then ply their nets at different stations below, while the water continues muddy: this is repeated two or three times in the space of a few hours. It is a kind of pot-net, fastened to a long pole that is used here. The river is very narrow, confined by rocks composed of sand and small stones. The scenery, especially on the west side, is very romantic and beautiful. Many gentlemen from all quarters repair to this river for amusement. From the Keith, for about two miles down the river, there is the best rod-fishing to be found in Scotland, especially for salmon. The fishing continues from the beginning of April to the latter end of August; the fishing with the pot-nets is confined to a small part of the river near the Keith. When the water is very low, which is often the case in summer, the fish are caught in great numbers in the different pools, with a common net.—They are neither so large nor so rich as those of the Tay:

The parish abounds with lakes of different sizes; till of late years there were more, but some have been drained, and now supply the neighbourhood with peat and marl. In the lakes, which still remain, great quantities of pikes and perches are caught partly with the rod, and partly with nets. They are much frequented by wild fowl of different kinds. In the middle of one of them are the remains of an old building on a small island, in which tradition says, treasures were concealed in perilous times. The district is said to have acquired the appellation of Stormont, *qu.* Storemount, from this circumstance.

Provost Drummond, to whom Edinburgh is so much indebted for its police and improvements, was a native of this parish.

The parish of CALLANDER extends from the branches of the Forth to the Grampian hills; it is twenty miles long, and thirteen broad, containing 377 houses and 2282 inhabitants, viz 1046 males, and 1236 females; of whom 333 were returned as being employed in agriculture and 219 in trade and manufacture, chiefly in muslin weaving.

About the village, which is pleasantly situated, there is a very beautiful and fruitful valley, but on the west and north it is mountainous. The wild and romantic scenery, and the noble prospects here are much admired.

The Trosacks in this parish are often visited by persons of taste who are desirous of seeing nature in her rudest and most unpolished state. They are situated about ten miles west from the village of Callander, and are accessible by a carriage road. A traveller going by the south limb of Ben-ledi, and along the sides of two beautiful lakes, has these lakes sometimes concealed from his view, and sometimes they appear in all their extent, having their banks clad with a succession of fields, trees, houses, flocks, and herds. One while his road is formed on a bulwark, like the quay of a harbour, raised on the very borders of the deep; another while he travels through dark woods, whose solemn gloom is scarcely penetrated by a ray of the sun.

On the right is the forest of Glenfiulas, which is green to the very top, and was once covered with the deers of the kings of Scotland; on the left is Ben-venue, which was once a forest of the family of Monteith. Ben-venu is called the small mountain, because it is less than Ben-ledi or Ben-lomond, from which it is almost equally distant, forming nearly a straight line with both.

When you enter the Trosacks, there is such an assemblage of wildness of rude grandeur as beggars all description, and fills the mind with the most sublime conceptions. It seems as if a whole mountain had been

been torn in pieces, and frittered down by a convulsion of the earth, and the huge fragments of rocks, woods, and hills, scattered in confusion for two miles into the east end, and on the sides of Loch Catherine. The access to the lake is through a narrow pass, of half a mile in length, such as Æneas had in his dreary passage to visit his father's home—*vastoque immanis hiatus*. The rocks are of a stupendous height, and seem ready to close above the traveller's head, or to fall down and bury him in their ruins. A huge column of these rocks was some years ago torn with lightning, and lies in large blocks near the road, which must have been a tremendous scene to passengers at that time. Where there is any soil their sides are covered with aged weeping birches.

In the midst of this magnificent scenery, Loch Ketterin opens to the view. This lake possesses every quality to render such a scene delightful. Its transparent waters flow into innumerable bays, while its banks are indented with high, bold, rocky promontories, stretching considerably into the lake. The Trosacks and the banks of Loch Ketterin almost exceed description. The following, given by the minister of the parish, is not exaggerated.

“ Travellers who wish to see all they can of this singular phenomenon generally sail west on the south side of the lake, to the Rock and Den of the Ghost, whose dark recesses, from their gloomy appearance, the imagination of superstition conceived to be the habitation of supernatural beings. In sailing you discover many arms of the lake. Here a bold headland, where black rocks dip into unfathomable water; there the white sand in the bottom of a bay bleached for ages by the waves. In walking on the north side the road is sometimes cut through the face of the solid rock, which rises upwards of two hundred feet perpendicular above the lake; sometimes the view of the lake is lost, then it bursts suddenly on the eye, and a cluster of islands and capes appear, at different dis-

tances, which give them an apparent motion of different degrees of velocity, as the spectator rides along the opposite beach; at other times his road is at the foot of rugged and stupendous cliffs; and trees are growing where no earth is to be seen. Every rock has its echo, every grove is vocal, by the melodious harmony of birds, or by the sweet airs of women and children, gathering filberts, in their season. Down the side of the opposite mountain, after a shower of rain, flow a hundred white streams, which rush with incredible velocity and noise into the lake, and spread their froth upon its surface. On one side the water-eagle sits in majesty undisturbed, on his well-known rock, in sight of his nest on the face of Benvenu; the heron stalks among the reeds in search of his prey, and the sportive ducks gamble on the waters, or dive below: on the other, the wild goats climb where they have scarce ground for the soles of their feet; and the wild fowls, perched on the trees, or on the pinnacle of a rock, look down with composed defiance at man. In one of the defiles of the Trosacks, two or three of the natives met a band of Cromwell's soldiers, and forced them to return, after leaving one of their comrades dead on the spot, whose grave marks the scene of action, and gives name to the pass. In one or other of the chasms of this singular place, there lived for many years a distiller of smuggled spirits, who eluded the most diligent search of the officers of the revenue, although they knew perfectly he was there: because a guide could not be bribed to discover his retreat. In a word, both by land and water, there are so many turnings and windings, so many heights and hollows, so many glens, capes, and bays, that one cannot advance twenty yards without having his prospect changed, by the continual appearance of new objects, while others are constantly retiring out of sight. This scene is closed by a west view of the lake, for several miles having its sides lined with alternate clumps of wood and arable fields; and the smoke rising in spiral columns

lums through the air, from villages which are concealed by the intervening woods; the prospect is bounded by the towering Alps of Arrochar, which are chequered with snow, or hide their heads in the clouds."

Benledi commands a most extensive prospect, there being no hill of equal altitude down the tract of the Forth to the German ocean. The hills abound in minerals; in Benledi both lead and silver have been found. There is also in the parish a beautiful limestone, which takes a polish like marble, and in various places slate of different qualities is found and wrought.

CAPUTH parish lies in the neighbourhood of Dunkeld, and contains 459 houses, and 2,097 inhabitants, viz. 990 males, and 1,107 females; of whom 455 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 242 in trade and manufacture. It is watered by the rivers Tay, Isla, and the Lunan. There are five or six small villages in the parish, in one of which a stamp-office is established for stamping of liuen. There are many druidical antiquities in the neighbourhood; and the hills on the west afford excellent slate.

The parish of CARGILL is six miles long and four broad, and contains 377 houses, and 1585 inhabitants, viz. 750 males, and 835 females; of whom 349 were returned as being occupied in agriculture, and 722 in trade and manufacture. This parish stands on the banks of the Tay, which is joined by the Isla, on both of which are very extensive fisheries. The surface here is diversified with gentle swells and declivities, with wood and water, and the soil is extremely various; but it is mostly arable. There is a considerable manufactory of brown linens and silesias. Near the confluence of the rivers are the vestiges of a Romau encampment.

The parish of CLUNIE lies about six miles east from Dunkeld; it is nine miles long and four broad, and contains 219 houses, and 913 inhabitants, viz. 460 males, and 453 females; of whom 429 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 452 in trade and

manufacture. This parish takes in a part of the lower tier of the Grampian hills, which are bleak and barren. This is a very romantic district, having wood and water in abundance. The most remarkable of its lakes is the Loch of Clunie, about two miles and a half in circumference. On an island in this loch, supposed mostly artificial, was a castle of great antiquity, of which there are but small remains. In the parish are also vestiges of five religious houses, and a number of Roman military stations. Three parts of the parish are mountains, muir, and moss, but it abounds with many minerals.

According to the opinion of the people here, in the above island the admirable Crichton was born. He was the son of Sir Robert Crichton, Lord Advocate for Scotland, proprietor of the barony of Clunie. Ellick house, in Dumfries-shire, also claims this honour. The estate now belongs to Lord Airly.

The parish of COLLACE is situated on the north side of the Sidlaw hills, seven miles from Perth; it is about two miles square, and contains 120 houses, and 562 inhabitants, viz. 270 males, and 292 females; of whom 40 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 98 in trade and manufacture. The ground rises towards the Sidlaw hills, and is rather unproductive, but the spirit of agriculture prevails much.

Dunsinnan House is an elegant mansion, situated amidst extensive plantations; but the old castle, sometimes called Macbeth's Castle, is a total ruin. It is more than probable, that the immortal Shakspear visited this castle as well as Dunsinnan hill, noted for the abode of two famous witches, and viewed the different places where the great events which he describes are said to have taken place. From Dunsinnan hill, though of no great height, there is one of the most commanding prospects to be met with; it overlooks the country for fifty miles, in almost every direction.

The parish of COMRIE is thirteen miles long and
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ten broad, and contains 499 houses, and 2,458 inhabitants, viz. 1,117 males, and 1341 females; of whom 1,108 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 186 in trade and manufacture. Few parishes afford more variety of Highland scenery than Comrie. The hills open here a little and discover a beautiful plain, intersected by several fine rivers; the hills are high; Benvoirlich's top is seen from the Castle hill of Edinburgh.

The village stands on the confluence of the Erne and Ruchil. It is pleasantly situated and thriving; and is famous for the many shocks it has of late sustained from earthquakes.

Loch Erne is eight miles long, and about one broad, having its banks beautifully wooded. Duneira, the handsome hunting-seat of Lord Melville, lies about three miles below the east end of the loch. Mickle Port is situated at the east end of the loch, and Loch Ern Head at the west. This loch is not much distinguished for its number of fish, but it is said never to freeze. Near each end is an island on which are the remains of a castle; and at Dalginross there are the remains of a Roman camp.

Near Comrie is a celebrated spring, called St. Fillan's Well, which, according to tradition, was anciently situated at the top of Dun Fhaolain (Fillan's Hill), but suddenly removed to the foot of the rock. It was formerly in great esteem, and considered sacred. It is still much frequented from May to August. The invalids walk, or are carried, round the well in a direction called deishall, that is from east to west, according to the course of the sun; they also drink of the water and bathe in it. The rock on the top of the hill formed a chair for St. Fillan, who was the tutelar saint of Breadalbane, which still remains: those who are afflicted with the rheumatism in the back, must ascend the hill, sit in his chair, then lie down on their backs, and be pulled by the legs to the bottom of the hill,

On the plain in this parish, Mr. Gordon thinks, the battle was fought between Agricola and Galgacus.

The parish of CRIEFF is five miles long and three broad, and contains 470 houses, inhabited by 2,876 persons, viz. 1,304 males, and 1,572 females; of whom 277 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 866 in trade and manufacture, chiefly that of sile-sias. It is pleasantly situated at the foot of the Gram-pian mountains, on a rising ground. It is subdivided into two parts, Highland and Lowland; the former abounds in game; and the latter entirely surrounded by rivers, is well stored with salmon. Here is a good bridge over the river Earn, from the town to the new built hamlet, called Bridge-end.

The town is next in size to Perth in the county; it contains about 2,000 inhabitants, and has a market on Thursday. The church was rebuilt about the year 1787; when the rubbish of the old church was clearing away, forty pieces of gold, the coin of Robert I. were found in a niche of the wall. Here are a Tol-booth, with a decent spire, containing the town clock, an elegant assembly room, much frequented from Perth, and two paper-mills.

The inhabitants of this part of the county speak English with the Scotch accent.

The parish of CULROSS lies on the north shore of the Frith of Forth, and is about four miles square, containing 280 houses, and 1502 inhabitants, viz. 677 males, and 825 females; of whom 114 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 169 in trade and manufacture. The ground rises pretty abruptly from the water side, and hangs with a gentle acclivity to the south-west. The soil is naturally rich, and is daily receiving improvement chiefly by liming.

Culross is a royal burgh, united with Stirling, &c. in sending a member to parliament, was formerly celebrated for the manufactory of girdles, solely vested in this town, till the monopoly was set aside by the court of sessions, in the year 1727. The town consists of

two streets, intersecting each other, on a steep ascent from the water-side. The tide rises here sixteen feet, but on account of the dangerous rocks at the mouth of the harbour, vessels of burthen cannot enter.

Here was an abbey of Cistercian monks, situated on the Frith of Forth, founded by Malcolm, Earl of Fife, in the year 1217. The conventual church was not only dedicated to the Virgin Mary, but also to St. Servanus the confessor, whose festival was annually kept on the first day of July, even long after the reformation; on which day the men and women were accustomed to assemble early in the morning, and walk in procession round the town, carrying green boughs in their hands, and afterwards spending the remainder of the day in festivity. This procession is still continued, but is now changed from the saint's day to the King's birth-day. The abbey of Culross was placed on an elevation, commanding a beautiful and extensive view of the Forth and the coast on both sides. Considerable remains of the monastery are yet extant. The abbey-church stood on the north side of it, which was in the year 1789 still entire, as was also the west part of the church, now used as a parochial kirk. The cloister is still discernible, and is now used by the minister, as a garden. On the east and west sides were, in 1789, several remains of the offices of the house. Its walls were entire within the memory of persons lately living; at present, however, they are nearly demolished.

Formerly the coal works of Culross were the most considerable in Scotland; and an act of parliament, in the year 1663, ordained, that the Culross chalders should be the standard measure for Scotland. The number of salt-pans at that time in use amounted, as is asserted, to no less than fifty. These works appear to have been in their most flourishing state in the reign of James VI. a little before and some time after his accession to the crown of England. They were then wrought a considerable way under the sea, or, at least where the sea overflowed at full tide; and the coals were

were carried out to be shipped by a moat within the sea-mark, which had a subterraneous communication with the coal-pit. One cause to which the decline of these works, once so flourishing, is ascribed was a violent storm, which happened the very night on which King James died, by which the moat, and different parts of the machinery, were either greatly damaged, or totally destroyed. From this shock, though they were afterwards wrought in some degree, they never entirely recovered, and were for a time wholly deserted. At present there is a temporary supply of coal procured from the croppings of the old work, and gleanings accidentally left.

“ There is a tradition (says Mr. Crutwell) that James VI. revisiting his native country, made a journey into Fife; and resolving to take the diversion of hunting in the neighbourhood of Dunfermline, invited the company then attending him to dine with him at a collier’s house, meaning the abbey of Culross, then belonging to Sir George Bruce. Being conducted, by his own desire, to see the works below ground, he was led insensibly to the moat, at the time of high water; upon which, having ascended from the coal-pit, and seeing himself, without any previous intimation, surrounded by the sea, he was seized with an immediate apprehension of some plot against his liberty and life, and called out “ Treason!” But his faithful guide quickly dispelled his fears, by assuring him that he was in perfect safety; and pointing to an elegant pinnace that was made fast to the moat, desired to know whether it was most agreeable to his majesty to be carried ashore in it, or to return by the same way he came: upon which the king, preferring the shortest way back, was carried ashore, expressing much satisfaction at what he had seen. It is certain that, at that time, the king was sumptuously entertained at the abbey; and some of the glasses, &c. then made use of in the dessert, are still preserved in the family; and

and the room where his majesty was entertained still retains the name of the king's room.

CUPAR ANGUS parish lies in the valley of Strathmore, partly in this shire and partly in that of Angus; it is five miles long and two in breadth; and contains 460 houses, and 2,410 inhabitants, viz. 1,086 males, and 1342 females: of whom 89 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 497 in trade and manufacture, principally on that of linen, and leather. The surface upon the whole is hilly, excepting the haughs of the river Isla; it is mostly all enclosed, but has a naked appearance, for want of wood.

The town is pleasantly situated on the river Isla, and is divided by a rivulet into two parts, the streets are well paved and lighted, and it has a town-house and steeple. The Isla here frequently overflows its banks, and lays many hundred acres of land under water.

The vestiges of a Roman camp, supposed to have been formed by the army of Agricola, are still visible in this parish; it is nearly a square of twenty-four acres; in the centre of which Malcolm IV. founded an abbey of Cistercian monks, in the year 1104, and endowed it with large revenues.

The parish of DRON is situated at the foot of the Ochil hills, and forms the boundary of Strathern. It is five miles long and three broad, and contains 94 houses, and 428 inhabitants, viz. 212 males, and 216 females; of whom 86 were returned as being chiefly occupied in agriculture, and 43 in trade and manufacture. The general appearance of this parish is hilly; the soil in the lower part is a strong clay, mixed with loam, and produces abundant crops.

The parish of DULL lies on the military road leading to Inverness, and is thirty miles in length and twelve in breadth; containing 894 houses, inhabited by 4,055 persons, viz. 1,898 males, and 2,157 females; of whom 1,601 were returned as being employed chiefly in agriculture, and 449 in trade and manufacture. Though a great part be hilly, yet there are pretty extensive

tensive flats, which produce good crops of corn. Besides fifteen lakes in this parish, which abound in fine trout, there are two rivers, the Tay and Tummel, which produce good salmon.

DUNBARNEY parish lies in the richest part of Strathern; and is four miles long and three broad, containing 215 houses, and 1,066 inhabitants, viz. 484 males, and 582 females; of whom 147 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 97 in trade and manufacture. This parish is entirely surrounded by hills; on the top of that called Moncrieff is a most beautiful prospect, styled by Mr. Pennant, the Glory of Scotland, and which (he says) "well merits the eulogia given of it for the variety and richness of its views. On the south and west appear *Strath Earn*, embellished with the seats of Lord Kinnoul, Lord Rollo, and of several other gentlemen; the *Carse*, or rich plain of Gowrie; *Stormont* hills, and the hill of *Kinnoul*, whose vast cliff is remarkable for its beautiful pebbles. The meanders of the *Earn*, which winds more than any river I had at that time seen, are most enlivening additions to the scene. The last turn it takes forms a fine peninsula, prettily planted; and just beyond it joins the *Tay*, whose æstuary lies full in view; the sea closing the prospect on this side.

"To the north lies the town of *Perth*, with a view of part of its magnificent bridge; which, with the fine woods called *Perth Parks*, the vast plain of *Strath-Tay*, the winding of that noble river, its islands, and the grand boundary, formed by the distant highlands, finish this matchless scene."

Pitcaithly Wells, so long famous for giving relief to those troubled with the gravel and scurvy, are situated in this parish: they are five in number, and are called, East Well, West Well, Sport Well, Dumby Well, and South Park Well.

DUMBLANE parish is situated seven miles from Stirling on the banks of the Allan, which abounds with excellent trout. It is nine miles long and six broad,
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and contains 514 houses, inhabited by 2,619 persons, viz. 1,231 males, and 1,388 females, of whom 462 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 1,388 in trade and manufacture. The aspect is bleak, though the surface is pretty level, but chiefly muir ground.

The town of Dumblane is supposed to take its name from the tutelar saint of the place. It was once a cell of the Culdees, and in the reign of King David, about the year 1142, was erected into a bishop's see, but by whom or when the cathedral was erected is uncertain. It is situated on an eminence, on the eastern bank of the river Allan, and overlooking the town, to which it probably gives name.

Much of this cathedral is still standing, though fast falling to decay. The choir is kept in repair, and serves for the parochial church; under it are sepulchral vaults. In the choir are several of the oaken seats for the choristers, on which are carved as usual grotesque figures, among them a cat, a fox, and an owl. At the upper end of the choir are some of the prebendaries stalls; on the right of the entrance the bishop's seats, and on the left that of the dean; these are all of oak, handsomely carved. The length of the cathedral is 216 feet, the breadth 76, height of the walls 50 feet, and of the tower 128 feet. Some walls and other remains of the bishop's palace are still visible.

At Kippencross in this parish there is a plane tree, supposed to be the largest in Scotland, the trunk being 27 feet in circumference.

On a spot called Sheriffmuir, near Dumblane, a battle was fought in the year 1715, between the troops of King George I. under the Duke of Argyle, and the rebels under the Earl of Mar. The loss on each side was about 500 men; and both generals claimed the victory.

Dumblane is a Scottish peerage, by the title of viscount, in the person of the Duke of Leeds.

The united parish of DUNKELD and DOWALLY comprehends the town and environs of Dunkeld, and contains

contains 309 houses, and 1,857 inhabitants, viz. 865 males, and 992 females; of which number 152 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 579 in trade and manufacture; principally that of linen, and tanning of leather.

Dunkeld is a small town, situated on the north bank of the river Tay, at the base of the hill called King's-seat, and lies fifty-four miles north from Edinburgh. It is a place of great antiquity, and was the capital of the ancient Caledonian monarchy. It is a burgh of barony, governed by a baron bailie, appointed by the Duke of Athol. The principal street is in a line with the Tay, and has some good houses. Besides its weekly market on Saturday, it has the privilege of holding six annual fairs.

A monastery of Culdees formerly stood here, which King David I. converted into a bishopric. The ruins of its ancient cathedral, partly of Saxon and partly of Gothic architecture, are very magnificent. The choir remains entire, and is now converted into the parish church; this choir was built by Bishop Sinclair, and finished by him in the year 1350. In the middle of the eastern gable is to be seen a part of the old wall of the abbey of the Culdees, which had stood there.—The windows, originally Gothic, were modernised in the year 1762, when the church was repaired; the nave and aisles were without roofs and in ruins. On the north side is the charter-house, the vault of which is the burial place of the Athol family. The tower at the end of the north aisle is handsome, and has a remarkable rent from top to bottom, near two inches wide.

In the church is a monument erected to the memory of Alexander earl of Buchan and Badenoch. He was the third son of King Robert II. and from his ferocious and sanguinary disposition was called the "Wolf of Badenoch." The Bishop of Murray excommunicated him on account of some predatory outrage against his ecclesiastical possessions. In revenge the earl, with a band of his retainers, ravaged the diocese,
and

and burnt the town of Elgin, with its hospital of *Maison Dieu*, and its magnificent cathedral. For this sacrilegious misdemeanor he was compelled by his father to appear barefooted and in sackcloth, at the door of the Black Friar's church in Perth, and afterwards to promise, at the high altar where the king and his nobles were assembled, indemnification to the Bishop of Moray. He died in the year 1394. His monument consists of his effigies recumbent, in armour, and large as life, supported by a row of ornamented pillars intermixed with figures, with a short epitaph. It was defaced at the revolution, but is still in tolerable preservation.

Near the town is the seat of the Duke of Athol, who has planted several thousand acres, with forest-trees, ash, beech, oak, fir, &c. The house is neat but not large. The gardens, the cascades, the extensive pleasure grounds, and grand scenery, are the objects which attract notice: among these Ossian's Hall, the Rumbling Brig, and several other falls of the river Brahan, are pointed out to every stranger. In short, the scenery which surrounds this place has long been the subject of admiration: nature has been liberal in affording fine objects, and the noble proprietor has managed his embellishments with such taste as to produce one of the most beautiful and picturesque retreats that is to be seen in the island.

The air of Dunkeld is recommended by physicians as a summer residence for consumptive patients.

The parish of LITTLE DUNKELD is about sixteen miles in length, and comprises several districts and villages, containing 653 houses, inhabited by 2,977 inhabitants, viz. 1,385 males, and 1,592 females; of whom 601 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 1,345 in trade and manufacture. The river Bran, in passing through this parish, displays a fine cascade, near which the Duke of Athol has built an elegant *houdoir*; the ruins of Trochie Castle, formerly one of the seats of the Gowries, are also on its banks.

In this parish is Birnam-hill, made classic ground by Shakspear. A round mount at the bottom of this hill, covered with oaks, except a few yards, where it is fortified, is called Court-hill and Duncan's-hill, and is thought to have been sometimes occupied by the unfortunate monarch who was killed by Macbeth. It is twelve miles distant from, but within view of Dunsin-an-hill and castle, the seat of Macbeth. Birnam was anciently a royal forest.

Two miles from Little Dunkeld is a field called Yoke Haugh, from the following circumstance:—A man who was with his two sons ploughing in this field on the day of the battle of Luncarty, seeing the Scots retreating, each of them seized the yoke of an ox-plough, and persuaded their countrymen to renew the fight, marching at their head. They met the Danes on the banks of the Tay, and completely defeated them. In consequence of this the brave old man was highly honoured by his sovereign, obtained the name of Hay, and the implement of his valour for his arms. From him the Earl of Kinnoul derives his descent.

DUNNING parish is situated at the northern extremity of the Ochil hills, twelve miles from Stirling; it is seven miles long and five broad, and contains 272 houses, and 1,504 inhabitants, viz. 720 males, and 784 females; of whom 350 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 170 in trade and manufacture. This parish is rather a muirland district.—The produce is scanty, and the harvest generally very late. Several of the sheep-walks or muirlands are above 1000 feet above the level of the sea. Duncruib, the residence of Lord Rollo; and Keltie, a very ancient edifice, a seat of the Drummonds, both lie in this parish.

The parish of ERROL lies in the Carse of Gowrie, forty miles from Edinburgh; it is about five miles and a half in length, and four in breadth, and contains 548 houses, and 2,653 inhabitants, viz. 1,288 males, and 1,365 females; of whom 473 were returned as being chiefly

chiefly employed in agriculture, and 1,039 in trade and manufacture. This parish stretches to the banks of the Tay, whose streams afford great abundance of salmon. The village is situated on an eminence, rising by a gradual ascent above the level of the country; but the houses are very mean, and mostly constructed of clay, there being no stone in the neighbourhood.

The parish of FORGANDENNY lies in the vale of Strathern, at the foot of the Ochil hills, three miles from Perth; it is five miles in length, and two in breadth, and contains 208 houses, and 914 inhabitants, viz. 444 males, and 470 females; of whom 130 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 82 in trade and manufacture. The greater part of the parish is coarse ground, and very productive. In the hills specimens of copper ore are occasionally found, and there is a fine chalybeate spring here.

The village stands about half a mile from the river Erne, and is neatly built, having a small clear stream, dividing it into two parts; there are three other small villages in the parish, viz. Ardargie, Newton, and Condie.

FORTEVIOT parish is situated on the banks of the Erne, and stretches into the Ochil hills: it is eight miles long, and two broad, containing 185 houses, and 786 inhabitants, viz. 375 males, and 411 females; of whom 167 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 48 in trade and manufacture. This parish comprehends some of the highest of the Ochil hills, from which the Erne descends in times of flood with great violence, doing considerable damage, and in its course exhibiting several natural cascades, two of which are particularly worthy of a visit, the one called Humble Bumble, the other the Linn of Muckarsay. Besides the Erne, the river May also waters this parish, near the confluence of which with the Erne there is a bridge of six arches. On the banks of the river stands Invermay, the charming residence of Colonel Belcher, which gave rise to the well-known ballad of the *Birks of Invermay*.

The parish of FORTINGAL is the most Highland in the county, lying in the middle of the Grampian mountains. It is thirty-seven miles long, and seventeen broad, and contains 714 houses, and 3,875 inhabitants, viz. 1,507 males, and 2,368 females; of whom 1,576 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 216 in trade and manufacture.

Here are three extensive lakes, viz. Rannock, Er-rack, and Lyon, besides several of less extent, from whence issue rivers of considerable size, the union of whose waters form the Tummel. Loch Rannock is twelve miles long, and one broad, having its banks finely wooded; at the west end stands the military barracks, called George Town. The highest mountain is Thehallin, or Shehallion, where the late Dr. Maske-lyne, astronomer-royal, some years ago made his observations on the power of attraction. At the foot of this hill issues a sprig, impregnated with neutral salt.

This parish is so wild and mountainous that, prior to the year 1745, the civil power could not reach it; and it was the receptacle of the freebooters who laid the country under that species of contribution, so well known by the name of black mail; but the inhabitants are now a sober industrious people.

FOULIS WESTER parish lies on the north side of Strathern; it is eight miles long, and six broad, and contains 321 houses, inhabited by 1,614 persons, viz. 805 males, and 809 females; of whom 270 were returned as being chiefly occupied in agriculture, and 136 in trade and manufacture. The face of the country here is rather hilly, and the soil is in general a red clay. It is watered by the river Almond.

About a mile east from the church are the remains of a castle, an ancient seat, where Mallus, first earl of Strathern, resided in the reign of Alexander I. His grandson founded the monastery of Inchaffray, in the neighbourhood.

The parish of GASK lies in a sloping direction on the river Erne, and is about two miles and a half square, containing

containing 139 houses, and 769 inhabitants. A Roman causeway runs through the middle of the parish to the camp at Muthil, the general breadth of which is 20 feet.

GLENDOVAN parish lies on the river Dovan, and is six miles long, and four broad, containing 35 houses, and 149 inhabitants, viz. 74 males, and 75 females; of whom 12 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and five in trade and manufacture. This parish is situated in the heart of the Ochil hills, and is well adapted for sheep pasture.

INCHTURE parish lies on the banks of the Tay and Erne, extending four miles in length, and three in breadth, and containing 194 houses, and 949 inhabitants, viz. 456 males, and 493 females; of whom 179 were returned as being chiefly occupied in agriculture, and 366 in trade and manufacture. Almost the whole of the parish is in tillage. The hamlet of Polgavie has a good pier and harbour on the Tay. It belongs to Lord Kinnaird, whose residence is at Drimmie-house, in the parish of Long Forgan, but the greater part of his grounds and plantations are here.

KENMORE parish lies on both sides Loch Tay, twenty-three miles from Dunkeld, and fourteen from Inverness; it is eight miles long, and seven broad, and contains 681 houses, inhabited by 3,346 persons, viz. 1,524 males, and 1,822 females; of which number 557 were returned as being employed chiefly in agriculture, and 232 in trade and manufacture. The village is pleasantly situated on an isthmus, at the north-east extremity of Loch Tay. This lake is fifteen miles long, and from one to two miles broad, and is said to be one hundred fathoms deep. It seldom or never freezes. The fish are abundant; salmon, perch, eels, charr, trout, and pike. The water is at times subject to violent agitations, from some subterraneous cause.

On a small island in this loch are the ruins of a priory, cell to the abbey at Scone, which was founded in the year 1122 by Alexander I. king of Scotland, in which the remains of his Queen Sybilla, natural daughter

ter of Henry I. were interred. To this island the Campbells retreated during the successes of the Marquis of Montrose, where they defended themselves against that hero, which was one of the causes of his violent animosity to the whole name.

Nothing can exceed the beauty of the ride from Kenmore to Killin. There is a handsome bridge of five arches built over the Tay at Kenmore, and a great number over small brooks in the road, which descend from the neighbouring mountains, one of which, Benlawers, is 4015 feet above the level of the sea.

At a small distance from Kenmore to the east is Taymouth, the beautiful seat of the Earl of Bredalbane; it was originally called Balloch Castle, or the castle at the discharge of the lake; and was built by Sir Colin Campbell, sixth knight of Lochow, who died in the year 1583. The place has been much modernized since the days of the founder, has the addition of two wings, and has lost its castellated form, as well as the old name.

The most remarkable part of the furniture of Taymouth is the portraits, here being a most considerable collection of the works of Jamieson, the Scotch Vandyke, who was patronized by the Bredalbane family. This painter was the son of an architect of Aberdeen, and studied under Reubens at Antwerp. Charles I. sat to him, and made him a present of a diamond ring. He was born in the year 1586, and died at Edinburgh in 1644.

The ground is in fine order, "owing (says Mr. Pennant) to his lordship's assiduity in clearing it from the stones, with which it was once covered. A blaster was kept in constant employ, to blast with gunpowder the great stones, for, by reason of their size, there was no other method of removing them.

"The Berceau walk is very magnificent, composed of great lime trees, forming a fine Gothic roof, four hundred and fifty yards long; probably that species of architecture might owe its origin to such arched shades.

shades. The south terras on the banks of the Tay is eighteen hundred yards long; that on the north, two thousand two hundred, and is to extend as far as the junction of the Tay and the Lion, about eighteen hundred more; each are fifty feet wide, and kept with the neatness of the walks of a London villa. The river runs with great rapidity, is clear but not colourless; for its pellucidness is like that of brown crystal, as is the case with most of the rivers in Scotland. The Tay has here a wooden bridge, two hundred feet long, leading to a white seat on the side of the hill, commanding a fine view up and down Strath Tay. The rich meadows beneath, the winding of the river, the beginning of Loch Tay, the discharge of the river out of it, the pretty village and church of Kilmore, form a most pleasing and magnificent prospect. The view from the temple of Venus is that of the lake, with a nearer sight of the church and village; the two sides of the fine water are seen to vast advantage.

All the country here abounds with game, such as ptarmigans, grouse, stags, and a peculiar species of hare, found only on the summits of the highest hills, and never mixing with the common kind, which is frequent in the vallies; it is less than the common hare, its limbs more slender, and its flesh more delicate; during summer the colour is grey, and in winter white as snow.

Two miles north-west from Kenmore is Glen Lion, so named from the river Lion, which runs into the Tay. This river was formerly called Duie, or black, given it on account of a dreadful battle fought between the Mackays and Macgregors; after which the conquerors are said to have stained the water red by washing in it their bloody swords and spears. At Glen Lion is a seat of Colonel Campbell.

KILLIN is a mountainous parish of great extent, being twenty-eight miles in length, and seven in breadth, and containing 451 houses, and 2,048 inhabitants, viz. 1,435 males, and 1,609 females; of whom 406 were returned

returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, an 116 in trade and manufacture. The hills here are mostly all green, and afford good pasture. At Cairn Droom a lead mine was wrought for many years, and in several places there is lime-stone.

The village is beautifully situated at the west end of Loch Tay, between the rivers Lochy and Dochart, which here unite their streams, before falling into the Loch. About a mile to the east is Finlarig, another seat of the Earl of Breadalbane. This nobleman's estate is of such extent that it is said he can ride one hundred miles at length on his own land.

KILMADOCK parish is of an irregular shape, six miles long, and three broad, and contains 468 houses, and 3,044 inhabitants, viz. 1,435 males, and 1,609 females; of whom 574 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 503 in trade and manufacture. The ground upon the banks of the Forth and Teath produce good crops of every species of grain. From the banks of the Forth the ground rises gradually to the Grampian mountains, which form its northern boundary. The face of the country here is beautiful, and in many places very romantic.

This parish is also called Doune, from the name of the town in which the church stands; besides which there are two other small villages, Buchany and Burn of Cambus nearly adjoining.

Doune is a small town, situated on the banks of the Teith, near its confluence with the Ardoch, and consists of three streets, uniting in the centre at a neat market-cross.

An extensive cotton manufacture, called the Adelphi cotton mill, has lately been established here; and the town is particularly noted for its manufacture of Highland pistols. On a fine level spot, half a mile from the town, are annually held the two great cattle markets of Kilmadock, at Michaelmas and Martinmas.

“The chief glory of Doune (says Mr. Crutwell) is the castle, a very noble and extensive edifice, romantically

tically situated on a peninsula, formed at the union of the Ardoch and the Teith, a little to the south-east of the town. It is a square building, with walls forty feet high, and about ten feet thick, enclosing a space ninety-six feet each way. The north-west corner of the castle has been the family residence. The great gate stands on the north, and the iron gate and bars still remain entire. There are several cellars and prisons on the ground floor, on each side of the entry; and after being introduced into the great area, you ascend to the tower and family house by two outside stairs, standing over against each other, that appear to have been once shaded by a roof, supported with stone pillars, now in ruins.

“The western stair leads up to a spacious lobby, that divides the kitchen from the great hall. This hall is sixty-three feet long, and twenty-five feet wide, and the roof has been covered with stone or slate; but nothing now remains except the wall. The kitchen chimney extends from the one side of the room to the other, being supported by a strong arch, still entire; and the whole building on this side has the remains of grandeur and magnificence. The eastern stair leads up to the apartments in the tower. The first is a spacious room, with a pend roof, and a large chimney, containing a middle pillar. This room communicates with the great hall at the north-west corner, and was perhaps the family dining-room. There are several other apartments in the upper stories; but the grandeur of this edifice is completely effaced by those terrible prisons it contains.

“From the south-east corner of the dining-room above-mentioned a narrow stone stair descends, and leads by a subterraneous passage into a cell, or dungeon, that lies below the north side of the room, into which no light is admitted, except what it borrows from a little room above, through a small square hole in the pend roof of the cell, left for the purpose of preventing suffocation, and to let down the scanty pit-
tance

banks of which the surface is flat, but it rises gradually on the west, terminating in the hill of Kinnoul.

The castle, the seat of Lord Gray, stands on an elevated situation, commanding a view of the carse and the river: in this castle is preserved a two-handed sword, five feet nine inches long, said to have belonged to Sir Thomas Charteris, otherwise Thomas de Longueville, a native of France, who at the court of Philip le Bel, in the thirteenth century, killed a gentleman in the king's presence. Being refused pardon, he turned pirate, and was taken prisoner by Wallace, by whose interest he at last obtained a pardon; and was afterwards the faithful companion of that hero till his death. He afterwards served Bruce, and was with him at the taking of Perth: and as a reward for his services received the lands of Kinfauns.

The parish of KINLOCH lies to the east of Blairgowrie, nine miles from Dunkeld; it is nine miles long, and one and a half broad, and contains 89 houses, and 367 inhabitants, viz. 171 males, and 196 females; of whom 245 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 22 in trade and manufacture. The aspect here is finely diversified with wood, rivers, and lakes; in general it is flat and well cultivated, to which the rich marl procured from the lochs contributes not a little.

KINNAIRD parish lies in the carse braes of Gowrie, between Perth and Dundee; it is in length three miles, and two in breadth, and consists of 99 houses, and 455 inhabitants, viz. 213 males, and 242 females: of whom 74 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 32 in trade and manufacture. This parish, besides being composed partly of the carse of Gowrie, comprehends part of the Carse-hill. Here stand the ruins of the ancient castle of Kinnaird, once the residence of that noble family, whose seat is now near Rossie.

The parish of KINNOUL is about two miles square, and contains 280 houses, and 1,927 inhabitants, viz.

915 males, and 1,012 females; of whom 104 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 374 in trade and manufacture. This parish lies on the banks of the Tay, which separates it from Perth. The grounds upon the river are flat, and produce good crops. The hill of Kinnoul is remarkable for its beauty, and the fine prospect from its top; the height is 632 feet above the waters of the Tay: in it is a deep cave, called Dragon's Hole, where it is said Sir William Wallace was long secreted. This hill is a mineralogical curiosity, the greater part being composed of lava, of which there are about twenty different kinds, besides veins of sulphurated barytes, zeolite, and rock crystal; it is also famous for its fine agates, and produces many scarce botanical articles. Near the top there is an echo, which repeats pretty distinctly the length of nine times.

The town of Kinnoul is generally called Bridgend, from its situation at the end of Perth bridge. It is a burgh of barony, under the Earl of Kinnoul, having a weekly market and four fairs.

KIRKMICHAEL is situated in the north-east corner of the county, fourteen miles from Blairgowrie; it is seventeen miles in length and seven in breadth, and contains 411 houses, and 1568 inhabitants, viz. 759 males, and 809 females; of whom 313 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 193 in trade and manufacture. This extensive parish comprehends several Highland districts, Glenshee, part of Strathardale, &c. On the hills many of the Fingalian exploits were performed, as their names indicate. The great military road from Cupar Angus to Fort George passes along the river Arde, and through Glenshees, and the Spittal of Glenshee is a noted pass into the Grampians.

The parish of LECROFT is situated partly in this shire, and partly in that of Stirling, at the junction of the rivers Teith and Allan, with the Forth, four miles from Stirling: it is about three miles square, and con-

tains 79 houses, and 508 inhabitants, viz. 263 males, and 245 females; of whom 208 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 28 in trade and manufacture. The low ground here is a rich clayey soil, without a stone upon it; but the high ground is dry and gravelly. This parish is remarkable for the quantity of fine honey produced in it. The house of Keir, the elegant residence of Mr. Stirling, is pleasantly situated on a bank, and commands a fine prospect.

LETHINDY parish lies six miles from Cupar, and is five miles long and two broad, containing 73 houses, and 345 inhabitants, viz. 160 males, and 185 females; of whom 56 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 104 in trade and manufacture. The ground here rises gradually from the east, and is in general a good soil, producing all kinds of grain.

The parish of LOGIERAIT comprises a point of land formed by the junction of the Tumul with the Tay; it is nine miles in length and four in breadth; and contains 700 houses, inhabited by 2,890 persons, viz. 1,324 males, and 1,566 females; of whom 1,189 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture, and 56 in agriculture.

The hills here are covered with heath, and afford excellent pasture for sheep; and near the church is an eminence, commanding a most extensive and diversified prospect.

The village is small and ill-built, famous for the distillation of whisky; near it are the ruins of a castle, said to have been the residence of King Robert II. after he had resigned the government into the hands of his brother the duke of Albany: the fosse is pretty entire, and near the castle is a field called Cannon Brae, where it is supposed a battery was erected.

Among the ancient customs, which modern refinement has not removed, is a festival held in this village annually on Midsummer-day. It is chiefly celebrated by the cow-herds, who assemble in great numbers in the fields, to dress a dinner for themselves of boiled
milk

milk and eggs. These dishes they eat with a sort of cakes baked for the occasion, having lumps like the cow's teats raised over the surface. The common language is Gaëlic.

The parish of **LONGFORGAN** lies in the south-east corner of the county, in the district of the Carse of Gowrie; it is in length seven miles and three and a half in breadth, containing 328 houses, and 1,569 inhabitants, viz. 759 males, and 810 females; of which number 647 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 597 in trade and manufacture. The surface here is very irregular; towards the Tay, which bounds it for three miles, it is rather flat; but it rises to the north into pretty high hills, which connect with the Sidlaws; the highest are called Ballo and Lochtown, the latter being 1172 feet above the level of the sea. The only minerals discovered here are sandstone and marl, though there are several chalybeate springs.

Longforgan is a straggling-built town on the road from Dundee to Perth: it is a free burgh of barony, elects its own bailies, has a weekly market, and two annual fairs. The church is a new and elegant building.

The seat of the proprietor, Mr. Paterson (called Castle Huntly) who erected the new church, is a handsome mansion, built on the top of a rock, which rises in the middle of a plain: the gardens and grounds are laid out in the most costly manner. Besides Castle Huntley, this quarter is adorned with Drimmie, the neat mansion of Lord Kinnaird, and the house and plantations of Milnford.

MADDERTY parish lies upon the banks of the river Pow, and is three miles long and two and a half broad; containing 143 houses, and 650 inhabitants, viz. 310 males, and 340 females; of whom 526 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 55 in trade and manufacture. This parish is flat and unhealthy; almost the whole is arable, but little is enclosed, and the farms are small. On the banks of the river stand the ruins of the ancient abbey of Inch Effray.

St. MADDOIS' parish is situated at the western extremity of the Carse of Gowrie, and on the north bank of the river Tay, ten miles from Dundee; it is about one mile square, and contains 56 houses, and 295 inhabitants, viz. 138 males, and 157 females; of whom 99 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 38 in trade and manufacture. The general appearance of this parish is flat, rising a little from the water: it is all arable and productive.

The parish of St. MARTIN'S extends eastward from the banks of the Tay, about five miles from Perth, and is four miles long and one broad, containing 228 houses, and 1,136 inhabitants, viz. 523 males, and 613 females; of whom 268 were returned as being chiefly employed in trade and manufacture, and 276 in agriculture. The surface is considerably elevated, but not hilly; the soil, in general, is black mould, on a bottom of till, producing all kinds of grain.

The parish of MEIGLE is situated in the centre of Strathmore; it is four miles long and two broad, and contains 221 houses, and 946 inhabitants, viz. 427 males, and 519 females; of whom 126 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 169 in trade and manufacture.

The town stands in the middle of the parish, on a small rivulet of the same name, between two turnpike roads, twelve miles from Dundee. It is very ancient, and has two annual fairs, which are well attended.

In the church-yard are the remains of the grand sepulchral monument of Vanora, also called Vanera, Wanor, and Guinevar, the British Helena, as her name, according to Prideaux, imports. This princess was the wife of Arthur, who flourished in the sixth century, whose history is involved in fable. In a battle between the army of that monarch and the united forces of the Scots and Picts, Vanora was taken prisoner, and carried along with other spoils into Angus, where she lived some time in miserable captivity on Barry-hill.

Such is the doubtful account recorded in the ancient annals of this country. The character of that unfortunate personage has been drawn in the blackest colours; she has been represented as one who led a lascivious life, and held an unlawful correspondence with Mordred, a Pictish king, which provoked the jealousy of her husband, and excited him to take up arms in revenge for the injury. As a punishment of her enormous crimes, it is added, she was torn in pieces by wild beasts; her body was buried at Meigle, and a monument erected to perpetuate her infamy. Whether this detail be genuine, or arising from the symbolic characters on the stones, it is impossible to determine.

In some inclosures here is a tumulus called Belliduff, which tradition will have to be the spot where Macbeth fought and fell; and at some distance a stone of granite, twenty tons in weight, stands almost erect, to commemorate, it is said, the death of one of his generals; but that tyrant, it is more probable, was slain at Lumphanan, a village in the Mearns.

In the neighbourhood of the town are three beautiful seats, particularly Belmont Castle, the residence of the Hon. W. Mac Kenzie, which is fitted up in the most elegant and commodious manner; the others are, Drumkilbo, and Kinloch.

The parish of METHVEN is situated on the river Almond, six miles from Perth; it is five miles long and four broad, and contains 248 houses, and 2,073 inhabitants, viz. 1,049 males, and 1,024 females; of whom 142 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 149 in trade and manufacture, the principal of which is the weaving of linen, and at Woodland are two extensive paper mills. The surface here is agreeably varied by hill and dale, and well watered, the Almond bounding the parish on the north, in the course of which are many waterfalls.

Methven is mentioned in history as early as the year 970, when Celenus, reputed the seventy-ninth

king of Scotland, is said to have been killed by Rohard, thane of Methven, whose daughter he had debauched. A provostry, or collegiate church, was founded in the year 1483, by Walter Stewart, earl of Athol, who was a principal agent in the murder of his nephew James I. An aisle of the church appears to have been built by some of the royal family, now the burial place of the earls of Methven.

King Robert Bruce was defeated by the English, under the earl of Pembroke, and deserted by most of his army, near Methven Castle, a place well known in Scottish history.

In this parish stands the house of Lednock, the residence of Colonel Graham of Balgowan, beautifully situated on the banks of the Almond, and affording a specimen of the beauties of nature, aided and cherished by the graces of art.

Near this place is to be seen the grave of Bessy Bell and Mary Gray, subjects of the celebrated popular song. The tradition is that Bessy Bell was the daughter of the laird of Kinvaid, and Mary Gray of the laird of Lednock. Being near neighbours, a great intimacy subsisted between them. When they were together at Lednock, the plague broke out in 1666; to avoid which they retired to a romantic spot, called Burn Braes, on the estate of Lednock, where they lived for some time, but afterwards caught the infection from a young gentleman, an admirer of both, who came to visit them in their solitude; and here they died, and were buried at some distance from their bower, near a beautiful bank of the river Almond. Major Berry, the late proprietor of Lednock, enclosed the spot of ground, and consecrated it to the memory of these famed and amiable friends.

MONEDIE parish united with Logie Amon is situated six miles north-west from Perth, and is about three miles square, containing 228 houses, inhabited by 1,157 persons, viz. 524 males, and 633 females: of whom 182 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture,

agriculture, and 84 in trade and manufacture. It is watered by the river Shockie, from the banks of which the ground rises gradually. Here are the ruins of an ancient palace of the bishops of Dunkeld. There are likewise vestiges of a Roman camp, and several cairns in the parish; circles of stones are also pointed out as the remains of Druidical temples.

The parish of MONZIE is a mountainous district, situated on the south side of the Grampian hills, adjoining to Crieff: it is twelve miles in length and seven in breadth, and contains 238 houses, and 1,157 inhabitants, viz. 527 males, and 630 females; of whom 434 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 141 in trade and manufacture. The hills here are partly green, but mostly covered with heath. It is well watered by the rivers Almon, Keltie, and Shaggie, and being very mountainous has several romantic cascades. There are several pretty extensive woods in the parish, and it abounds with natural curiosities, as caves, echoes, &c. and many places are celebrated as the scenes of Fingal's heroes. Here too Ossian lies near the edge of the highway; his tomb having it is said been discovered by General Wade's servant, when working at the public road.

The parish of MOULIN is situated at the junction of the Tumul and Garry, fifty miles from Edinburgh; it is about seven miles square, and contains 449 houses, and 1908 inhabitants, viz. 886 males, and 1,022 females; of whom 1,088 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 808 in trade and manufacture. There are several lochs in this parish well stocked with trout, particularly Loch Broom.

Here are the remains of an ancient stone building of a square form, seventy-six feet by eighty, the walls five feet thick. It was originally situated on a lake, which has been drained; only a part of the walls are now standing. There is a tradition that a number of persons who were infected with the plague were shut up, and afterwards buried in it; but for what purpose or

when

when this building was erected is not known. In this parish lies the celebrated pass of Killicrankie, where a battle was fought, in the year 1689, between the troops of King Willam III. under General Mackay, and a body of Highlanders, headed by Graham, viscount Dundee, in which the latter were victorious; but the gallant leader was mortally wounded, and fell on a spot called Tomb Clavers, i. e. Mount Clavers; and it was said that he was removed from thence to Blair, where he died of his wounds. A number of human bones were found here some years since in digging for gravel.

At Killicrankie the river Garry crosses the road, which was formerly passed by a ferry, till in the year 1767, the boat was upset, and eighteen persons were drowned, after which a bridge was built, and finished in the year 1770.

About a mile below is Faskally (the property of Mr. Butter) which appears like fairy ground, amidst the wild environs of craggy mountains, skirted with woods; it is seated in a beautiful meadow, on one side bordered with woods, on the other bounded by the Tumel, rival in size to the Tay, which at a small distance appears again gushing from between the wooded rocks, and tumbling down a precipice of great height, to water these beautiful scenes.

MUCHART parish is of a triangular form, situated on the beautiful and romantic banks of the Devon; it is about five miles in length, and three in breadth, and contains 132 houses, and 538 inhabitants, viz. 251 males, and 287 females; of whom 62 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 39 in trade and manufacture. This parish comprehends part of the Ochil hills, which afford fine sheep pasture. There is both coal and lime-stone here.

The parish of MUTHILL is situated on the borders of the Highlands, on the great military road to Inverness, by Taybridge, four miles from Crieff; it is ten miles long and nine broad, and contains 591 houses,
and

and 2,380 inhabitants, viz. 1,323 males, and 1,557 females; of whom 149 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 455 in trade and manufacture. Besides the rivers Erne and Allan, this parish is watered by the rivulets Mackany and Knaick, all of which abound in salmon and trout. The aspect here is partly hilly and partly haugh ground. On the banks of the Allan and Erne the soil is light and gravelly, and in many places a rich loam. It has been much improved of late, owing to the discovery of two pits of excellent marl in the parish.

The village is pleasantly situated in the valley, above which stands Drummond castle, the ancient seat of the noble family of Perth; it is situated on a rock, about a mile west of the road, and was built in the year 1490. It was unroofed and partly demolished in the year 1689, yet the walls were in some places so strong and entire, that a part of them have of late years been repaired and fitted up for a library. The house, in which the family have resided for upwards of a century, is on the same rock a little to the east. It is a plain building, intended only for a temporary abode, but it is now enlarged and converted into a very convenient habitation.

There are two Roman camps in this parish; one at Strageath, on the banks of the Ern; the other at Ardoch, supposed to be the most complete in Scotland, or perhaps in Great Britain: this camp is ascribed to Agricola. Many military antiquities have been found here, some of which are still remaining at Ardoch-house, belonging to Sir William Stirling.

The parish of PERTH is four miles long, and three broad, and contains, according to the late population act, 1,402 houses, inhabited by 1,487 persons, viz. 6,723 males, and 8,175 females; of whom 128 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 3,535 in trade and manufacture.

Perth, the capital of the county, is one of the handsomest towns in the kingdom, stretching itself in length.

length under the Grampian hills, on the western bank of the Tay, which is crossed by an elegant new bridge. The streets and houses are mostly disposed on a regular plan, an advantage which it probably derives over the other burghs from the level plain in which it stands. The main street is full of lofty and well-built houses, and is inhabited by the chief merchants of the place. Most of the streets appear to be named from various branches of trade and manufacture probably originally carried on in them.

Watergate-Street, running parallel with the Tay, consists mostly of old buildings, at the south end of which is the palace of the Gowrie family, the scene of the famous conspiracy against James VI.; and the room where the attempt to seize or assassinate the king was supposed to have been made, is now converted into barracks for a train of artillery; but the back stair, down which the Ruthvens were thrown, is pulled down. This strange event, however magnified or attested by contemporary writers, is made up of many improbabilities,

When or by whom this castle was built is not ascertained; but from the outward appearance and style of architecture it does not appear to be older than the time of James V. or his father James IV.

It was the residence of the earls of Gowrie, till forfeited by that noble family, on account of the above strange and mysterious transaction. After Lord Gowrie's forfeiture, the magistrates obtained the property of the castle, which in the year 1746 they presented, together with the freedom of the town, to William Duke of Cumberland; of whom it was purchased by the Board of Ordnance, and has ever since been converted into barracks for the detachment of the royal artillery in Scotland.

In the garden of Gowrie-house is an ancient building called the Monks Tower. It is of an old oval form, with a high roof, vaulted within; the area or internal measure, is about 24 feet by 13; it has a fire-place

place and covered ceiling, on which are coarsely painted the signs of the zodiac, heathen gods and goddesses, and the arms of the Hay family. This tower was apparently intended for a summer-house or banquetting-room, the walls being too thin for a place of defence. Some suppose that this tower obtained its appellation for having been built in obedience to the command of King Edward, at the expence of the monasteries of Lindores, Balmarinock, Aberbrothick, and Cupar in Angus. In Cant's history of Perth we have the following lines and note:—

“The great and strong Spey Towre,
And Monks Towre builded round a wall of power.”

Note.—The Spey Tower is gone; it was a stately fortress, and had a strong prison. The Rosses of Cragie were governors of the fortress. At the reformation Robert Ross of Cragie delivered up the keys under a protestation. There remains nothing of it but a pitiful ruin where the toll-house is.”

The town-house and tolbooth are situated at the foot of the High-Street, and in the middle of the same street stands the Guildhall. Several of the incorporated trades have halls, but that of the glovers is by far the most elegant.

The church in which John Knox harangued when preaching the reformed religion, still stands, being divided into three, called the east, west, and middle kirks; and at the head of the High-street has been erected of late years a very elegant chapel of ease.

In that part called the New Town, which was begun in the year 1798, is a circus and terrace of elegant houses; these stand on the site of a monastery of black friars, which was founded by Alexander II. in the year 1231, and was among the first that felt the rage of reformation in Scotland, in 1559. The black friars stood without the north wall of Perth. Here James I. was murdered, in the year 1437, by Robert Graham, who gave him twenty-eight wounds; the queen received two, and was carried off. The king

was buried in a very stately monument, in the Carthusian monastery, called *Monasterium vallis virtutis*, of his own founding, one of the most magnificent buildings in the kingdom, which, with the rest, was destroyed by the populace. The only remains of this magnificent structure is to be seen in the carved stones with which the south-east porch of St. John's church is built, now greatly decayed. The king's garment, full of stabs, was preserved here after the reformation.

The new stone bridge across the Tay, erected in the year 1771, is the most beautiful structure of the kind in North Britain; and is from the design of Mr. Smeaton. It consists of ten arches, but one of them is a land-arch. The clear water-way is 589 feet nine inches, the extent of the arches 730 feet, and the whole length of the bridge is 906 feet; its breadth twenty-two feet within the parapets. The piers are founded ten feet beneath the bed of the river, upon oaken and beechen piles, and the whole expence was 26,000l.

There were formerly many religious houses here, but they were mostly destroyed at the reformation.

From all the ancient historians it appears that Perth was formerly a place of great trade. The quays are very convenient for the loading and unloading of vessels, but those of large burthen are obliged to unload at Newburgh. The salmon fishery on the Tay is very extensive, the annual rent of which is about 7,000l. per annum. The salmon are sent to London, packed in ice, or pickled, a smack sailing every third or fourth day during the season.

The staple manufacture of Perth is linen, but of late years that of cotton has been introduced, and is daily increasing, and it is computed that upwards of 1,500 looms are employed in the town. There are also extensive manufactures of leather, boots, shoes, gloves, &c. It has also two public banks.

The grammar school of Perth has long been accounted one of the best in Scotland, and has produced
many

many eminent statesmen and scholars. It has a literary society, and a society of antiquaries.

The manners of the inhabitants are gay, having their assemblies, plays, and every amusement peculiar to so extensive and opulent a town. The gentlemen of the Perth hunt have their meetings here, and fill the town with bustle during its continuance.

In its municipal capacity Perth is a royal borough, joining with Dundee, Forfar, Cupar, and St. Andrews, in sending one member to the imperial Parliament.— It is governed by a provost, who exercises the office of sheriff and coroner; three bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and town-council, the greater part of whom are elected from the trades. The title of earl of Perth is in the Drummond family; in the year 1745 it became forfeited; it has, however, been since revived.

A little to the north-west of the new town are very extensive and convenient barracks for cavalry.

The town divides a spacious plain into what is called the North and South Inches, each being about a mile and a half in circumference; the right of pasturage therein belongs to the inhabitants, and is used for various recreations, particularly the exercise of the golf, and the South Inch is fringed with trees and laid out into extensive walks on the banks of the Tay.

The objects in the neighbourhood of Perth, to which the attention of a stranger is directed, are Kinnoul Craigs; he is conveyed to a cave in the rugged face of the rock, almost inaccessible; tradition mentions this spot as famous for the rites of Beltin, on May-day; it is also mentioned as the hiding place of Wallace.— Windy Gowl is another place pointed out to strangers; this is a steep hollow on the face of the rocks, which separate the hill of Kinnoul into a double top. A visit to Elcho Castle, which lies three miles down the river, and in ruins, not having been inhabited for many years, will also be considered as worthy the time of the traveller. The approach indeed to Perth is so truly beautiful, that it is recorded that when Agricola's

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army

army saw the plain and fine river, they cried out with one voice, *Ecce Tiberim*.

The kings of Scotland, before James II. were crowned at Scone, but resided at Perth, as the metropolis of the nation. James resided and was educated in the castle of Edinburgh, and was crowned there in the year 1437. The parliaments and courts of justice were removed from Perth to Edinburgh, but Perth kept its priority till the year 1482.

After the battle of Falkirk, in the year 1298, Edward I. rebuilt the walls of Perth, and made it the residence of his deputies. Robert Bruce attacked it in the year 1306, when it was the head-quarters of the Earl of Pembroke, the English guardian. The earl sallied out and defeated him at Methven. In the year 1311 he scaled the walls, after a six week's siege, took and burnt the town, and levelled the works. After the battle of Duplin, Baliol took possession and fortified it. It was soon after blockaded, without success, by the Scots, but it was surprised and its fortifications razed the same year. It stood a long siege against the regent Robert, in the year 1339, and was taken by draining the ditch: the walls were repaired by James the Second.

The first demolition of monasteries began at Perth, in the year 1559; and the queen regent, by her perfidy and tyranny to the Protestants, provoked them to besiege and take possession of the town. They marched thence to the relief of Stirling, with ropes about their necks; and a picture of this their march, painted, in the town-clerk's office at Perth, is still to be seen. The Marquis of Montrose seized the place after the battle of Tibbermuir, in the year 1644, and Cromwell made himself master of it in the year 1651, and the commissioners ordered a citadel to be built on the South Inch, capable of containing five hundred men.

The Earl of Mar lay here a considerable time, with his forces, in the year 1715, and the Pretender was proclaimed.

proclaimed. The town is supposed to have increased one-third since the year 1745.

The parish of **PORT** is seven miles long, and five broad, and contains 321 houses, and 1,569 inhabitants, viz. 755 males, and 314 females; of whom 1,057 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 350 in trade and manufacture. The general aspect is mountainous and rocky; on the banks of the Forth, however, it yields good crops. It is remarkable for several fine lochs, the largest of which is the Loch of Monteith, about five miles in circumference, and adorned with two small islands.

RATTRAY parish is four miles long, and two broad, and contains 214 houses, and 880 inhabitants, viz. 429 males, and 451 females; of whom 152 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 114 in trade and manufacture. The soil here is a stiff clay, and not productive. A little to the north of the village, upon an elevated rock, stands the house of Craighall.

REDGORTON parish is situated on the banks of the Tay and Almond, four miles from Perth, and is five miles long, and three broad, containing 304 houses, and 2,009 inhabitants, viz. 845 males, and 1,064 females; of which number 158 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 713 in trade and manufacture. The country here is elevated, but the soil is dry and tolerably productive. Cromwell Park, in this parish is an extensive cotton and print field; the hamlet of Stanley has a cotton work, and Pitcairn Green and Battleby are chiefly inhabited by cotton weavers.

The parish of **RYND** is situated at the confluence of the rivers Erne and Tay, five miles from Perth; it is four miles in length, and one in breadth, and contains 90 houses, and 403 inhabitants, viz. 187 males, and 216 females; of whom 67 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 36 in trade and manufacture. The soil here is a rich deep clay. The ruins of

an extensive monastery are to be seen at a place called Orchard Nook on the banks of the Tay.

The parish of SCONE is about three miles square, situated on the east bank of the Tay; and containing 334 houses, inhabited by 1,670 persons, viz. 805 males, and 865 females; of whom 136 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 864 in trade and manufacture. The ground rises gradually to the east, and is beautifully varied with gentle swells: upon the whole it has a rich and cultivated appearance, and is mostly all enclosed.

The village of Scone, called in the Highlands Skain or Skan, was once the residence of the Scottish kings. At the reformation, the mob from Dundee and Perth, impelled by their aversion to popery and private resentment, as well as the hope of booty, spoiled and burnt both the ancient abbey and the palace. The abbey wall, from the foundations which have been dug up, is supposed to have enclosed a space of twelve acres.

“This abbey,” says Spottiswood, “was founded by Alexander I. in 1114, and was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and St. Michael. It was the place where our kings were accustomed to be crowned, and where the fatal marble chair, now at Westminster, was usually kept. It formerly belonged to the Culdees, if we trust George Buchanan, and several other authors; and it was erected into a temporal lordship, in favour of Sir David Murray, a cadet of the family of Tullibardine, in the year 1604.”

It is not certain whether the present house of Scone, a seat of the earl of Mansfield, stands on any part of the foundations of the former buildings. Two lines of a Scotch poet, a native of Perth, who had every opportunity of informing himself with regard to this particular, would lead a person to suppose that it does:

As thus we talk'd, our barge did sweetly pass
By Scone's fair palace, some time abbey was.

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The house itself is in that style of architecture which prevailed about a century and a half ago, which gives it a certain and venerable air, more pleasing to men of genuine taste than the most finished modern building. It is about seventy yards in length, and thirty-five in breadth. The gallery, which is on the east side, is one hundred and forty feet long; the ceiling is of timber, and arched, on the one side of it is painted the hunting of a stag in all its different stages, on the other are represented the exercise of hawking, the hunting of the wild boar, and the wild bull. It is said that King James appears in every scene, that the groups of figures attending him are the nobles of the court, and that all of them are exact representations of the originals. In a chamber on the west side of the house, which is called the queen's room, is a bed of flowered crimson velvet, said to have been the work of Queen Mary, when a prisoner in the castle of Lochleven. A new edifice in the Gothic style is now erecting by the present earl, on the scite of the abbey.

About one hundred yards east from the house are the vestiges of the old abbey church; but such changes does time introduce, that on the spot where our ancient kings were crowned, there now grows a clump of trees.

Between sixty and seventy yards north of this place, is what is vulgarly called the Boot-hill; it is likewise called *Omnis terra*, or every man's land. Hume in his history of the Douglasses, gives us the origin of this name: "That when Robert Bruce was crowned, 27th of March, 1306, Sir James, the eighth Lord Douglas, assisted; and cast into a heap, as did the other barons, a quantity of earth of his lands of Douglas, which making a little hill is called *Omnis terra*."

The people of the parish, however, have a tradition, concerning the Boot-hill, which is, that at the coronation of a king, every man who assisted brought so much earth in his boots, that every one might see the king crowned standing on his own land; and that af-

terwards they cast the earth out of their boots on this hill, upon which account it obtained the name of Boot-hill and *Omnis terra*. But perhaps (says Mr. Crutwell) Boothill is a corruption of Moot-hill, or Mute-hill, which is probably the same with the Saxon word Folk-note, and may signify the hill of meeting. The people in the Highlands, it is said, call the Boot-hill, at this day, Tom-a-mhoid, *i. e.* the hill where justice is administered.

On the Boot-hill, David, first viscount of Stormont, built an elegant parish church, about the year 1624, when the old abbey church, or what remained of it, fell. But, some years ago, this church wanting repairs, and being insufficient to accommodate the parishioners, was, except the aisle, thrown down, and the present church built in the village of Scone. On the north wall of this aisle is a very stately marble monument, erected to the memory of David, first viscount of Stormont. It seems to have been intended for an altar-piece, and to represent the inside of a chapel or oratory. In the middle, towards the lower part of it, is a statue of his lordship, as large as the life, clad in armour, kneeling on a cushion at an altar, a book lying open before him, and the palms of his hands closed, as if earnestly engaged in devotion. On either side is a man in armour, somewhat smaller than the life; the one said to be the Marquis of Tullibardine, the other the Earl Marischal. Above these are several emblematical figures; towards the top are the arms of the family; and over all, an angel, who seems to look down with approbation.

On the east wall is an elegant monument of blue and white marble, erected in honour of Lady Stormont. On a pedestal, in a marble niche in the wall, stands a large urn of white marble, in which is enclosed the lady's heart, embalmed; and below, on the pedestal, a remarkably elegant and pathetic Latin inscription.

The celebrated chair was brought away from hence, as is well known, by the victorious King Edward I.
and

and placed in Westminster abbey, where it now is; but the Scottish royal blood succeeding to the English crown, in the person of King James I. of England, and VI. of Scotland, verified the following prophetic distich, though at the time it was accounted no small loss and disgrace to the kingdom. The lines were these:

Ni fallat Fatum, Scoti, quo cunque Ioratum
Invenient lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem.

Thus translated by the Scots:

Unless old prophets fail, and wizards' wit decay,
Where'er this stone is found, the Scots shall reign
for ay.

This stone is said to have been first dignified by King Keneth, who, having fought a bloody battle here with the Picts, in which he gave them a great overthrow, sat down to rest himself upon it, after he had been tired with the slaughter of the enemy; upon which his nobles came round him to congratulate him on his success, and in honour to his valour, crowned him with a garland of victory; from whence he dedicated the stone to the coronation of all the future kings of Scotland, hoping, from this omen, that they should, like him, be victorious over all their enemies. But the better sort of Scots historians, say that their kings brought it from Ireland into I-Coln-Kill, in the Isles, and from thence to Scone, when they had subdued the Picts.

In the year 1715, the Pretender lived and kept his court here in all the state and appearance of a sovereign. He issued proclamations, created several lords, knights, and bishops; and preparations were made for crowning him.

The parish of STROWAN united with MONIVAIRD, lies in the upper part of Strathern on the banks of the Erne, four miles from Crieff. It is eight miles long and six broad, and contains 212 houses, inhabited by 1013 persons, viz. 483 males, and 562 females; of which

which number 173 were returned as being chiefly occupied in agriculture, and 70 in trade and manufacture. Some of the mountains in this parish are nearly 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, but there are many parts well cultivated, and several extensive plantations newly made. On the lake of Monivaird, is Ochtertyre, the seat of Sir Patrick Murray, which has a most beautiful front of cut and polished granite.

The parish of TIBBERMUIR is situated on the banks of the Almond, on the west side of the town of Perth; it is about five miles in length and three in breadth, and contains 297 houses, and 1306 inhabitants, viz. 621 males, and 685 females, of whom 175 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 166 occupied principally in several print and bleach fields; these works are supplied with water by a canal from the Almond, formed as early as the year 1244. The surface of this parish is considerably varied, but not hilly. On the banks of the river the soil is sandy and light, in other places it inclines to clay.

In this parish is Hunting Tower-castle, or Ruthven Castle, the ancient seat of the Gowrie family. The latter was the more ancient name, but being forfeited on account of the plot called the Gowrie's conspiracy, the name, to obliterate every trace of the family, was changed to that of Hunting Tower. When, or by whom it was built are equally unknown.

In this castle James VI. was in the year 1582, on his return from a hunting party, in Athol, stopped by a number of his most faithful peers, with an intent to rescue him from his worthless favourites, who were poisoning his young mind with arbitrary principles, under the specious appellation of royal prerogative. The king endeavoured to escape but was prevented, upon which, bursting into tears, he was told by the guardian of Glamis "That it was better children weep than bearded men." The confederated lords carried the king off; but shortly after, getting out of their hands, he put himself into the possession of Lord Arran,

Arran. This transaction was called *the Raid of Ruthven*.

Another remarkable, though more happy event which happened here, is mentioned by Mr. Pennant: a daughter of the first earl of Gowrie was addressed by a young gentleman in the neighbourhood, much her inferior in rank and fortune; her family, though they gave no countenance to the match, permitted him to visit them, and lodged him in a tower, near another in which was the young lady's chamber, but up a different stair-case, and communicating with another part of the house. The lady before the communicating doors were shut, conveyed herself into her lover's apartment; but some one of the family having discovered it, told it to her mother, who cutting off, as she thought, all possibility of retreat, hastened to surprise them; but the young lady, hearing the well-known foot-steps of her mother hobbling up stairs, ran to the top of the leads, and took a desperate leap of nine feet four inches, over a chasm of sixty-feet from the ground, lighted on the battlements of the other tower, whence descending into her own chamber, she crept into her bed; her mother having in vain sought her in her lover's apartment, came into her room, where finding her seemingly asleep, she apologized to her for her unjust suspicion. The young lady eloped the next night, and was married. The top of the towers, from and to which the lady leaped, are still shewn under the appellation of the *Maiden's Leap*.

This castle consists of two ancient square towers, connected by buildings of a later date; it is still inhabited as a farm-house, though the back part is in ruins. The banqueting hall, is still discoverable, the chimney of which is ornamented with grotesque heads of stucco; two of them in alto-relievo, but much mutilated, the other two in basso-relievo: they seem from their style, to have been executed about the time of James V. This building, which is delightfully situated

COUNTY OF FIFE.

FIFESHIRE is a maritime county, lying between the Frith of Tay and Forth; being bounded on the north and north-east by the Tay, which divides it from Perth and Angus; on the south by the Forth, which separates it from the Lothians; on the east by the German Ocean; and on the west by Perth, Kinross, and a small part of Clackmannan. It is about sixty miles long, and eighteen broad; comprehending a superficies of nearly 480 square miles.

It was anciently a part of Caledonia, and was afterwards, like other counties, governed by a thane, which in the old Saxon language is said to signify *a servant of the king*; till Malcolm Canmore appointed Macduff, who was thane of Fife, on account of his great services, to be hereditary earl; granting to his posterity the right of placing the king in his chair at a coronation, the command of the van of the army in battle, and power to compound with a sum of money for the accidental murder of a nobleman or commoner.

The face of this county is agreeably diversified; it is hilly on the west and north-west line, extending in a ridge east almost the whole length of the county.—To the south and north-east the land rises gradually from the shore, and exhibits fine prospects of fertile and well-cultivated fields, and woods and plantations surrounding gentlemen's seats, over the whole district. Largo Law, rising above the fine bay of that name, Kelly Law, and Dunikier Law, form agreeable exceptions upon the eastern peninsula. By far the greatest eminences are the three Lomonds, or Lawmonds, whose conical tops are seen at a considerable distance from the east.

The soil is extremely fertile and well cultivated; woods and plantations abound throughout, and the sheep of this county are particularly famed for the fine quality of their wool. The whole of the south side lies upon a stratum of coal, of which many productive
pits

pits are wrought. This district also furnishes the Carron-works with iron-ore. Lead is found in the eastern Lomond. On one of the two conical hills, which rise nearly in the middle of the county, rubies of a very fine water have been found; and in the Eden some agates have occasionally been picked up.

The principal rivers are the Eden and the Leven, both of which abound in excellent salmon. The Eden rises in the north-west part of the county, on the borders of Perthshire, passes by Cupar, &c. and runs into the German Sea, three miles north from St. Andrews. The Leven rises from the western part of Kinross-shire, runs through Loch Leven, crosses Fifeshire, and falls into the Forth, at the town of Leven.

The county of Fife contains thirteen royal boroughs, which enjoy parliamentary representations, and ten or twelve more, which have lost that privilege from their inability to defray the then necessary expence. The royal boroughs are Cupar, St. Andrew's, Inverkeithing, Dunfermline, Burnt Island, Kinghorn, Kirkcaldy, Dysart, Pittenweens, Anstruther, Easter and Wester Kilrenny, and Crail. The whole county is divided into four districts, viz. Cupar, St. Andrew's, Kirkcaldy, and Dunfermline, which are subdivided into sixty-three parishes, containing, according to the late population act, 17,831 houses, inhabited by 93,743 persons, viz. 42,952 males, and 50,791 females; of which number 9,651 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 17,300 in various trades and manufactures. The county sends one member to parliament.

DISTRICT OF CUPAR.

The parish of **ABDIE** is of a very irregular form, and much detached; it is about five miles in length, and three in breadth, and contains 162 houses, and 723 inhabitants, viz. 365 males, and 358 females; of whom 133 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 68 in trade and manufacture. The surface here is hilly and naked, there being no wood of any extent.

Norman's Law, one of the Ochils, is of considerable height. The fine lake of Lindores is well stored with perch and pike; and the stone quarries in this parish yield great quantities of stones, which are exported for paving the streets of London. The number of old mansion-houses here bespeak this parish to have been once better inhabited and more esteemed.

AUCHTERMUCHTY is a small parish, being only about two miles in length, and one and a half in breadth, but it contains 435 houses, and 2,060 inhabitants, viz. 1,003 males, and 1,057 females; of whom 119 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 421 in trade and manufacture, principally that of linen cloth. This parish is situated six miles from Cupar; around the village the ground is pretty flat, and tolerably fertile; towards the north, however, it rises to hills, which are covered with heath.

The parish of BALMERINO, or Balmerinoch, stretches along the Tay about three miles, and is about two in breadth, containing 175 houses, and 786 inhabitants, viz. 382 males, and 404 females; of whom 105 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 100 in trade and manufacture. This parish presents two ridges of hills, the soil of which is thin and sharp, but productive, especially in barley and potatoes.

In this parish was an abbey of Cistersian monks, begun (says Keith, by King Alexander II. and his mother, Emergarda, daughter to the Earl of Beaumont, in the year 1229. This lady bought the lands of Balmerinoch, for which she paid a thousand marks sterling to Richard de Reule, who resigned Balmerinoch, Cultrach, and Ballandean, in the court of King Alexander, at Forfar, the day after the feast of St. Denis, in the year 1215; upon which ground Queen Emergarda founded this monastery, which was of old a stately building, pleasantly situated near the shore, hard by the salt water of Tay. It is now for the most part in ruins. The monks of this place, which was dedicated

dedicated to St. Edward as well as the Virgin Mary, were brought from Melrose.

After the reformation, King James VI. erected Balmerino into a temporal lordship, in favour of James Elphinstone, of Barnton, principal secretary of state, in the year 1604: he had likewise been a lord of session, and president after the Lord Fivie.

The parish of CERES is situated on the river Eden, three miles from Cupar, and is eight miles long, and four broad, containing 553 houses, and 2,352 inhabitants, viz. 1,092 males, and 1,260 females; of whom 253 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 276 in trade and manufacture. This parish is in general hilly, but none of the hills are of great height, and almost all of them cultivated to the top. The banks of the river are rich and well cultivated.

Here are the remains of several ancient castles, particularly the venerable tower of Struthers, formerly the seat of the earls of Crawford; it stands about a mile and a half from the village. About the same distance also, upon the estate of Scots Tarvet, there is a beautiful polished free-stone tower, twenty-four feet square, and sixty feet high. Here lies Craig-hall, the property of Sir Thomas Hope, advocate to King Charles I. and from whom the principal families of the name of Hope are descended. In this parish too is Magusk moor, famous for being the scene of Archbishop Sharp's death, in the year 1697.

Lindesay, of Piscottie, an ancient Scotch writer and dramatic poet, was a native of this parish; he was born in the year 1496, and died in 1557. His chief works were "Satires on the Vices of the Clergy," and a "History of Scotland," in 3 vols. MS. a copy of which is in the Advocate's library.

COLLESSIE parish lies four miles from Cupar, and is bounded on the south by the river Eden; it is six miles long, and five broad, and contains 197 houses, and 930 inhabitants, viz. 459 males, and 471 females; of whom 133 were returned as being employed in agri-

culture, and 114 in trade and manufacture. The north-east part of this parish is hilly, but the south is flat and uncultivated.

Not far from the village are the remains of two castles or fortifications, but no distinct account of them can be given.

The parish of **CRIEGH** lies eight miles from Cupar, and is three miles long, and one broad, containing 33 houses, and 405 inhabitants, viz. 191 males, and 214 females, of whom 96 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 138 in trade and manufacture. Near the church is the ancient castle of Cardinal Broton, where it is said he kept a seraglio.—There are also the vestiges of two Roman camps upon two hills in this parish.

The parish of **CULTS** is situated near the centre of the county, on the banks of the Eden, four miles from Cupar; it is two miles long, and one and a half broad, and contains 156 houses, and 699 inhabitants, viz. 314 males, and 385 females; of whom 41 were returned as being chiefly occupied in agriculture, and 79 in trade and manufacture. The general appearance is hilly, except on the banks of the river, but the hills do not rise to any great height. The parish abounds with free-stone quarries, and coal-pits; and there are several remains of old Roman encampments.

The parish of **CUPAR** is situated on the banks of the river Eden, and is about five miles square, containing 796 houses, and 4463 inhabitants, viz. 2,018 males, and 2,445 females; of which number 332 were returned as being employed in agricultural pursuits, and 768 in trade and manufacture. The ground here, on both sides of the river, rises considerably. The soil on the north side is a black mould, but on the south side it is cold and thin, with a bottom of till.

Cupar is a royal burgh and the county town, and is united with Perth, Dundee, Forfar, and St. Andrews in sending a member to parliament. It boasts of high antiquity, as the thanes of Fife, according to the earliest

liest accounts, held their courts of justice here. The government is vested in a provost, three bailies, and a dean, of guild.

It is a neat well-built town, with paved streets, situated on the north bank of the river Eden, where it is joined by a small stream, called St. Mary. The ancient church of the parish stood formerly at a considerable distance from the town; but having become ruinous, the old building was taken down, and a new church erected in the year 1785, with an elegant spire. There is also a good town-hall, and a prison; and there was formerly a convent of Dominican friars, and there are two houses called Temple Tenements, which formerly belonged to the Knights Templars.

Here are manufactures of coarse linens, buckrams, osnaburghs, silesias, sheetings, &c. two tanneries, and a bleach-field.

About a mile from Cupar is Carslogie-house, a seat belonging to the family of Clephane, originally designed as a place of security and strength.

To the south of Cupar is Garlie Bank, the highest ground in the parish, and famous for a treaty signed here on the 13th of June, 1559, between the Duke de Chatelheraut, commanding the army of the Queen Regent, and the Earl of Argyle, commanding the forces of the Congregation.

DAIRSIE parish lies three miles from Cupar, and is about two miles and a half square; containing 119 houses, and 550 inhabitants, viz. 262 males and 288 females; of whom 64 were returned as being employed chiefly in agriculture, and 66 in trade and manufacture. The general appearance here is that of a gentle rising ground, terminating in two hills of a very moderate height, called Foodie. The soil is good and extremely rich; it is watered by the Eden, which abounds with excellent trout, and over which it has a neat bridge of three arches. On the banks of the river stands Dairsie Castle, once the residence of Archbishop Sharpe, but it is now in ruins,

The parish of DUNBOG lies between two hills, having a large bog or morass at the west end, from which it derives its name. It is three miles long and two broad, and contains 53 houses, and 232 inhabitants, viz. 111 males, and 121 females; of whom 44 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 15 in trade and manufacture. The greatest part of the land here is arable, but wet.

FALKLAND parish consists of two conic hills, called the Lomonds, with the intermediate space; it is five miles in length, and two in breadth, and contains 460 houses, and 2211 inhabitants, viz. 1045 males, and 1166 females; of whom 179 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 369 in trade and manufacture, principally that of weaving coarse linen cloth. On the eastern Lomond there is lime-stone, coal and lead ore, which of late years has been opened for working.

Falkland was once the residence of the Scottish kings; it is neatly built, and is well supplied with water; it was erected into a royal burgh by James II. in the year 1458, and is the seat of the stewartry of Fife, being governed by three bailies, fourteen councillors, a treasurer, and town-clerk.

On the attainder of Murdoch Stewart, the seventeenth earl of Fife, in 1424, the palace became forfeited to the crown; and in the year 1406, Robert III. king of Scotland, through the persuasions of his uncle, the duke of Albany, confined here his eldest son, David, prince of Scotland, and duke of Rothsay, on the pretence of some irregularities, where he was starved to death by his uncle, and afterwards buried in Lindores abbey. The palace was rebuilt by James V. whose initials, as well as those of his queen, Mary Guise, are on it, with the date 1537; the Duke of Athol is hereditary keeper. Part of it was burned down in the civil wars, and it is now completely in ruins.

Besides the town of Falkland, and the suburb of Ballinbrae,

Ballinbrae, there are in the neighbourhood two other small villages, called Newton and Truchie.

The parish of FLISK lies on the river Tay, opposite the Carse of Gowrie, eight miles from Cupar; it is three miles long, and one broad, and contains 70 houses, and 300 inhabitants, viz. 140 males, and 160 females; of whom 68 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 15 in trade and manufacture. The ruins of Ballenbreck Castle, once the residence of the Rothes family, are still visible in this parish.

KETTLE parish is situated on the banks of the river Eden, four miles from Falkland; it is eight miles long and two broad, and consists of 401 houses, inhabited by 1889 persons, viz. 878 males, and 1011 females; of which number 297 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 912 in trade and manufacture. From the want of wood, this parish has rather a bleak appearance; the south-east and south-west parts are hilly, the other parts are pretty level; but upon the whole the land is well cultivated. Here are the ruins of Clatto castle, formerly of great strength.

The parish of KILMANY lies in a valley watered by the river Moutry; it is six miles long, and four broad, and contains 174 houses and 787 inhabitants, viz. 353 males, and 434 females: of whom 156 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 65 in trade and manufacture. The want of sufficient planting is much felt here, though the river flowing gently through it, fertilizes the fields, and beautifies the scenery. The village is pleasantly situated on a small eminence, five miles from Cupar.

The parish of LOGIE lies between Cupar and Woodhaven, about five miles from the former; it is two and a half miles long, and one broad, containing 82 houses, and 339 inhabitants, viz. 164 males, and 175 females; of whom 84 were returned as being chiefly occupied in agriculture, and 28 in trade and manufacture. The

country

country here, is in general hilly, but fertile; the highest hill is Lucklaw hill, which was anciently a hunting park of the kings of Scotland.

MONIMAIL parish is situated between Cupar and Kirkealdy; and is five miles in length, and three in breadth, containing 234 houses, occupied by 1066 persons. viz. 516 males and 550 females; of whom 187 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 125 in trade and manufacture. The soil here is generally dry, and well cultivated. The ruins of Fairney, situated here, is said to have been one of Macduff's castles. Melville house, the seat of the Earl of Leven, with its extensive plantations, is an ornament to this quarter.

MOONZIE is a small parish, being only one mile and a half long, and one mile broad, and containing 42 houses, and 201 inhabitants, viz. 101 males, and 100 females; of whom 42 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 16 in trade and manufacture. The greater part is hilly, and the soil in the low parts is thin, but fertile.

The parish of NEWBURGH is situated at the foot of the Ochil hills, forming the north-west boundary of the county. It is four miles long, and three broad, and contains 267 houses, and 1936 inhabitants, viz. 905 males, and 1031 females; of whom 30 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 448 in trade and manufacture, principally in that of weaving. The surface upon the whole is flat and the soil rich.

The town is a place of considerable antiquity, and was made a royal burgh by Charles I. and gives title of earl to the family of Livingstone. The houses are mostly new built, and the streets well paved. The river, which has an appearance here of an arm of the sea, is navigable to the town for vessels of 500 tons burthen.

Till of late years the inhabitants were remarkable for their rusticity and freedom of speech: "We will let the best lord of the land ken, that when he sets his
foot

foot on Newburgh causeway, he is Bailie Lyell's vassal," was the language in which they expressed their emancipation from feudal tyranny.

At the extremity of the parish, in the midst of a rich and extensive plain, stand the ruins of the ancient abbey of Lindores, founded by David earl of Huntingdon, in the year 1178; and demolished by the reformers in 1599. There are besides in this parish, two ancient crosses; one called the cross of Muggdrum, a little to the west of the town, consisting of one large stone, placed upright in another, which has been hollowed for its reception; the other, about a mile to the south, is called Cross Macduff; it is a large square block of free-stone. The following is said to be the inscription on the latter:

Maldraradrum dragos, maleria largia largos
 Spalando spados, sive nig fig gnippite gnaros,
 Lauria lauriscos lauringen, lauria luscus,
 Et Columburtos, et sic tibi curcia curtos
 Exitus et baradrum, sive lim, sive lam, sive labrum,
 Propter magidrum et hos oblatum
 Ampi smileridum, super limpide, lampide, labrum.

Part of it is pretended to be thus translated:

"I king Malcolm Kenmore, grant to thee, Macduff, earl of Fife, free liberty to punish all traitors that desert, and troublers of the peace, and free indemnity to thy own kin; thou paying to the king nine cows and a heifer.

STRATHMIGLO parish lies on one of the small streams of the Eden, four miles from Falkirk; it is about five miles and a half in length, and three and a half in breadth; and contains 326 houses, and 1629 inhabitants, viz. 771 males, and 858 females; of which number 131 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 350 in trade and manufacture. The land here is partly flat and partly hilly; and in general of an indifferent soil.

DISTRICT OF ST. ANDREW'S.

ANSTRUTHER EASTER is a small parish about a mile square, and containing 195 houses and 969 inhabitants, viz. 417 males, and 552 females; of whom 27 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 78 in trade and manufacture. This parish is mostly under tillage.

The town, which was formerly a creek of the custom-house of Kirkcaldy, was in the year 1710, made a port, and a custom-house was established. In 1753 a new quay was built. Some vessels are built here, and there is a manufacture of thread.

ANSTRUTHER WESTER, which is about the same size as the last mentioned parish, is separated only by a small river, and contains 69 houses, and 296 inhabitants, viz. 139 males, and 157 females; of whom 20 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 14 in trade and manufacture.

They are both royal boroughs, and unite with Pittevenne, Crail, and Kilrenny, to send one member to parliament. The harbour does not admit ships of burthen; but a little to the west is a creek called Westhaven, which is capable of being made a good port.

About six miles to the east stands the Isle of May, formerly dedicated to St. Adrian, who was martyred there by the Danes; and afterwards a religious house was erected there in memory of him. This island is a mile long from north to south, and about a quarter of a mile broad. It has a fresh water spring, and a small lake. No corn grows here; but in the summer it affords pasturage for sheep and black cattle. The west side is inaccessible, because of high rocks; but the east side is plain, and has four places where boats may put in, one of them a safe harbour for ships during a strong west wind. There are great quantities of fish on the coast of this island, and it abounds with a variety of sea fowl. It formerly belonged to the priory of

of Pittenweem, but was granted in fee by king Charles I. to Cunningham of Burns, with liberty to build a light-house there, for the benefit of ships, for the maintenance of which they were to allow two-pence per ton: a tower of forty feet high was built there for that purpose, in which a fire is lighted every night. The first builder was cast away, in returning from thence to his house in Fife, in a tempest, supposed to have been raised by witchcraft, for which some poor old women were tried, condemned, and executed.

The parish of CAMERON is situated four miles from the city of St. Andrews, it is four miles in length and three in breadth, and consists of 264 houses, and 1095 inhabitants, viz. 520 males, and 575 females; of whom 112 were returned as being chiefly occupied in agriculture, and 80 in trade and manufacture. This parish lies high and the land is in general barren, but abounds with coals.

The parish of CRAIL lies about four miles from Anstruther, and is six miles long and three broad, containing 344 houses, inhabited by 1652 persons, viz. 679 males, and 973 females; of whom 192 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 146 in trade and manufacture. The surface of this parish is flat and naked, and being much exposed to the east wind trees do not thrive well.

The town of Crail stands on the banks of the Frith of Forth, and has a small harbour. It was erected into a burgh of barony by Robert Bruce, and was a place of considerable note as early as the ninth century. It consists of two parallel streets, extending along the shore, which is here high and steep. One of the streets is tolerably well built and paved, but the buildings are ancient.

About the beginning of the eighteenth century Crail was the great rendezvous for the herring fishery in the Frith of Forth. Besides the great number of boats belonging to the town, several hundreds came from
other

West of the town is Kinraig rock, remarkable for caves: in one of which, called Macduff's cave, are some remains of a wall, which, according to tradition, was built by Macduff, earl of Fife, as a place of security against Macbeth. This cave penetrates about 200 feet into the rock; the roof is 160 feet in height, forming on the whole a very majestic alcove.

Near the town is a fine lake, in which are two islands planted with shrubs; and the parish is adorned with several elegant seats, among which are Balcarras, Kilconquhar, Newton, Lathallow, Kinraig, and Grange. The eye of the traveller is also attracted by the castle of Rires, situated on an eminence, and commanding an extensive prospect. It appears to have been intended for a place of strength, having a ditch surrounding it seventy feet wide.

The parish of KILRENNY is about two miles square, and contains 222 houses, and 1043 inhabitants, viz. 468 males, and 575 females; of whom 83 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 188 in trade and manufacture.

The town is a royal burgh, situated on the north coast of the Frith of Forth, two miles from Anstruther. It has much decreased since the Union, and the decay of its once considerable fishery; jointly with Anstruther, Pittenweem, and Crail, it sends one member to parliament.

KING'S-BARNS parish formerly made part of Crail, and is about four miles square, containing 178 houses, and 832 inhabitants, viz. 370 males and 462 females; of which number 128 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 88 in trade and manufacture, mostly in weaving of Osnaburghs, shirting, &c. for the Dundee market. Here is a very copious mineral spring.

The parish of LARGO is washed on the south and west by the Frith of Forth, forming a beautiful bay, which takes its name from this place. It is six miles long and three broad, and contains 375 houses, inhabited

bited by 1,867 persons, viz. 808 males and 1,059 females; of which number 154 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 298 in trade and manufacture, principally that of checks. The south part of this parish exhibits a picturesque and delightful scene of elegant country seats, skirted with thriving plantations, and interspersed with populous villages and fertile fields. The soil towards the sea is sandy, but inland it is a black mould, or black loam. Largo Law, a conical hill in the back ground, rises about 1000 feet above the level of the sea.

There is a good harbour here, which has a stone quay, at which vessels of two hundred tons burthen may lay conveniently. On the coast is a small fishing village, called Drumochy. On the banks of the river Keil are the ruins of the ancient castle of Balernvie; and a mile westward is the ancient tower of Lundin, now a part of a modern house.

This parish has given birth to several eminent men; the brave Sir Andrew Wood, who flourished in the reigns of James III. and IV. was proprietor of the barony of Largo. After him it came into the possession of the family of Durham, the present owners.

Alexander Selkirk, whose adventures gave rise to the romance of Robinson Crusoe, written by Defoe, also contributes to the celebrity of his native parish; the chest and musket which Selkirk had with him in the island of Juan Fernandez were lately in the possession of his grand nephew John Selkirk, a weaver in Largo.

The parish of LEUCHARS is of an irregular shape, eight miles in length and five in breadth, containing 351 houses, and 1,687 inhabitants, viz. 795 males, and 892 females; of whom 240 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 159 in trade and manufacture, mostly that of linen for the Dundee market. It is situated on the German ocean, six miles from St. Andrew's, on the road to the ferry of Dundee. The surface of this parish is level, and is often liable to inundations;

undations; but the land is very fertile. The fishing upon the coast had once been considerable, but it is now neglected, except of salmon in the river Eden.

North of the village is part of an ancient mansion, called Leuchars Castle, which was built on a bank of earth, at the edge of a swamp, surrounded by a deep and broad moat, enclosing about three acres of ground.

In the garden of an estate in this parish, called Pit-lethie, once stood a hunting seat of James VI. king of Scotland; and in a field near the house there is a thorn, where it is said the king's hawks were suffered to refresh themselves through the night.

NEWBURN parish is situated on the coast of the Frith of Forth, upon Largo bay; it is three miles and a half long and two broad, and contains 90 houses, and 412 inhabitants, viz. 191 males, and 221 females; of whom 66 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 24 in trade and manufacture, Almost the whole of this parish is arable land, and enclosed, producing good crops. It has a delightful appearance, and is ornamented with many handsome seats.

The parish of PITTENWEEM lies also on the coast of the Frith of Forth; it is one mile long, and half a mile in breadth, and contains 190 houses, and 1,072 inhabitants, viz. 483 males, and 584 females; of which number 23 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 1,001 in trade and manufacture. The ground is flat, the soil in general is a black loam, and very fertile.

Pittenweem was constituted a royal burgh by King James V. The inhabitants are principally employed in the salt and coal works in the neighbourhood, the whole parish lying on a field of excellent coal. Here is a good port and harbour, but the town lies low.

There was formerly at this place a house of canons regular of St. Augustine, dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and a cell to the mitred priory of St. Andrew. When or by whom it was founded is not ascertained; but from the following story, the original foundation of
this

this monastery took place at a very early period: "St. Fillan (if we may believe the reports from the Chronicles of Paisley, by Camerarius) was born in the shire of Fife, in the seventh century; his father, Ferath, was a nobleman, and his mother's name was Kentigerna. At his birth he appeared like a monster, having something in his mouth like a stone; upon which his father ordered him to be privately drowned in an adjacent loch: but the boy being preserved by angels, a holy bishop, called Ibarus, coming accidentally by, took up the child, and, having baptized him, caused him to be brought up in all virtue and literature, in the monastery of Pittenweem; and at length, upon the death of the abbot, he was chosen in his place: but some time before his death he retired to the solitary désert of Tyrus, where he spent the remainder of his days in devotion, and died about the year of our Lord 649."

Near the town is a remarkable cave, consisting of two spacious apartments; the innermost having a well of excellent water at the farther end of it: they seem to have been connected with the abbey by a subterraneous passage.

St. ANDREWS is an extensive and populous parish, being ten miles long and four broad; and containing 781 houses, inhabited by 4,203 persons, viz. 1,838 males, and 2,365 females; of which number 1,404 were returned as being employed chiefly in agriculture, and 627 in trade and manufacture. The ground rises here gradually from the shore, and forms a beautiful semicircle, in which all the variety of soil is to be met with; behind are muirs covered with heath and furze. The rivers Eden and Kenlowie discharge themselves here into the ocean.

The town and ancient city of St. Andrews is situated on a bay of the German Ocean, on the east side of the county. The original name was Mucross; but a chapel being built by St. Regulus, or St. Rull, a Greek monk, who came to convert the Picts about the year 370, it was called Kilrymont, or Kilrule, which is

still in use among the Highlanders. When the Picts were driven out by the Scots, it was called by its present name. At this time the metropolitan church, which under the Picts had been at Abernethy, was translated to St. Andrew's, and the town was new peopled by a colony of Scots, particularly by those under the command of Fiffus Duffus, whose great services to King Kennet were rewarded with all the lands lying in that shire, formerly called Pitchlandia, and which that captain, from his own name, called Fiffand.

The see was brought hither in the year 518 by Ungus, the prince who first adopted St. Andrew as the tutelar saint of Scotland. In the year 1441 it was erected into an archbishopric by Pope Sixtus IV. at the desire of James III.

The cathedral was begun in the year 1161, by Bishop Arnold, who dying the same year, the work seems to have proceeded very slowly, since it was not completed by Bishop Lamberton till the year 1318, one hundred and fifty-seven years from the time it was first begun.

Of this magnificent building nothing remains above ground but fragments of the east and west ends; the south wall of the choir measuring in length about one hundred and eighty feet, and thirty in height; there is also a wall at right angles to the choir, possibly part of the south transept. The rest was destroyed by Knox and his sacrilegious followers.

The west end consists of a large gate, with a pointed arch, called the Golden Gate, probably from its having been once gilt; over it are a series of arches, above which was a large window. On each side of the gate was a polygonal tower, crowned with a conical top; that on the north side is fallen down. The east end has also two turrets, crowned with pointed tops; between which were three windows, and over it a large one, nearly occupying the whole interval between the turrets. In the south wall is a range of windows, with pointed arches, but in part supposed to have

have been the south transept; the windows are circular, and at the bottom there runs a range of interlaced semicircular arches.

At the east end is the chapel of St. Regulus, chiefly remarkable for its tower, which is a square of twenty feet; its height about an hundred and six feet. The body of this chapel is still remaining, but the two side-aisles are demolished. The doors and windows are round; some of their arches contain more than a semicircle. It has of late years been repaired at the public expence.

On the right hand of the main street, going towards the cathedral, stands the Black friar's church, said to have been part of the convent of Black friars, probably the chapel; though small, it appears to have been a handsome building, its arched roof resembling greatly that of the college of Lincluden, near Dumfries, but there are neither monuments nor inscriptions. The grammar-school is within its precincts, and by some is supposed to have been a part of the original building, but it is now entirely modernized.

The Dominicans, or Black friars, of St. Andrew's, (Keith says) were founded by William Wishart, bishop of that city, in the year 1274, and placed at the west part of the street called the Northgate. King James V. annexed to this house, at St. Andrew's, the convents of Cupar and St. Monans, both in this county, at the desire of friar John Adamson, professor of divinity, and provincial of the order in Scotland.

Here is now only one parish church, that of the Holy Trinity, remaining, but there are two others, which are rather chapels; one at St. Salvator's College, of which, however, no use is made, it having no endowment, and the provost of that college being often a layman, even in a Presbyterian sense; the other is the chapel belonging to St. Leonard's College, the provost whereof must be a minister.

The church of the Holy Trinity is an ancient and stately edifice, built with fine free-stone, in form of a

cross, and has at the west end an handsome spire. In it is a fine monument of Archbishop Sharpe, who was assassinated upon a moor, as he was coming home in his coach. It was erected by the archbishop's son, Sir William Sharpe, Bart. who, to secure it from the fate he feared it might be liable to, bequeathed 6000 marks to the city of St. Andrews, to keep it in constant repair; which has had its intended effect, for the magistrates are very careful of it. Bishop Kennedy's tomb is also of exquisite workmanship. A few years ago six magnificent silver inaces were discovered within the tomb, exact models of it; one of which was presented to each of the Universities in Scotland.

The chief support of this city is the University, and the conflux of strangers, who here find excellent teachers in all the different branches. The University, which is the oldest in Scotland, being instituted in the year 1444, formerly consisted of three colleges, viz. St. Salvator's, founded by James Kennedy, bishop of St. Andrew's, in the year 1458; St. Leonard's College, founded by prior Hepburn, in the year 1512; and St. Mary's, founded by Bishop John Hamilton, in 1552. In each of these colleges were lectures on theology, as well as in philosophy, languages, &c.

In the reign of James VI. in the year 1579, under the direction of George Buchanan, the University was new modelled, and St. Mary's College was appropriated to the study of theology, and is therefore distinguished by the name of the Divinity College, or the New College. In the year 1747, on a petition from the masters of the two colleges of St. Salvator and St. Leonard, the parliament united these two colleges into one society, under the designation of the United College. These colleges are independent of each other in their revenues and discipline. The college library, where there are several curiosities preserved, such as an Egyptian mummy, &c. is well kept, and is considered one of the best in the kingdom.

The castle stands by the sea-side, on a ridge of rocks,

rocks, north of the town, said to have been accessible only by a narrow passage. On the east and north, the ruins of the walls, and the perpendicular rock below, are a great height above the sea, which, at high water, beats against them. The south wall has fallen to the water's edge, and large portions of the south-east wall have tumbled inwards, and formed a steep bank, covered with grass and weeds, not easily passable. The great square tower is still sufficiently entire to give some idea of the elegance of the building. This castle was built in the year 1155, by Roger, bishop of this see, who died in 1202. It appears that at this time the sea did not approach to its walls; for a little to the south-east are still to be seen, at low-water, the remains of a small chapel. Besides this, we also learn, from some old writings of an estate in the neighbourhood, that the proprietor had the privilege of driving his castle and goods on the east side of the castle, which for some centuries past no man could have done.

This building was greatly repaired and beautified by Cardinal Beaton, who from a window in it is said to have enjoyed the cruel spectacle of Wishart's execution, who was burnt for heresy on a small green opposite the castle.

In the year 1546 Norman Leslie, brother to the earl of Rothes, with some of his followers, seizing the porter by surprize, made themselves masters of the castle; when one of them, Peter Carmichael, ran immediately to the cardinal's chamber, and slew him, and afterwards exposed his body out of the very window, whence he had seen the death of Wishart. The persons concerned in the murder seized and held out the castle for a year, though besieged by the French commander with two great cannon, called Crook-mow and Deaf-meg.

They afterwards surrendered to a French fleet, in July, 1547, and were transported to France. The castle was, in pursuance of an act of council, demolished, lest

lest it should serve to be occupied by the English, who were then expected to invade Scotland.

There is a common tradition that this castle was demolished by Cromwell. This seems to be groundless; if that were the case, it must have previously been rebuilt and repaired.

St. Andrew's is a royal burgh; and for electing a member of the British parliament is classed with Cupar, Perth, Forfar, and Dundee. The government of the city is vested in a provost, dean of guild, and four bailies, who, with the town-treasurer, are called the office-bearers in the council, and are elected annually by the whole council.

So great was the opulence of this city previous to the reformation, that there was an annual fair here, commencing in the beginning of April, which lasted for some weeks, and to which there resorted from 200 to 300 vessels from all parts of the then commercial world. After the reformation the city gradually fell into decay, from which it is now emerging. There are yet no exports of any consequence, except grain. Several vessels, from 40 to 200 tons, have been built at this port within these few years, which are employed in the wood and coasting trades. The harbour has of late been much improved, and the mole extended farther towards the sea. A spirit of enterprize has arisen among the inhabitants; new houses, on an improved plan of size, accommodation, and elegance, are continually rising; and there is every reason to believe that St. Andrew's will continue to flourish, and will gradually regain its former lustre.

Coal is found in great abundance within a few miles of the city; much also is imported from both sides of the Forth, chiefly from Dysart, Alloa, and Borrowstouness.

The parish of ST. MONANCE, formerly called Abercrombie, lies on the Frith of Forth, between Ely and Pittenweem, 20 miles from Perth; it is one mile and a half in length, and one mile broad; and contains

159 houses, and 852 inhabitants, viz. 406 males, and 446 females; of whom 44 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 136 in trade and manufacture. The coast here consists of free and lime-stone rocks; and the town has a tolerably good harbour, being formerly one of the most considerable towns on the coast of Fife. The parish church is part of an old convent, situated on a rock projecting into the Frith, and is a stately Gothic pile in the form of a cross, but the eastern part is all that remains now as a place of worship.

DISTRICT OF KIRKCALDY.

ABBOTSHALL is a small parish, situated on the coast, being only about two miles square, but containing 394 houses, and 2,501 inhabitants, viz. 1,197 males, and 1,304 females; of whom 115 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 472 in trade and manufacture. A considerable part of the coast is level, and the soil light and good; farther inland, however, it rises to beautiful sloping banks. It abounds in coal and lime, and the quarry of Innertiel is composed of entrochi and shells, many of them such as have no counterpart in the recent state. On a rising ground near Raith house, Mr. Ferguson has erected an observatory, which commands a noble prospect.

The parish of AUCHTERDERRAN is four miles long, and three broad; and contains 311 houses, and 1,045 inhabitants, viz. 469 males, and 576 females; of whom 310 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 403 in trade and manufacture. The whole of this parish stands upon coal; the soil is wet and unproductive; it is naked and bleak, and improvements go on but slowly, chiefly in consequence of the badness of the roads, which are here much neglected, and during a great part of the year almost impassable. There is a mineral spring here, which is mentioned by Camden for its medicinal qualities, but it has of late been quite

quite neglected, and appears never to have been analyzed.

AUCHTERTOUL parish lies five miles from Kinghorn; and is three miles long, and one broad, containing 107 houses, and 396 inhabitants, viz. 192 males, and 204 females; of whom 39 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 48 in trade and manufacture. The surface here is varied with rising ground and little hills, but it is rather naked and exposed.

The parish of BALLINGRAY lies eight miles from Dumfermline; it is three miles long, and one broad; and contains 72 houses, and 277 inhabitants, viz. 128 males, and 149 females; of whom 67 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 89 in trade and manufacture. The soil is light, but not unproductive, and improvements of late have gone on with some spirit. A little to the westward of the house of Lochore may be seen the outlines of a Roman camp very entire.

The parish of BURNTISLAND is three miles in length, and two and a half in breadth; containing 271 houses, inhabited by 1,530 persons, viz. 675 males, and 855 females; of which number 69 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 158 in trade and manufacture. This parish extends along the banks of the Forth.

The town is pleasantly situated upon a peninsula, surrounded with hills. It was erected into a royal burgh by James VI. and is governed by a provost, three bailies, and a guild council. It appears to have anciently been fortified, and a part of the walls of a fort is still standing on the south-east side of the harbour; and north of the town there are the remains of a trench. It is said, that this town held out against Cromwell for some time, and surrendered on articles; in consequence of which he built the quay. The harbour is one of the best in Scotland, and in the town's charter is called, by way of excellence, *Portus Gratia*, and *Portus Salutis*; it is here that ships generally take

take shelter when driven up by storms and hard gales of easterly wind. It is easily entered, and affords the greatest safety, let the wind blow from any quarter; it is very capacious, and of great depth of water; and is doubtless equal, if not preferable, to any in Scotland, for dry docks; its vicinity to Edinburgh, and its ready access to every quarter of the globe, certainly renders it eligible for every sort of mercantile pursuits, and previous to the union, the trade to this port was very considerable; but since that period it has been trifling; the herring fishery, however, during the season, has drawn considerable numbers to it for several years past. There is also a sugar-house and a vitriol manufactory carried on here.

The rocks about half a mile north of the town have much the appearance of a volcanic incrustation. Rude basaltic columns, in masses from two to four feet long, are to be seen at Duncarn hill; and on the hill of Orrock, a little to the north-east, tradition says that diamonds were found. Among the rocks are excellent beds of oysters, and in the neighbourhood are quarries of free and lime-stone. There is a mineral spring near Stanleybarn, containing lime, which affords beautiful specimens of stalactyte, and incrustations of mosses and wood. There is a regular ferry from hence to Leith.

The parish of DYSART lies on the shore of the Frith of Forth, and is four miles long, and three broad, containing 846 houses, inhabited by 5,385 persons, viz. 2,442 males, and 2,943 females; of which number 213 were returned as being chiefly occupied in agriculture, and 1,372 in trade and manufacture. The soil here in general is light and well cultivated; the coast is high and rocky. Free-stone and lime-stone are found in various parts; but its most valuable productions are coal and iron-stone; and the coal pits here were among the first wrought in Scotland, upwards of 300 years ago; the seams now working are about 60 fa-

thoms below the surface; the iron-stone is very rich, yielding about 12 cwt. of pure metal per ton of ore.

Dysart was created a royal burgh in the beginning of the sixteenth century. It has about 700 looms employed in the manufacture of checks only; a number of hands are also occupied in ship-building. It has a very good harbour, and about 36 vessels are employed in the coal and foreign trade: vast quantities of salt are also made in the neighbourhood.

Here was a priory of black canons, the chapel of which, being in a ruinous state, was a few years since converted into a forge. A high rock, commanding the harbour, is called the Fort, and said to have been fortified by Oliver Cromwell; but no remains of any works appear. North of the town is a stone erected in a field, the traditional account of which is, that a battle was fought there with the Danes.

Besides the town, the burgh includes three villages, viz. Pathead, Galaton, and Borland, a great number of whose inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of nails.

Below Pathead stands the old castle of Raven's Craig, situated on a rock projecting into the sea. It was given by James III. to William St. Clair, earl of Orkney, with lands adjoining, when he resigned the Orkneys, and has ever since been in the possession of that family. In Oliver Cromwell's time it was held by a party of his troops, and has for many years been uninhabited, and in a ruinous state.

Near the road from Dysart to Pathead were three trees, near each other; concerning which it is handed down by tradition, that on this spot three brothers of the Sinclair family had met in the night, and mistaking one another for robbers, had fallen by each other's hands; that they were buried, and the trees planted over their graves. Another account says, that all the ground in the environs of Dysart had been originally wood; and that when the wood was cleared away, these

these three trees were left as a memorial. "As old as the three trees of Dysart," is a proverb.

KENNOWAY parish is five miles long, and two broad, containing 338 houses, and 1,466 inhabitants, viz. 658 males, and 808 females; of whom 121 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 234 in trade and manufacture. The whole parish lies on a bank gradually ascending from south to north. The soil is light and gravelly, all arable, and in general fertile. The town is small, containing about 1,200 inhabitants. The houses are chiefly built of a coarse kind of free-stone.

The parish of KINGHORN is four miles long, and three miles and a half broad: containing 316 houses, and 2,308 inhabitants, viz. 1,056 males, and 1,252 females; of which number 275 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 423 in trade and manufacture. The surface here is rugged and hilly; the soil, where capable of being ploughed, is a rich black mould, and very productive.

The town stands pleasantly upon the declivity of a hill facing the Forth. It is a royal burgh of considerable antiquity. It consists of one main street, intersected by lanes; in the centre of the town is an ancient court-house and prison, called St. Leonard's tower. The principal manufactures here is thread stockings and the spinning of cotton and flax.

There are two harbours at Kinghorn, one at the bottom of the town, called Kirk harbour, from being near the church, and another called Pettycur, about half a mile south-west from the town: the latter was built about fifty years since for the more convenient passage to Leith, and was lately much choaked up with sand; but by care the complaint is removed; and a light-house has been erected on the end of the quay.

The tower of Seafield, situated on the beach about a mile to the east, is a place of great antiquity. A very good specimen of basaltic columns may be seen about

half way between Kinghorn and Pettycur, close by the sea, also a large vein of martial jasper.

Upon Inch-keith, a small island half way between Kinghorn and Leith, are the ruins of a fort which was garrisoned by French soldiers in the reign of Mary.

KINGGLASSIE parish is situated on the banks of the river Leven, six miles from Dysart. It is six miles long, and two broad; and contains 195 houses, and 908 inhabitants, viz. 428 males, and 480 females; of whom 138 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 110 in trade and manufacture. This district is flat on the banks of the small rivers of Locherty and Ore; from thence it rises gradually into two ridges: about one third of the land is in tillage.

The parish of KIRKCALDY is situated on the Frith of Forth; it is three miles long, and one broad; and contains 362 houses, inhabited by 3,248 persons, viz. 1,464 males, and 1,784 females; of whom 100 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 700 in various trades and manufactures. The surface, rising gradually for a quarter of a mile above one of the finest bays any where to be seen, is pretty flat, and the soil a rich fertile loam.

Kirkcaldy is by some supposed to derive its name from the Culdees, who had formerly a cell here: it is situated along the sea coast, and consists chiefly of one long, narrow, winding, dirty, irregular street, along the foot of a bank, with some narrow lanes on each side; and the houses, except those that are modern, are ill built. Near the centre of the town stands the town-house, having a tower and spire. The church is a Gothic building, on an eminence at the back of the town. The harbour is much improved of late, and there are at present about forty vessels belonging to the port.

It was erected into a royal burgh in the fifteenth century, the charter was ratified by Charles I. in the year 1644; and it is governed by a provost, bailies, and council, at which time it is said that a hundred

sail of ships belonged to the port. In the dispute between the king and parliament the inhabitants took a decided part with the latter; the solemn league and covenant was publicly sworn and subscribed, and numbers, especially seamen, joined the army, and were present at the battle of Kilsyth; in the event of which this place suffered very severely; no less than fifty ships belonging to the port were either taken or lost at sea before the English invasion in 1650; and from that to the reformation 36 more were taken, many of them with cargoes. Trade revived a little at the revolution, but was materially impaired by the union. The duties payable on exports and imports in all the towns on the north side of the Frith from Aberdeen to Largo are under the management of the custom-house of Kirkcaldy.

Hère are some considerable manufactures of linen, such as striped hollands, checks, and ticks, in which about 250 looms are employed in this town and parish. Here is likewise a large tannery, and some cotton spinning, and some looms for the making of stockings.

Kirkcaldy is united with Dysart, Kinghorn, and Burntisland, in electing a member to serve in parliament.

Among the natives of Kirkcaldy are reckoned Michael Scot, born in the 12th century, and celebrated for his knowledge of languages, the mathematics, and chemistry; and Dr. Adam Smith, the celebrated author of the Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations.

LESLIE parish lies on the north bank of the river Leven, eight miles from Kirkcaldy; it is four miles in length, and three in breadth, and contains 260 houses, and 1,609 inhabitants, viz. 725 males, and 884 females; of whom 101 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 368 in trade and manufacture. The surface here is generally flat and almost all arable. The chief employment in the town is weaving.

About a mile from the town is Leslie House, the

magnificent seat of the earl of Rothes; and near it is the old castle of Strathendric.

The parish of MARKINCH is six miles long and five broad, and contains 652 houses, and 3,130 inhabitants, viz. 1,435 males, and 1,695 females; of whom 353 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 382 in trade and manufacture. The ground here rises gradually from the Frith of Forth, terminating in swelling hills called Laws, but of no great height. The ground is either strong clay, or light loam, and the whole is arable. This is watered by the Leven and the Ore, in both which are salmon and trout. A considerable number of horses and black cattle are bred here. Near Balbirnie bridge there has been a manufacture of lint-seed-oil carried on for some time, and a furnace for smelting iron-stone, which is found here in great abundance, has been erected at Balgonic.

At Balgonie is an ancient castle, the seat of the earl of Leven, and whence his eldest son takes the title of baron: it is of a rectangular form, and is situated on the south bank of the Leven. The tower on the north side is 80 feet high, the roof being surrounded with battlements, projecting beyond the walls, the whole forming a noble specimen of castellated architecture.

About half a mile east is Balfour castle, an ancient building, surrounded with good plantations. Balbirnie castle is also a fine old structure in a very romantic situation.

SCOONIE, otherwise called LEVEN, from its principal village, situated at the mouth of the Leven, is nine miles long, and two broad, and contains 314 houses, and 1,681 inhabitants, viz. 792 males, and 889 females; of whom 121 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 311 in trade and manufacture. The soil here is good, and mostly all enclosed. There are some salmon caught in the river; but coal is the chief export. In this parish lies the estate of Durie, which for near two centuries was in the possession

sion of the family of Gibson, some of whom were very eminent men.

The parish of WEMYSS is situated on the coast of the Frith of Forth, adjoining Dysart; it is six miles long, and one and a half broad, and contains 576 houses, and 3,264 inhabitants, viz. 1,471 males, and 1,793 females; of whom 249 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 663 in various trades and manufactures. The appearance of this parish is varied; the ground rises from the shore, and is considerably broken; the soil is partly clay and partly sand. It contains four considerable villages, Wemyss, Easter and Wester, Buckhaven, and Methil.

Wester Wemyss is a burgh of barony, governed by two bailies and a council: it has a good harbour.

Buckhaven was formerly a great fishing town, but since the haddocks left the coast it has fallen off. The fishers here came originally from the Netherlands, about the time of Philip II. Their vessel was stranded on the shore, and they agreed to settle here. Coal and salt are the great articles of export. There are ten square-rigged vessels belonging to the parish, but they are chiefly employed in the carrying trade.

At Easter Wemyss are the ruins of a castle, usually called Macduff's castle, said to have been built by Macduff, who was created earl of Fife, about the year 1057, by Malcolm Canmore. Two square towers, and a considerable part of a wall that surrounded the castle, remain. It is situated on an eminence, about one hundred yards from the shore.

The castle of Wemyss, situated a little to the east of Wester Wemyss, is a large and magnificent building. When it was built is not known, but part of the east wing is said to be as ancient as Macduff's castle. It was here that Lord Darnley had his first interview with Queen Mary, in February, 1565. The Queen was at this time on a tour of visits in Fife, which, says the celebrated John Knox, raised the price of wild fowl

fowl so much, that partridges were sold for a crown a-piece. It is the seat of the Hon. Mr. Wemyss.

All the rocks here being composed of sand-stone, many of them are excavated in a remarkable manner, which circumstance has given rise to the name Wemyss, in Gaelic signifying a cave.

DISTRICT OF DUNFERMLINE.

The parish of ABERDOUR is about three miles square, and contains 226 houses, inhabited by 1260 persons; viz. 541 males and 719 females; of whom 187 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 104 in trade and manufacture. The ground rises here to the north, considerably above the level of the sea, and is a cold and sour soil.

The town has a small harbour, frequented by a few vessels. At this place the nuns called the Poor Clares had a convent. The situation of the old castle of Aberdour, rising amidst venerable trees, has been admired.

Off this coast lies the island of Inchcolm, anciently called *Æmonia*, on which are the remains of a once-celebrated abbey, which, according to Fordun, owed its foundation to the following occasion:—About the year 1123 king Alexander I. having some business of state which obliged him to cross at the Queen's Ferry, was overtaken by a terrible tempest, blowing from the south-west; this obliged the sailors to make for this island of *Æmonia*, which they reached with the greatest risk and difficulty. Here they found a poor hermit, who lived a religious life, according to the rules of St. Columba, and performed service in a small chapel, supporting himself by the milk of one cow, and the shell-fish he could pick up on the shore; nevertheless, out of these small means, he entertained the king and his retinue for three days, the time which they were confined here by the wind. During the storm, and whilst at sea, and in the greatest danger, the king made a vow, that if Saint Columba would bring him safe to
that

that island, he would there found a monastery to his honour, and which should be an asylum and relief to navigators; he was moreover farther moved to this foundation, by having from his childhood entertained a particular veneration for that saint, derived from his parents, who were long married without issue, until imploring the aid of St. Columba, their request was most graciously granted.

This monastery was founded for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, and dedicated to the honour of St. Columba. King Alexander endowed it with many benefactions. Alan de Mortimer, knight of Aberdour, gave also to God and the monks of this abbey, the entire moiety of the lands of his town of Aberdour, for a burying-place of himself and posterity in the church of that monastery.

During the Duke of Somerset's expedition, this monastery, after the battle of Pinkey or Musselburgh, was occupied as a post commanding the Forth.

Great part of the monastery is still remaining; the cloisters, with rooms over them, enclosing a square area, are quite entire; the pit or prison is a most dismal place, though lighted by a small window; the refectory is up one pair of stairs: in it, near the window, is a kind of separate closet, up a few steps, commanding a view of the monks when at table; this is supposed to have been the abbot's seat. Adjoining to the refectory is a room, from the size of its chimney probably the kitchen. The octagonal chapel, with its stone roof is also standing, over it is a room of the same shape, where it is supposed the charters were kept. Here are the remains of an inscription, in the black letter, which began with

Stultus

BEATH is an inland parish, situated at the west end of the county; it is four miles long and three broad, and contains 132 houses and 613 inhabitants; viz. 291 males and 322 females; of whom 201 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 12 in trade and manufacture.

manufacture. From the top of the hill of Beath there is one of the finest prospects to be met with, upon which account it is often visited by strangers.

CARNOCK parish is likewise situated at the western extremity of the county : it is about three miles square, and contains 229 houses, and 860 inhabitants ; viz. 412 males and 448 females ; of whom 87 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 105 in trade and manufacture. Towards the east it is pretty level ; but it rises to the west. The whole parish abounds with coal and iron ore, and there are several quarries of uncommonly fine sand-stone. From the Ink Craig in this neighbourhood there continually drops a liquid resembling ink, which proceeds from the coal.

DALGETY parish is four miles long and three broad, and contains 196 houses and 390 inhabitants ; viz. 414 males and 476 females ; of whom 55 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 22 in trade and manufacture. The surface of this parish is considerably varied with small hills, which rise from the water's edge ; the soil inclines to a loamy clay, and is productive. The castle of Dinnybirsle, a seat of the earl of Moray, gives a picturesque appearance to this quarter. The coal and salt trade are carried on here to a considerable extent.

The parish of DUNFERMLINE is of an irregular form, about eight miles long and six broad, and contains 1554 houses, inhabited by 9980 persons ; viz. 4671 males and 5309 females ; of whom 380 were returned as being occupied chiefly in agriculture, and 1709 in trade and manufacture. The soil here is fertile, and mostly in tillage : to the north of the town it is hilly, naked, and in general barren and uncultivated. The small rivulet Lyne runs near the town ; and there are several lochs in the parish. The most extensive lime-works in Britain are those belonging to the earl of Elgin ; so far as discovered, the seam is a mile long, and from 20 to 50 feet thick. This quarter also abounds with coal and iron-stone.

Dunfermline is a royal borough, the seat of a presbytery, and the most considerable manufacturing town in the county; it is situated three miles from the Frith of Forth, on an elevated spot, with a pretty bold descent towards the river. At Charlestown and Limekilns are harbours which admit vessels of three hundred tons burthen.

The government of the town is vested in a provost, two bailies, a dean of the guild, and twenty-two counsellors. It has a good weekly market and eight annual fairs, and is united with Stirling, Innerkeithing, Queensferry, and Culross, in electing a member to serve in parliament.

The principal manufacture here is that of diaper table linen, in which there are employed nearly twelve hundred looms. In the chest of the corporation of weavers is preserved a curious specimen of their art, being a shirt wrought in the loom about a century ago, by a weaver of the name of Ingles; the shirt was formed without a seam, and finished without any assistance from the needle; the only necessary part he could not accomplish was the neck-button.

Here was a monastery of Benedictines, begun by king Malcolm III. or Canmore, and finished by king Alexander I. surnamed the Fierce. It was famous for being the burial-place of several of the kings of Scotland. It is by some thought to have been originally intended for an hospital or infirmary, being styled, in some old manuscripts, *Monasterium ab Monte Infirmorum*. At first it was governed by a prior, but David I. changed it into an abbey, and brought into it, in the year 1124, thirteen monks from Canterbury; but at the dissolution there were twenty-six. The remains of this abbey are very extensive, and also shew it was once an elegant building. The fraternity, with its beautiful window, is extremely striking. The abbot's house is adjacent. In 1303 Edward I. burned down the whole abbey, except the church and cells; his excuse for

for this sacrilegious barbarity was, that it gave a retreat to his enemies.

Part of the church is now used for parochial service. It is supported by massy pillars, scarcely seventeen feet high, and thirteen and a half in circumference; two are ribbed spirally, and two are marked with zig-zag lines, resembling those of Durham; this is accounted for from its having been built by Malcolm Canmore, at the instance of Turgot, bishop of St. Andrew's, who had been prior of Durham. The arches of this part are semicircular. The inside, like those of most of the Scotch churches, is very ill kept, and strongly lumbered up with pews. The south side seems as if it had been like to give way, being supported by a number of clumsy buttresses, apparently more modern than the rest of the building.

Here, as before-mentioned, several of the Scottish kings were buried; viz. Malcolm, Edgar, and Alexander, David I. Malcolm IV. Alexander II. and Robert Bruce; the two first apart, the others under as many flat stones, each nine feet long. The queen of Malcolm is also interred at this place; here is likewise the tomb of Robert Pitcairn, commendator of the abbey, and secretary of state in the beginning of the reign of James VI. In the church-yard is a handsome monument, erected to the memory of the late earl of Elgin.

Malcolm Canmore had a castle here, of which some small remains are visible on a mount at Pittencrief; and there is a popular story of a subterraneous passage from it to the monastery. A palace was afterwards built on the side next the town, which, falling to decay, was rebuilt by Anne of Denmark, as appears by a Latin inscription, in the year 1600.

This palace is now quite in ruins; but it may be plainly seen that it was once a magnificent building. In it was born the unfortunate monarch Charles I. A gateway intervenes between the royal residence and the abbey church.

Dunfermline was honoured as the birth-place of the

the Princess Elizabeth, from whom his present majesty is descended.

The parish of INVERKEITHING is about three miles square, and contains 350 houses, and 2,228 inhabitants, viz. 1,031 males, and 1,197 females; of whom 91 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 177 in trade and manufacture. The surface here is considerably varied; but the greater part is under tillage, and yields good crops, the soil being chiefly a marly clay.

Inverkeithing is a royal borough and sea-port town, situated on the north coast of the Frith of Forth, at the head of Inverkeithing bay. It consists of one principal street, with lanes crossing nearly at right angles. The buildings are rather ancient. The town-house contains the prison, and various public offices.

Before the entrance of the harbour there is a large and safe bay, which affords excellent shelter for ships in all winds. The harbour itself is a small bay; at the mouth of it lies a floating lazaretto, where instead of detaining ships from foreign ports, the particular goods in which any infection may be supposed to reside are immediately received, and fumigated under the inspection of proper officers. At the head of the bay is a quay for landing and receiving goods. There are here sometimes upwards of fifty vessels from different places waiting for coals, especially in the winter season. Several ships belong to this port, but none of any considerable burthen; some of them sail to foreign ports, and the others are employed in the coal and coasting trade.

Innerkeithing, or Inverkeithing, is supposed to derive its name from the Gallic word inner or inver, which signifies mouth, and keith a small stream, which runs by the east end of the town. It was formerly walled, and is a very ancient royal burgh, being first incorporated by King William, surnamed the Lion.— It is governed by a provost, two bailies, dean of guild, treasurer, and town-council; and joins with Culross,

Queen's Ferry, Stirling, and Dunfermline, in sending a member to parliament.

Not far from the town a lead mine was discovered, which belonged to the Earl of Morton, but after being wrought some time it disappeared. A herring fishery has lately been begun on the coast; and here are several salt-pans, and an iron-foundery.

On the top of Lethem-hills, near the town, are several upright stones in a circular form, said to have been a druidical temple.

At North Ferry, opposite Queen's Ferry, are the ruins of an ancient chapel, founded and endowed by Robert I.

A little above North Ferry is Roseyth Castle, which Sir Robert Sibbald describes as "remarkable, being situated upon a rock that advances into the Forth; the water at full tide surrounds it, and makes it an island. It was anciently the seat of the Stuarts of Roseythe, or Dunideer, brother-german to Walter, the great steward of Scotland, father to King Robert II.; that family failed lately; the last laird of that name dying unmarried, without brother or children, disposed of the estate to a stranger, and it is at present in the possession of Primrose earl of Roseberry." The tradition of the country, however unfounded, is, that the mother of Oliver Cromwell was born in this castle, and that the Protector himself therefore visited it during the time that he commanded the army in Scotland. It is at present the property of Lord Hope-town.

St. Margaret's Hope is situated near the toll-bar.— This is said to be the spot on which Margaret, afterwards the consort of Malcolm Canmore, first landed on her flight from William the Conqueror of England, in whose right the present race of kings have swayed the sceptre. This princess lived at the royal residence of Dunfermline, whence, passing the Forth frequently at this ferry, it got the name of the Queen's Ferry, which

which name it has retained for upwards of seven centuries.

The famous Admiral Greig, the father of the Russian navy, was a native of Inverkeithing.

The parish of SALINE is seven miles long, and six broad, and contains 205 houses, and 945 inhabitants, viz. 427 males, and 518 females; of whom 373 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 251 in trade and manufacture. The surface of this parish towards the west, to the extent of nearly one half of the parish, is pretty level; the east part is hilly, some of which rise to a considerable height. There are several ruins of old towers in this district, the most remarkable of which is Killerny.

TORRYBURN parish lies at the western extremity of the county, upon the coast of the Frith of Forth; it is eight miles long, and two broad, and contains 398 houses, and 1,403 inhabitants, viz. 580 males, and 823 females; of whom 165 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 821 in trade and manufacture. This parish is on the whole flat, and well cultivated; it has a tolerably good harbour, to which there belongs about a dozen vessels, large and small; the great export is coal.

Table of Heights in Fifeshire.

	Feet above the sea.
West Lawmond - - - - -	1280
East Lawmond - - - - -	1260
Largo Law - - - - -	1010
Kelly Law - - - - -	800

COUNTY OF KINROSS.

KINROSS-SHIRE is a small county, bounded on the east by Fifeshire; on the south by Clackmannan and Stirlingshire; and on the west and north by Perthshire. It is almost circular, and is about thirty miles in circumference.

The middle part of this county which is flat, is occupied by that beautiful expanse of water Loch Leven. The face of the country has a very rich appearance, and on the sides of the lake are many handsome seats.

This county was anciently a part of Caledonia; and alternately divides with Clackmannan in sending one member to the British Senate. It contained, according to the late population act, 1409 houses, inhabited by 6725 persons, viz. 3116 males, and 3609 females; of whom 667 were returned as being employed in agriculture and 888 in trade and manufacture.

The parish of **CLEISH** lies on the north side of the Ochil hills; it is six miles in length and one in breadth, and contains 159 houses and 625 inhabitants, viz. 286 males and 339 females; of whom 48 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 71 in trade and manufacture. The aspect here is hilly, and the soil but indifferent. On the tops of the hills are several remains of Roman encampments.—There is both coal and lime-stone here.

FOSSAWAY and **TULLYBOLE** are united parishes, situated to the north of Cleish, they are about six miles long and four broad, and contain 337 houses and 1312 inhabitants, viz. 605 males and 707 females; of whom 268 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 58 in trade and manufacture. Fossaway lies chiefly in Perthshire. The most part is high ground, and the soil is of all varieties. There are several large plantations here in a very thriving state, which will in a short time greatly improve the face of the country.

In this parish are some remarkable natural curiosities,

sities, as the Devil's Mill, the Rumbling Bridge, and the Caldron Linn.

The Devil's Mill lies highest up the river, about a mile from Fossaway church. It is formed by the water falling from a cascade into a hollow of the rock below, and making a noise like a mill driven by a great body of water: from its going Sunday and Saturday the people have named it the Devil's Mill.

About four hundred yards below is the Rumbling Bridge, so called from the rumbling noise which the water, falling from precipice to precipice, makes in the stream below. The line of the arch is twenty-two feet, the breadth of the bridge is eleven, and the height eighty-six: its height, however, varies in flood time. This bridge, surrounded with the high rocks, partially covered with woods, and the river Devon falling from cascade to cascade, form a most striking and picturesque scene.

A mile farther down is the Caldron Linn, where there are two cascades; the upper fall is thirty-four feet, but not perpendicular; the lower is forty-four feet, nearly perpendicular; they are about thirty yards distant from each other; the distance between the rocks from side to side is from twelve to twenty-two feet, and is least at the upper fall. Here are two intervening rocks, and there is one like a pillar in the middle of the river, horizontal at the top, by which many persons have passed from one side to the other. In the space between the two falls are three round cavities like caldrons, from which the name is derived: in the first the water is constantly agitated as if boiling, the second is covered with foam, and the third is generally calm and smooth. The caldrons are of different dimensions, the largest is about twenty-two feet in diameter; when the river is low they communicate with each other by apertures, which the force of the water has made through the rocks which divide them. The caldrons may be seen on both sides of the river; but the greatest fall is best seen

from the south, and the time in which it appears in its greatest beauty, is between one and two o'clock in the afternoon.

Loch Leven is a magnificent and beautiful piece of water, at the foot of the hills called Lomonds, it is about twelve miles in circumference; and its greatest depth twenty-four fathoms. On an island, near the centre of the loch, measuring about eight acres, are the remains of a castle. It is not known when this castle was built; but it occurs in history as early as the year 1335, when it underwent a siege; "and the method (says Pennant) attempted to reduce it was of a most singular kind. John of Stirling, with his army of *Anglicised Scots*, sat down before it; but finding from the situation that it was impossible to succeed in the common forms, he thought of this expedient. He stopped up the water of Leven, at its discharge from the lake, with a great dam, with stones, and every thing that would obstruct its course, hoping by that means to raise the waters so high, as to drown the whole garrison. But the watchful governor, *Alan de Vipont*, took an opportunity of sallying out in boats when the besiegers were off their guard; and piercing the dam, released the pent-up waters, and formed a most destructive deluge on all the plain below; struck a panic into the enemy's army, put them to flight, and returned to his castle laden with the spoils of the camp."

It is said that this castle was anciently a royal residence, and granted by king Robert III. to Douglas, thence probably styled lord of Loch Leven; but what makes this castle the most remarkable is, that it was the prison wherein the unfortunate queen Mary was confined, and from whence she made her escape: it had occasionally been used as a prison, both before and after that time. The castle consists of a rectangular wall, enclosing a small area, flanked by little towers, some of them round, with some ruined walls; said to be those of the chapel and apartment where
queen

Queen Mary was confined. The keep is a square tower, which stands in the north-east angle of the area. In it, it is said, there is a pit or dungeon, and a vaulted room over it: the chief entrance is through a gate in the north side.

On the outside of the castle, chiefly towards the east, are several ancient trees, particularly the remains of an ash, which appears, when entire, to have been of a great size.

St. Serfs Isle is noted for having been granted by Brudo, last king of the Picts, to St. Servan and the Culdees, a kind of priests among the first Christians of North Britain, who led a sort of monastic life in cells, and for a considerable time preserved a pure and uncorrupt religion; at length, in the reign of David I. it was suppressed in favour of the church of Rome. The priory of Port-Moak was on this isle, of which some small remains exist.

The parish of KINROSS is about three miles and a half square, and contains 390 houses, inhabited by 2,124 persons, viz. 1,001 males, and 1,123 females; of which number 109 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 398 in trade and manufacture. The surface is flat, and the soil is chiefly a thin blackish earth, with a gravelly bottom.

Kinross signifies, in the Celtic, the head of the peninsula; it is situated at the western extremity of Loch Leven, near the centre of the county to which it gives name. The chief manufacture is that of Silecias and coarse cottons. It is the stage between Perth and Queens-ferry, being fifteen miles from each.

At a little distance from the town stands Kinross house, a large elegant structure, built by Sir William Bruce in the year 1685.

ORWELL parish, or as it is sometimes called MILL-NATHORT, is nearly a square of five miles, and contains 408 houses, and 2,036 inhabitants, viz. 920 males, and 1,116 females: of whom 166 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 220 in trade and
 manufacture,

manufacture. The surface here is upon the whole flat, rising gradually towards the Ochil hills, and the soil is light and sandy.

The ancient castle of Burleigh, once a place of great strength, and the residence of that family, lies on the skirts of the Fife hills; in the neighbourhood of the castle, there is a noted ash-tree, in which Lord Burleigh is said to have concealed himself from justice.

The parish of PORT-MOAK lies five miles from Kinross, on the south bank of Loch Leven, and is seven miles long and five broad; containing 263 houses, and 1,151 inhabitants, viz. 525 males, and 626 females; of whom 150 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 146 in trade and manufacture. The surface here is various, consisting of fertile fields, rich meadows, barren moss, craggy hills, and thriving plantations. There is here great abundance of fine lime-stone.

On the banks of the lake, near the mouth of the river Leven, stands a ruinous monastery.

COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE is a small county, bounded on the north-east and west by Perthshire, and on the south and south-west by the Frith of Forth, and Stirlingshire. Its greatest length does not exceed nine, and greatest breadth six miles.

From the shores of the Forth the surface rises gradually to the Ochil hills, the highest of which is in the parish of Tillicoultry. On the banks of the Forth the country is flat and rich; the Ochil hills afford good pasture for sheep and black cattle. The tops and flat behind them are rather bleak; and the soil unproductive. The hills produce lead, copper, cobalt, ironstone, and antimony; also coal in great plenty.

The principal river is the Devon, which rises in Perthshire, about three miles east from Dumblane, and after a winding course, runs into the Forth between Stirling and Alloa.

This county was anciently a part of Caledonia; and consists of the towns of Clackmannan and Alloa, and the parishes of Clackmannan, Dollar, and Tillicoultry, which contained, according to the late population act, 2,164 houses, inhabited by 10,858 persons, viz. 5,064 males, and 5,794 females; of which number 872 were returned as being employed in agriculture and 1,037 in trade and manufacture, chiefly in sail-cloth and coarse linen. It joins with Kinross in sending one member to parliament.

The parish of **ALLOA** is four miles long and two broad, and contains 817 houses, and 5,214 inhabitants, viz. 2,416 males, and 2,798 females; of whom 174 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 541 in trade and manufacture.

Alloa is a sea-port, pleasantly situated on the north side of the Forth, of which it is the most considerable port, having three feet greater depth of water in the harbour than on the bar of Leith. The quay is built of rough hewn stone, in a substantial manner, and
runs

runs within the land, forming a small creek. A little above the harbour there is an excellent dry dock, capable of receiving vessels of burthen. Opposite the dock there is a great depth of water, with good anchorage, and sufficient space.

Above the dock is a ferry across the Forth, called the Craig Ward, or King's Ferry, where two complete piers have been built, one on each side of the river, which renders it a safe and commodious passage at all times of the tide; the distance across is about half a mile.

The streets of Alloa are narrow and irregular, except one which runs straight to the harbour. West of the ferry is a glass-house for making bottles; and here are manufactures of linen, muslin, ropes, and nails, and a foundry; and it has two good weekly markets.

Here is a regular custom-house, and the port has several creeks belonging to it. The ships and vessels belonging to the port amount to upwards of one hundred. The chief trade is in coal, of which 50,000 tons are annually sent to places within the Forth, and to towns on the east and north coasts of Scotland. The collieries of Alloa have been long established; and the number of persons belonging to them are upwards of five hundred.

Near the town is the Tower, the residence of the representatives of the family of Marr, built before the year 1300. The highest turret is eighty-nine feet from the ground, and the thickness of the walls eleven feet. Formerly the tower was surrounded by the town; as in the rude ages, they afforded mutual assistance to each other. In this residence are many remains of antiquity of the families of Lord Erskine and Earls of Marr; among others is the private signet of the unfortunate Mary, which she gave to the regent Marr; and the festive chair of Thomas, Lord Erskine, the second earl of Mar. The tower and gardens have been considerably modernised, and the surrounding parks contain a quantity of very fine timber.

North-east of Alloa is Shaw-park, a seat of Lord Cathcart.

CLACKMANNAN parish is six miles long and five broad, and contains 739 houses, and 2,961 inhabitants, viz. 1,384 males, and 1,577 females; of whom 406 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 150 in trade and manufacture. This parish is all cultivated, a great part being carse ground, and highly productive; that on the north of the town is clayey and wet. Some large fields have been gained from the Forth in this parish. It is watered on the north by the Devon, which, after running ten miles in an easterly direction, makes a remarkable turn to the west, at a place called the Crook of Devon; on this river are some considerable iron-works, and there are three collieries in the parish, and the great distilleries of Kilbagie and Kennetpans lie here.

Clackmannan is the chief town of the county, and is beautifully situated on an eminence, about one hundred and eighty feet above the level of the Forth, within view of the high mountains, Ben More, Ben Lady, and Ben Lomond, though twenty miles distant. It consists chiefly of one broad street, with a tolbooth or town-house, in a state of decay, and the houses are mean.

Near the town is an ancient building called Clackmannan Tower, pleasantly situated on the summit of a hill, commanding an extensive and beautiful prospect over the surrounding country. It was long the seat of the Bruces; and a large square tower is called Robert Bruce's Tower, in which is preserved his great sword and casque; also a large two-handed sword, said to have belonged to Sir John de Graham, one of the faithful champions of the great Wallace.

The Bruces are said to have had a long string of castles, of which this and another in Stirlingshire were two. They were all within sight of each other, so that they could communicate by signal.

The parish of DOLLAR consists chiefly of an inclined plain

plain at the foot of the Ochil hills, beautifully smoothed and spread out by the hand of nature. It is three miles in length and two in breadth, and contains 141 houses, and 693 inhabitants, viz. 310 males, and 383 females; of whom 43 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 56 in trade and manufacture. The hills here afford excellent pasture, and the low ground is of a light and gravelly soil; but on the banks of the Devon, which nearly divides the parish, a clayey soil prevails. At the Cairngreen, specimens of silver ore have been found, and at the White' Wisp pebbles remarkable for size and beauty are often to be met with.

In this parish stands the venerable ruin of Campbell castle, which, from its romantic situation, resembles one of those described in ancient romances. Nothing can be more dreary than the scenes surrounding this building, which is seated on a steep peninsulated rock, between and under vast mountains which overshadow it, having to the south a view through a deep glen, shagged with brush-wood, and watered by a rivulet. From the dreary and solemn situation, this pile was formerly called the Castle of Gloom, and the names of the adjacent places seem to be analogous to it, for it was bounded by the glen of Care, and washed by the burn of Sorrow.

Here is an extraordinary contrivance for procuring water under cover; a subterraneous way to the burn running at the bottom of the rock, on which the castle is situated, having been made with stone and lime, it is now broken at the top, and is to be seen through the bushes and brush-wood with which it is overgrown; looking down the conduit, or steps, affords a most tremendous sight. This castle, which with its circumscribing demesnes, belonged to the Argyle family, was in the year 1645 taken and burned by the marquis of Montrose, who carried fire and sword through the whole estate. It was till lately the property

perty of the Duke of Argyle, and was the original residence of that family.

The parish of TILlicouLTy consists of part of the Ochil hills, and the flat ground below upon the Devon; which last contains about 2,000 acres; it is about six miles long and two and a half broad, and contains 233 houses, and 916 inhabitants, viz. 418 males, and 498 females; of whom 214 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 263 in trade and manufacture. The Ochil hills here afford good pasture. The flat ground is in general light; much of it is covered with small round stones, but it is well cultivated, and yields good crops. The summits of the hills are in general composed of a red or grey granite, and specimens of various metals are occasionally found, such as silver, lead, copper, cobalt, and iron-stone. Some years ago copper was wrought, but now only the iron-stone, which is chiefly of the kidney kind, is wrought by a company lately erected. In the low grounds there is abundance of coal. The banks of the Devon here are extremely beautiful, and the air very temperate. Tillicoultry Serge has been manufactured here since the days of Queen Mary.

Bencleugh, the summit of the Ochil hills is 2,200 feet above the level of the sea.

COUNTY OF STIRLING.

STIRLINGSHIRE is one of the most noted and most beautiful counties in Scotland. It was formerly part of the shire of Lenox, and is bounded on the north by Perthshire; on the north-east by the Forth, which separates it from Clackmannanshire; on the south-east by the county of Linlithgow; on the south by the counties of Lanerk and Dumbarton; and on the west by Loch Lomond, which separates it from the county of Dumbarton. It extends in length about thirty-six miles, and in breadth thirteen.

The features of this county are rich and beautiful; the eastern district is extremely fertile, yet there are several extensive mosses on the banks of the Forth. In former times the greater part of this county was one entire forest, the vestiges of which are still to be seen south of the town of Stirling. The two ridges of hills called Lennox and Ochil exhibit many volcanic appearances, particularly at Fintry, and the Campsie Fells. The country abounds with coal, iron-stone, free-stone, and lime: among the more precious minerals, silver, copper, cobalt, and lead, have been discovered and wrought.

The principal rivers are the Forth and the Carron. The Forth rises from a loch in the south-west part of Perthshire, and runs into the German ocean, between the counties of Haddington and Fife: the broad channel formed at its mouth is called the Frith (from *fretum*) of Forth. The Carron rises about ten miles south-west from Stirling, and runs into the Forth two miles east from the Carron works. Besides these rivers, the navigable canal from the Forth to the Clyde crosses this county: it opens into the Forth near the mouth of the Carron, and into the Clyde nearly opposite Renfrew.

Stirlingshire contains one royal borough, Stirling; its chief towns are Falkirk and St. Ninians; besides which there are several large villages; the whole being

ing divided into twenty-two parishes, containing, according to the late population act, 7822 houses, and 50,825 inhabitants, viz. 23,875 males, and 26,950 females; of which number 9458 were returned as being employed chiefly in agriculture, and 11,878 in trade and manufacture. It sends one member to parliament.

This county was anciently inhabited, according to some by the Damnii, but according to others by the Gadeni. Being a frontier county, Stirlingshire has been the field of much contention and bloodshed; and here the heroes of Ossian performed many of their heroic exploits.

The parish of AIRTH is pleasantly situated along the south side of the Forth: it is five miles long, and two broad, and contains 357 houses, and 1855 inhabitants, viz. 860 males, and 995 females; of whom 527 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 739 in trade and manufacture. Except two small risings, called the hills of Airth and Dunmore, which abound in coal and freestone, the parish is flat, and consists mostly of rich carse ground. There are two ferries, viz. Kercie and Higgin's Neuck, and three harbours in the parish.

Part of the house of Airth is made up of an ancient tower, which is said to have been taken by Sir William Wallace, who slew the captain, and one hundred men; this tower is in good repair, and is styled Wallace's tower. There is also an old castle at Dunmore, and a third at Powfouls.

The parish of ALVA is totally disjoined from the county of Stirling, though it belongs to it, being situated at the foot of the Ochil hills, and almost surrounded by Clackmannanshire. It is four miles in length, and two and a half in breadth, and contains 160 houses, and 787 inhabitants, viz. 361 males, and 426 females; of whom 74 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 159 in trade and manufacture. The greater part of this parish is hilly, afford-

ing excellent pasture for sheep. A very rich silver ore has been discovered on the grounds of Alva, which is said at one time to have produced 4000*l.* per week to the proprietor, while it lasted: on this estate there is also copper, lead, cobalt, and iron, but none at present is wrought.

The mansion-house stands on an eminence projecting from the base of the hill; it is pleasantly situated and is surrounded with thriving wood.

BALDERNOCK parish is situated on the banks of the Kelvin, eight miles from Glasgow; it is five miles long, and three broad, and contains 161 houses, and 796 inhabitants, viz. 377 males, and 419 females; of whom 247 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 46 in trade and manufacture. The flat grounds to the east, and on the banks of the river, are rich and fertile; a light gravelly soil prevails in the west quarter, but almost the whole is arable. Here are several vestiges of Druidism, particularly one, near the west end of Craigmaddy moor, called the Auld Wives Lift, which consists of three stones, two of which lie on the ground; the third lies across them, and is of a rhoimboidal form, eighteen feet in diameter.

The parish of BALFRON lies twenty miles from Glasgow, near Kilsyth: it is eight miles long, and two and a half broad, and contains 208 houses, and 1634 inhabitants, viz. 740 males, and 894 females; of whom 354 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 783 in trade and manufacture. The soil here is in general wet and tilly, and agriculture is but in its infancy. There is lime-stone and free-stone in the parish, but no coal has yet been discovered.

BOTHKENNAR is a small parish, situated in the carse of Falkirk, being only about two miles and a half square, and containing 131 houses, and 575 inhabitants, viz. 282 males, and 293 females; of whom 67 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 42 in trade and manufacture. The surface here is flat,

flat, and the soil a deep rich clay, which produces all kinds of grain.

The parish of BUCHANAN lies on the north side of Loch Lomond; it is about eighteen miles long, and six broad, and contains 126 houses, and 748 inhabitants, viz. 375 males, and 373 females; of whom 616 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 49 in trade and manufacture. The river Endrick runs through the parish and often overflows: and a large muir or waste lies to the south. Some of the islands in Loch Lomond belong to this parish, on one of which, Incheailloc, formerly stood the parish church. There are besides three small lakes, abounding with trout and pike, and there are some extensive oak woods.

By the side of Loch Lomond stands Buchanan House, the seat of the duke of Montrose; and at Inversnaid is a small fort, which has a detachment guard from Dunbarton castle.

CAMPSIE parish lies nine miles from Glasgow; it is about six miles square, and contains 620 houses, and 2906 inhabitants, viz. 1387 males, and 1519 females; of whom 707 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 983 in trade and manufacture. The parish consists of two extensive ridges of hills, with a valley running between them; the northern ridge, called Campsie Fells, appears to be of volcanic origin; in many parts are rude basaltic pillars, particularly on the road, which slopes down the hill above the village: the highest part of this ridge is twelve hundred feet from its base, and about three hundred feet above the level of the sea. There is coal, lime-stone, and clay-marl here in great abundance, and some beautiful Scotch pebbles have occasionally been found.

The village consists of the Old and New Town, and there has been within these few years some very extensive print-fields for linens, &c. established here.

The parish of DENNY is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Carron; it is four miles long, and two

and a half broad, and contains 247 houses, and 2033 inhabitants, viz. 920 males, and 1113 females; of which number 138 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 178 in trade and manufacture. The soil is in general a thin clay, and very unproductive; but the great canal from the Forth to the Clyde passing through the parish tends much to its advantage.

DRYMEN parish is situated at the western extremity of the county; it is fifteen miles long, and nine broad, and contains 335 houses, and 1607 inhabitants, viz. 773 males, and 834 females; of whom 370 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 103 in trade and manufacture. The greater part of this parish is hilly and mountainous; and the banks of the Forth here are for the most part covered with moss.

In this parish was born Napier of Marchiston, the celebrated inventor of the logarithms.

The parish of FALKIRK is situated on the north road between Edinburgh and Glasgow, and nearly at an equal distance from both; the road to Stirling and the North Highlands also passes through it. It is eight miles long and seven broad, and contains 8338 inhabitants, viz. 4211 males, and 4627 females. The greater part of this parish is enclosed and subdivided. It has a rich and fertile appearance, from the number of gentlemen's seats and villas.

The town, which was formerly a royal borough, stands on an eminence, and is noted for several fairs in the year, and three celebrated trysts, at which are sold on an average 60,000 head of black cattle, besides sheep and horses.

It was in the neighbourhood of Falkirk that the English army, under Edward I. gained the famous victory over the Scots, fighting under Sir William Wallace and Sir John de Graham, and in which the latter was killed, on the 22nd of July, 1298. In the church-yard is to be seen an elegant Latin epitaph to his memory.

This parish is intersected by the great canal which forms a communication between the Clyde and the Forth. This work of great national utility was begun in the year 1768, but through various obstacles was not finished till July 1790, when the navigation from sea to sea was opened. The length of the canal is thirty-five miles, the collateral cut to Glasgow two miles and three quarters, and that from port Dundas to the Monkland canal one mile; in the whole thirty-eight miles and three quarters. This extensive track of canal is supplied with water by six reservoirs, which cover about 409 acres of land, and contain about 12,679 lockfuls of water; and the company have it in their power to encrease the number of reservoirs. The summit of the canal is 141 feet above the level of the sea. The number of the locks is 20 on the east, and 19 on the west. The medium breadth of the canal at the surface is fifty-six feet, and at the bottom twenty-seven. Vessels of eighty or ninety tons, properly constructed, may be navigated through, and are fit for voyages by sea. The direction of the canal is under a governor, council in London, and a committee at Glasgow, who meet monthly. The tonnage dues are two-pence per ton for every mile, with some exception respecting manure.

The extensive trade carried on through this canal suggested to Sir Lawrence Dundas the propriety of building a village and a quay near the east end of it, on his own estate. The place which he fixed upon for this purpose, was the angle formed by the junction of the river Carron, and the Canal. They were begun to be built in the year 1777. The village is now of considerable extent, and is called Grangemouth.

The Carron iron-works have in a peculiar manner tended to improve Falkirk, and its neighbourhood. Here all kinds of cast-iron goods are made; and the Carron Company have a charter for employing a capital

tal of 150,000*l.* It is divided into 600 shares, and no person can have a vote in the management unless he be possessed of ten shares.

On an average they use 800 tons of coal, 400 tons of iron-stone and ore, and 100 tons of lime-stone, per week. The iron-stone is first calcined in an open fire, but the iron ore needs no preparation in order to be fit for the blast furnace.

There are five furnaces, which are supplied with strong currents of air, from cast-iron cylinders, instead of bellows. These cylinders are constructed somewhat like forcing pumps, and are not only more durable than bellows, but have more power, and produce a better effect. They have three cupolas, which receive a proper supply of air by means of pipes connected with the forcing cylinders. There also fifteen furnaces, which are kept in action by the external air without the aid of any artificial blast.

FINTRY parish is situated in the midst of the Campsie Fells; it is five miles in length, and four in breadth, and contains 110 houses, and 958 inhabitants, viz. 440 males, and 518 females; of whom 412 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 217 in trade and manufacture, chiefly in that of cotton. The river Carron and a branch of the Enderick take their rise here; two small vallies on their banks, is the only flat arable ground in the parish; the hills, however, afford good pasture.

The Loup of Fintry is a remarkable cataract, the river Enderick falling over a precipice ninety-one feet in height. Not far from this, and near the village, is a hill, called the Dun or Down, which presents a superb range of basaltic columns, consisting of seventy perpendicular pillars in front, fifty feet long, some square, others hexagonal and pentagonal. The whole mountain abounds with iron ore.

GARGUNNOCK parish lies on the south bank of the Forth, six miles from Stirling; it is six miles long, and three broad; and contains 191 houses, and 954 inhabitants,

bitants, viz. 454 males, and 500 females; of whom 441 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 52 in trade and manufacture. From the river Forth the ground rises gradually to a considerable height, which causes three divisions of the soil, viz. the carse ground; the dry-field, as it is called, covered, until cultivated, with furze and broom; and the moor, consisting of about 3000 acres.

The village of Gargunnock is clean and neat, consisting mostly of thatched cottages, standing on the side of a hill, which commands a most beautiful prospect of the winding of the Forth, over which there was once a bridge here, and there are some remains of it existing, but hardly a stone left of a fort which was garrisoned by the English, and taken by the brave Sir William Wallace. Gargunnock House, the seat of Colonel Eidingtoun, was originally built as a castle, or a place of strength. The glen of Boguhan in this parish, the property of Gen. Campbell, is much admired for its beautiful and romantic scenery.

The parish of KILLEARN forms the western extremity of the beautiful strath of Blane; it is twelve miles in length, and three in breadth, and contains 193 houses, and 1039 inhabitants, viz. 501 males, and 538 females; of whom 508 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 284 in trade and manufacture.

The hills on both sides afford good pasture for sheep, and the strath watered by the river Blane, meandering through well cultivated fields and fertile pastures, render this parish picturesque and beautiful. The minerals are lime-stone and sand-stone, and specimens of beautiful jasper are occasionally found scattered amongst the fragments of the basaltic columns, which abound here.

Ballikinrain, the residence of Robert Dunmore, Esq. is a neat mansion; in the neighbourhood of which stands the old castle of Ballglass.

Here is a pyramid of white free-stone, 19 feet square,

square at the base, and 103 feet high; erected in the year 1788, to the memory of George Buchanan, the celebrated poet and historian, who was a native of this parish.

KILSYTH is the most southerly parish in the county; it is seven miles long, and three broad; and contains 565 houses, and 1,762 inhabitants, viz. 840 males, and 922 females; of which number 151 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 1,264 in trade and manufacture. The general aspect is naked and hilly, and from the top of the highest hill the eye is carried to the Atlantic ocean on the west, and to the German sea on the east: upon the whole the soil is light and dry. It is watered by the rivers Carron and Kelvin, and the whole parish abounds with minerals. From this place the Carron company are furnished with about 5,000 tons of iron annually: it also abounds with coal and free-stone, and has many specimens of beautiful jaspers and agates.

Kilsyth is a burgh of barony, empowered to hold a weekly market, and four annual fairs, and formerly gave title of viscount to the family of Livingstone.

Under the church is an arched vault, erected as a cemetery for the family of the viscount Kilsyth, whose estate was forfeited by rebellion in the year 1715. Lady Kilsyth, with her infant, was killed in Holland by the falling of a roof, and after her death was embalmed, and brought hither for interment in the year 1717. In the year 1780, the outer wooden covering being decayed, some curious person opened the leaden coffin, when the lady and her child were both found entire, as when first buried. Every feature and every limb were as full, and the shroud and ribbands as clear and fresh as on the day they were placed in the tomb: the child was apparently three months old; he appeared as if sleeping, in full flesh and health; and it would have been difficult in a stranger to have known whether she had been dead or living.

In the parish of Kilsyth a bloody battle was fought between

between the marquis of Montrose and the covenanters, in which the latter were defeated with great slaughter.

KIPPEN parish lies on the south bank of the Frith of Forth, and is partly in this county, and partly in the shire of Perth: it is eight miles long, and four broad, and contains 429 houses, and 1,722 inhabitants, viz. 303 males. and 919 females; of which number 530 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 154 in trade and manufacture. The exterior of this parish and division of the soil is exactly similar to that of Gar-gunnock, being the head of the strath, which commences at the castle of Stirling. The minerals are lime-stone and free-stone.

The parish contains the villages of Kippen and Bucklyvie, both having weekly markets, and each having five fairs in the year.

LARBERT, united with the parish of DUNIPACE, is eight miles long and two broad, and contains 838 houses, and 4,217 inhabitants, viz. 2,062 males, and 1,224 females; of whom 676 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 2,041 in trade and manufacture, mostly at the Carron works. The soil of this united parish is not naturally fertile, though bearing good crops in many places from culture. Coal and lime-stone abound here.

On the moor in this parish is held the famous Falkirk tryst; and near the Carron works once stood the famous Arthur's oven, a model of which has been erected at Penhycuick in Mid Lothian.

Near the church of Dunipace are two artificial mounds, which probably gave name to the place, they being the *Dunes pacis*, the Hills of Peace, in memory of the peace concluded here between the Romans and the Caledonians: they rise in a conical form, about sixty feet, and the base covers about an acre of ground.

The parish of LOGIE is nearly equally situated in the shires of Perth, Clackmannan, and Stirling, but principally

principally in the latter; it is about four miles square, and contains 143 houses, and 671 inhabitants, viz. 330 males, and 341 females; of whom 20 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 19 in trade and manufacture. The surface is partly rich carse ground, and partly hilly, but very fit for pasture, being part of the Ochil hills. So late as the year 1764, a silver mine was wrought on the estate of Airthrey: copper and cobalt have also been found here.

In this parish are the ruins of the abbey of Cambuskenneth, founded by king David I. in the year 1147, for canons regular of the order of Augustine, brought from Arras, in Artois: in this abbey James III. of Scotland was buried. Near this place is Abbey Craig, a rock of considerable height, on the top of which are the remains of a battery, said to have been erected by Oliver Cromwell, when he laid siege to the castle of Stirling.

MUIRAVENSIDE parish lies on the west bank of the river Avon, eight miles from Borrowstowness: it is six miles long, and two miles broad; containing 262 houses, and 1,070 inhabitants, viz. 504 males, and 566 females; of whom 141 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 93 in trade and manufacture. The surface on the whole is flat; the soil on the east is light and gravelly, towards the west clayey; but in both productive, when properly managed. Coal and iron-stone abound.

The old castle of Almond, consisting of two ancient towers, with some modern additions, is situated on an eminence in this parish.

The parish of POLMONT is situated on the banks of the Forth and Avon. It is five miles long, and two broad; and contains 446 houses, and 2,194 inhabitants, viz. 1,037 males, and 1,157 females; of whom 343 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 209 in trade and manufacture. The surface here is flat and productive. There are considerable coal-works belonging to the duke of Hamilton.

ST. NINIAN'S lies two miles from Stirling; it is an extensive parish, being fifteen miles in length, and six miles in breadth; containing 1,344 houses, inhabited by 6,849 persons, viz. 3,217 males, and 3,632 females; of whom 2,510 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 2,639 in manufacture and trade. This parish, like others in a similar situation, is divided into carse land, dry-field land, and muir: the appearance is enriched by a great many seats and thriving plantations, and the cultivation is well managed. It is watered by the rivers Carron and Forth, and it abounds in coal, lime-stone, and sandstone. The principal manufactures carried on here are iron-work, making of nails, cotton, and tartan plaid for the army.

SLAMANNAN parish is situated in the south-east corner of the county; it is five miles long, and three broad; and contains 203 houses, and 923 inhabitants, viz. 416 males, and 507 females; of whom 458 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 197 in trade and manufacture. It is watered by the river Avon, the banks of which are a light fertile soil; but as you recede it becomes a stiff clay, and the high ground is bleak and moorish.

The parish of STIRLING, anciently Stryveline, or Stryveling, is confined to the town, which contains 620 houses, and 5,256 inhabitants, viz. 2,311 males, and 2,945 females; of whom 26 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 514 in trade and manufacture.

The situation of this town is beautiful and romantic, being raised on a rock, in the midst of an extensive plain, on the side of the Forth: it is a royal burgh, united with Culross, Dumfermline, Innerkeithen and Queensferry, in the election of one member to serve in parliament, and is governed by a provost, four bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and fourteen counsellors; it is one of the seats of the circuit court, and the county meetings are usually held here; and the magistrates have an extensive criminal jurisdiction con-

ferred on them by several charters. It holds a fifth rank among the Scottish royal boroughs.

Shalloons were manufactured in Stirling to a considerable extent, as far back as the end of the sixteenth century, and were sent over to the Low-countries. Bruges was then the staple port for Scotch commodities. The manufacturers, however, debasing the quality of their shalloons, soon lost the advantages of that lucrative branch of trade, and the town became miserably poor. Though the manufacture was greatly injured, yet it was never entirely dropped; and coarse shalloons continue to be manufactured in Stirling and its neighbourhood. Towards the beginning of the last century, and during the decay of the shalloon manufacture, that of the tartan started up in its place. It continued to flourish till about the year 1760, but it is now almost dwindled away. At present the carpet manufacture flourishes, and the cotton manufacture also begins to take place here. The river Forth runs so level in the neighbourhood of Stirling that mills cannot be erected for the purpose of manufactures: in every other respect Stirling is favourable for them, and coals are plentiful.

The salmon-fishery belonging to the town, which a few years ago brought a revenue of only thirty pounds, has lately produced upwards of four hundred pounds. This fishery is let to a company, who send the fish to the London and Edinburgh markets.

Only small vessels can come up to the town; the navigation is difficult, and the river winds so much that the distance from Stirling to Alloa, which by land is only four miles, is twenty by water.

The town stands, much like the old town of Edinburgh, on the sloping ridge of a rock. The town-house is a large building; and in the council-chamber is kept the jug appointed by law as the standard for dry measure in Scotland. There are three well-endowed hospitals.

The Grey Friars Church was built by James V. in the

the year 1494. It is a very handsome building, in the best style of Gothic architecture. It is all of hewn stone, with an arched roof, supported by two rows of pillars. It was originally one church; but since the reformation it has been divided by a partition-wall, and makes two large and convenient places of worship, called the East and West Churches. A small addition to the east end of the building is said to have been made by Cardinal Beaton. This church is taken notice of in history as the place where, in the year 1543, the Earl of Arran, governor during the reign of Queen Mary, publicly renounced the reformed religion, which he had once professed to favour. It was also here that king James VI. was crowned, in 1567. During the siege of the castle by general Monk, in 1651, he raised his batteries in this church-yard. The steeple and roof of the church have many marks of bullets, discharged by the garrison in their defence. Several shots were also fired at this church from the castle in the year 1746, when the rebels used to fire small arms from the steeple.

Upon the north side of this church stands a ruinous building of good workmanship, called Marr's work, having been erected by John earl of Marr, who was a short time regent in the minority of James VI. The stones with which it was built were brought from the abbey of Cambuskenneth, the revenues of which were at that time held in commendam by that earl's near relations.

Sundry inscriptions, of no importance, are still legible on the gate and other parts. Upon the lintels of the doors and windows there are many ornaments. Indeed there seems to have been a profusion of sculpture employed on the building. Many of the stones have been carried away to build walls, &c. at the new church-yard at St. Ninian's; and what still remains of the fabric is preserved to protect the main street or market-place from the fury of the westerly winds. It is said that the mansion was never entirely completed.

Stirling Castle is by some supposed to owe its first foundation to Agricola; it is undoubtedly of great antiquity, but when it was first built is unknown. The natural strength of the rock on which it stands, especially before the use of artillery and bombs, must have always caused it to be occupied and fortified. Old chronicles say, it was fortified by Agricola, and also by the Picts. It was called by the monkish writers Mons Dolorum. Its name of Stryveling is said to have originated from its being the hill of strife.

About the middle of the ninth century, the Scots, under Kenneth II. having expelled the Picts, and being desirous of obliterating every memorial of them, destroyed this castle; but Donald V. being taken prisoner by the Northumbrians, obtained his liberty by paying a large sum of money as a ransom, and yielding up all his dominions on the south side of the Forth, to the Northumbrians; and those on the south side of the Clyde, with the town of Dumbarton, to the Cumbrians. The Northumbrians, taking possession of the territory ceded to them, rebuilt the castle of Stirling, and strongly garrisoned it. It continued about twenty years in the possession of the Northumbrian Saxons, but was afterwards, with the lands south of Forth, restored to the Scots, on condition that they should assist the Northumbrians against the Danes. In the twelfth century this castle is spoken of in history as a place of great importance.

Stirling Castle has been the scene of many warlike feats, having been repeatedly besieged, taken, dismantled, and rebuilt by different parties, during the wars between the English and Scots, as well as in their civil dissensions; but the last reduction of this fortress by a siege was in the year 1651. When Cromwell followed King Charles II. into England, before the battle of Worcester, he left General Monk to accomplish the conquest of Scotland. This castle was then taken by him, when he carried the Scottish records to London, they having been removed hither upon the
surrender

surrender of Edinburgh Castle. In 1660 they were, by King Charles II. packed up in hogsheads, and shipped for Scotland; but the ships being cast away near Berwick, they were all irrecoverably lost.

This castle was occasionally the residence of the Scottish kings, but not a fixed palace till the family of Stewart mounted the throne. The lordship and castle of Stirling was the usual dower of the queen of Scotland, at least after the accession of that family.

It was the place of nativity of James II. who often resided in it after he came to the crown; and here he perpetrated the murder of William earl of Douglas, whom he stabbed with his own hand.

The royal apartments were then in the north-west corner of the castle, and are at present the residence of the fort-major, and partly occupied by the armoury. The closet where the murder was committed still goes by the name of Douglas's room.

James III. took particular pleasure in this castle, and erected several new buildings in it. He built a large hall, now called the Parliament-house, in which several parliaments have been held. He also erected the chapel-royal, which he largely endowed, and procured to be made collegiate. This chapel was pulled down by James VI. who, on its site, erected the present chapel. James V. was crowned here, and built the present palace. James VI. resided here during his minority, and received his education under Buchanan. In the centre is a small square court, called the Lion's Den, from the king's lions having been kept there. The palace contains many large and elegant apartments; the ground story has been converted into a barrack for the private soldiers; the upper story gives a house for the governor, and lodgings for the officers.

Opposite to the palace is a chapel of hewn stone, built by James V. for the baptism of Prince Henry, in the year 1594.

The area on which the castle stands is of an irregular

lar figure, its length, running nearly north and south, being double that of its breadth. It is divided into two courts.

The entrance is on the south side, through a strong gate flanked by round towers. On the left, or west, in a corner, stands the palace, richly ornamented with grotesque figures. Passing the south-east angle of the palace, you come into a second area or kind of square, where, a little to the north-east, is the old parliament-house, before-mentioned, a vast room, of one hundred and twenty feet long, very high, with a timbered roof. This building forms the east side of the square. The north side is closed by the chapel built by James VI. on the side of the collegiate one.

The west side was bordered by a wall, beyond which, adjoining to the outward or western wall of the castle, were the armoury, and barracks for the garrison. Farther westward was the magazine.

A strong battery, styled the French battery, points to the bridge; it was probably so called from being constructed by engineers of that nation. Great additions were made to the works here by order of Queen Anne, some of them never completed.

Adjoining to the north side of the castle is an eminence, containing a few acres, which, being fortified, makes a part of the castle. It is called the Nether Bailey. Here is the well which supplies the garrison.

On the south-west side of the castle is the park, enclosed by a stone wall. This, with several other pieces of ground round the garrison, form a jurisdiction called the Constabulary of the castle.

At the west end of the park was a royal garden; vestiges of the walks and parterres are still visible.—In the garden is a mound of earth, in form of a table, called the Knot, where, according to tradition, the court sometimes held *fêtes champêtres*.

On the whole, the situation of this castle greatly resembles that of Edinburgh, each being mounted on the ridge of a precipitous rock. This, and the castle
of

of Dumbarton, were said jointly to secure the Lowlands from the incursions of the Highlanders; the latter as the lock, of which Stirling was the key.

The parish of STRATHBLANE is situated at the north-west corner of the county; it is five miles long, and four broad, and contains 112 houses, and 734 inhabitants, viz. 352 males, and 382 females; of whom 296 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 330 in trade and manufacture. The valley to the west, and on both sides the river Blane, the soil is a light sand, mixed with mud, deposited by the river and brooks, and affords good crops. The hills being part of the Lennox hills, which extend from Dumbarton to Stirling, are finely skirted with wood, rendering the prospect very pleasing.

The Spout of Ballagan, in this parish, is a cascade of seventy feet. Here are the remains of two ancient fortified castles, Duntreath and Mugdock; about three hundred yards from the latter is a remarkable echo, which repeats distinctly the length of six syllables.

Table of Heights in Stirlingshire.

	Feet above the level of the Sea.
Ben Lomond, - - - - -	3240
Ben Ledi, - - - - -	3009
Dumiat, near Stirling, - - - - -	2500
Bencleugh, or Buccleugh, - - - - -	2200
Campsie Fells, - - - - -	1500

COUNTY OF DUMBARTON.

DUMBARTONSHIRE, anciently called Lennox, is bounded on the north and east by Perthshire; on the north-east by Stirlingshire; on the south by Lanerkshire and Renfrewshire, from which last it is separated by the Clyde; and on the west by Loch Fine and Argyleshire. The form of this county is triangular; its extreme length is about forty miles, and the extreme breadth about twenty-two. It was anciently inhabited by the Damnii; or, according to the opinion of some, by the Gadeni and Vacomagi.

The greater part of this county is mountainous, and many of the mountains rise to a considerable height. The hills in general are covered with heath, and about 12,000 acres with wood; but on the whole its state of agriculture is daily improving. The county contains but few minerals, but affords plenty of free-stone, slate, and in some places iron-stone: many of the mountains are apparently volcanic, particularly the rock on which Dumbarton Castle is built.

There are several fine lakes or lochs, as Loch Long and Loch Gare, inlets of the Frith of Clyde, which abound in fish; and Loch Lomond, the most extensive, and perhaps the most beautiful lake in Scotland, situated at the end of the Grampian mountains, which end here, and seem to rise in many islands, which appear a continuation, or like fragments broken off by some violent convulsion of nature. The islands are mountainous, and beautifully picturesque. On Inch Caillach, or the Isle of Nuns, are the remains of a conventual church. Inch-Murrin, or the isle of St. Murrius, is two miles long, and converted into a deer park; on it are the ruins of a house, once belonging to the family of Lenox. On this island John Colquhoun, laird of Luss, was murdered, with several of his followers, in the year 1439, by a party of Highlanders, under the conduct of Lauchlan Maclean and Murdoch Gibson, who ravaged this part of the country with
fire.

fire and sword. There are thirty-two islands on this lake. On the eastern side is Ben Lomond, from which the whole extent of the lake is seen, which is twenty-four miles in length, and six miles in breadth. It abounds with delicious trout and salmon, and has a communication with the Clyde, which passes by Dumbarton.

This county is divided into twelve parishes, containing 3,482 houses, inhabited by 20,710 persons, viz. 9,796 males, and 10,914 females; of whom 4,633 were returned by the late population act as being employed in agriculture, and 7,952 in trade and manufacture. Dumbarton is the chief town.

ARROCHAR is the most northerly parish in the county; and is four miles long, and three broad, containing 125 houses, and 470 inhabirants, viz. 226 males, and 244 females; of whom 23 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 76 in trade and manufacture. The whole is mountainous; but since the introduction of sheep husbandry, the hills have put on a beautiful verdure in place of heath and copse wood.

The parish of BONHILL lies on both sides of the Leven; it is about four miles square, and contains 312 houses, and 2,460 inhabitants, viz. 1,160 males, and 1,300 females; of whom 180 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 1,280 in trade and manufacture, there being several extensive bleach and print-fields here, the purity and softness of the water of the Leven having attracted notice at an early period. The soil is partly loam, and partly gravelly; and the whole is enclosed and well cultivated. In the neighbourhood are several large plantations of larix and Scots' fir.

The parish of CARDROSS is seven miles long, and three broad, and contains 329 houses, and 2,549 inhabitants, viz. 1,199 males, and 1,350 females; of which number 222 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 611 in trade and manufacture. This parish

rish stretches along the Frith of Clyde, where the soil is light and gravelly; on the banks of the Leven, however, it is a pretty deep loam. The noted print-fields of Dalquhurn and Cordale lie in this parish.

At Dalquhurn was born the celebrated Dr. Smollet; he was grandson of Sir James Smollet, of Bonhill, but being of a younger branch and small fortune, was educated as a surgeon, and in that capacity served at Carthage, a circumstance described in his Roderick Random: he afterwards declined physic, applying himself to history and the belles-lettres. His history bears evident marks of haste; but his Roderick Random will be admired as long as the English language is read. He died at Leghorn, in the fifty-first year of his age. Near the place of his nativity a column has been erected to his memory, with a suitable inscription.

CUMBERNAULD parish is seven miles long, and five broad, and contains 304 houses, and 1,795 inhabitants, viz. 856 males, and 939 females; of whom 370 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 212 in trade and manufacture. This parish is pleasantly situated in a valley, where are still to be seen the remains of Antoninus's wall. The new line of road from Glasgow to Edinburgh passes through it, as does also the great canal. The surface is beautifully variegated by hill and dale: almost the whole is arable, being partly a stiff clay, and partly a light gravelly soil. Coal and lime-stone abound. Cumbernauld house is the residence of Lord Elphinstone.

The parish of Dumbarton lies beautifully along the banks of the Frith of Clyde and the river Leven; it is two miles and a half in length, and about one and a half in breadth, and contains 329 houses, and 2,541 inhabitants, viz. 1,125 males, and 1,416 females; of whom 127 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 882 in trade and manufacture. The greater part of this parish is flat, with a southern exposure; the soil is thin and gravelly, but pretty fertile. The

river Leven is navigable as far as the tide reaches, which is about three miles.

Dumbarton is a royal borough, and a presbytery seat; it has a good harbour, which employs about 2,000 tons of shipping. It is a very ancient town, and is supposed to be the *Alclud* of the Britons, and one of the seats of Fingal. It is almost surrounded by the river Leven, and the chief of the buildings being very old, it has all the appearance of decayed grandeur.

The castle is at a small distance from the town, on a point formed by the junction of the two rivers. It stands on the top of a rock, which divides in the middle, and forms two summits. The fortress is entered by a gate at the bottom, whence the ascent is by a long flight of stone steps: its batteries command a most extensive range. This spot is supposed to have been the resort of the Britons after the departure of the Romans.—The fortress has been deemed impregnable; but it was reduced by famine, in the year 756, by Egbon, King of Northumberland, and taken by escalade, in the year 1551. It is generally garrisoned by a governor, lieutenant-governor, fort-major, and a company or two of invalids. Many parts of the rocks are magnetic.

KILMARONOCK parish lies eight miles from Dumbarton, and is five miles long and four broad, containing 173 houses, and 379 inhabitants, viz. 443 males, and 436 females; of whom 353 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 40 in trade and manufacture. The windings of the river Endrich, and Buchannan House, the seat of the Duke of Montrose, on the north side of the river, with its extensive lawns and forests, present the traveller with a most beautiful landscape. These, combined with the lake, render this quarter highly picturesque. Here are the remains of several ancient castles.

NEW or EAST KILPATRICK parish is partly situated in this county and partly in Stirlingshire; it is seven miles long and five broad; and contains 270 houses,

and

and 2,312 inhabitants, viz. 1,141 males, and 1,171 females; of whom 694 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 1,556 in trade and manufacture. The great canal passes through the south part of it: and there are six bleach-fields in it. The minerals are coal, lime-stone, and iron-stone.

OLD OR WEST KILPATRICK extends along the banks of the Clyde, and is eight miles long, and four broad; containing 595 houses, and 2,844 inhabitants, viz. 1,390 males, and 1,454 females: of whom 710 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 2,050 in trade and manufacture. The low ground here is thin and gravelly: on the hills there is a good deal of natural wood. The minerals are coal and lime-stone.

Kilpatrick is so named from St. Patrick, who was, according to tradition, a native of this parish, though other accounts say he was born in Wales; and there is a large stone in the Clyde, visible at low water, called St. Patrick's stone: he is said to have been the son of a noble Roman, who fled to this country to avoid persecution.

Between Kilpatrick and Dumbarton, on a promontory above the Clyde, are the ruins of the once strongly fortified castle of Dunglass, which was blown up in the year 1640, by the treachery of a page to the Earl of Haddington; and at which was the termination of Antoninus's wall, vestiges of which are still discernable.

The parish of KIRKINTILLOCH is situated seven miles from Glasgow; and is about six miles square, containing 628 houses, and 3,210 inhabitants, viz. 1,477 males, and 1,733 females; of whom 1,515 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 1,785 in trade and manufacture, chiefly in cotton and linen goods. The parish is of a triangular form. The surface is finely varied by swells and risings, and on the whole it is well cultivated. The minerals are coal, lime-stone, free-stone, and iron-stone. The Clyde canal
passes

passes through the parish, and close by it are distinct vestiges of Antoninus's wall.

The town is pleasantly seated on the banks of the river Luggie, near its junction with the Kelvin, and is neatly built. It is governed by two bailies, elected annually by the freemen.

The parish of Luss is situated on the west coast of Loch Lomond, and is nine miles long and five broad; containing 189 houses, and 953 inhabitants, viz. 459 males, and 494 females; of which number 405 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 127 in trade and manufacture. On the banks of the loch the soil bears good crops, but by far the greater part is hill. There are two slate quarries here, and excellent free stone.

The village of Luss projects into the lake, through the middle of which the small water of Luss runs. The church and manse stand close to the lake, concealed in a beautiful cluster of trees. On a peninsula of the lake, stands the elegant modern mansion of Sir James Colquhoun, of Luss. The tower of its ancient castle still remains.

ROSENEATH is the most westerly parish of this county, in the form of a peninsula; it is seven miles long and two broad, and contains 124 houses, and 632 inhabitants, viz. 303 males, and 329 females; of whom 297 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 29 in trade and manufacture. This parish is a continued ridge of high ground, and being on the coast, is well situated for fishing.

The Duke of Argyle has a fine seat here, which gives name to the parish. The Castle of Roseneath was burnt down in the year 1782. In the duke's park is a remarkable rock, called Wallace's Loup or Leap, from a tradition that the brave Wallace, being closely pursued by a party of the enemy, leaped this rock on horseback, and escaped unhurt; his horse was killed by the fall, and buried at the foot of the rock, where

its grave is shewn: the perpendicular height of the rock is thirty-four feet.

The parish of Row lies on the Frith of Clyde; and is fourteen miles long and three broad, containing 182 houses, and 970 inhabitants, viz. 464 males, and 506 females; of whom 96 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 44 in trade and manufacture. The greater part of this parish is hilly and mountainous; the east part is, however, pretty flat, and the soil light and not unproductive.

COUNTY OF ARGYLE.

ARGYLESHIRE, or county of Inverary, is a maritime county on the western coast, bounded on the north by the district of Lochabar, in Inverness-shire; on the east by Perthshire; on the west by the Atlantic ocean; and on the south by the Irish Sea, and the Frith of Clyde. It extends from south to north, between the Mull of Kintyre, and the point of Ardnurchan, where it joins the shire of Inverness, about 114 miles; and in breadth, exclusive of the isles, about 30 miles.

It was anciently inhabited by the Horesti or Mountaineers, the ancient Scots, who came from Ireland, and possessed themselves of this county, Perthshire, and the islands; they are called also the northern Picts, and are the same with the Dicaldeones, or Deucaladones: they are also called Hiberni, and their country Hibernia. These two counties of Argyle and Perth, with the islands, formed the kingdom of Scotland, while the rest of the country was subject to the Romans and Picts, till the whole was united under Kenneth II.

Like the rest of the Highlands, it presents a wild prospect of hills, rocks, and huge mountains, covered only with shaggy heath, which appears black and dismal to the eye except in summer, when it is variegated with a purple bloom. The lofty mountain of Cruachan, is one of the highest in Scotland, and those con-

iguous to Ben Lomond are little inferior. It is interspersed with several lochs or inlets from the sea; the district of Cowal being nearly peninsulated by Loch-long on one side, and Loch-fine on the other, and the interior has several fresh-water lakes. The tops of the hills and a number of the glens are barren, and afford little pasturage; on the declivities of the hills, and on the banks of the lakes, numerous woods are interspersed; the greatest fertility and cultivation reign through the valley of Glenurchay.

Barley, oats, and potatoes, are the chief articles, and supply not only the ordinary consumption, but contribute largely to the breweries and distilleries; and the iron works and salmon fisheries are very profitable to the labourer and landlord, particularly since Crinan canal has been made navigable.

The mountains and forests abound with fallow deer, roes, stags, and all kind of wild game. The mountains feed great quantities of black cattle, which run wild among the hills, both in winter and summer; and within the last thirty years the inhabitants have been successful with their sheep herds. Various parts of the country produce iron, copper, lead, and other metals.

In this district the deeds of the celebrated Fingal were mostly atchieved. Many of the scenes of the battles of that illustrious hero and his followers, which are so beautifully described by Ossian, are still pointed out. The neighbourhood abounds with military works. In the eighth and ninth centuries, this county, with the neighbouring isles, was conquered by the Danes and Norwegians, and for five or six centuries it continued under the dominion of Norway, but in the fourteenth century it was subdued by the Scots. Some time after, Macdonald held it feudatory of the Scottish crown, but soon forfeited it by rebellion; the estates and titles were then bestowed on the Campbells, who have ever since retained them, and to which family this county gives the title of duke and earl. The shire in general is peopled by this clan, who

are called Highlanders, and speak the Erse language. —Argyleshire was formerly divided into two sheriffdoms, Argyle and Tarbert, now united into one, comprehending the divisions of Argyle Proper, Lorn, Morven, Cowall, Knapdale, and Kintyre, which are again subdivided into several parishes, containing 13,141 houses, inhabited by 71,359 persons, viz. 33,767 males, and 38,092 females; of which number 19,188 were returned by the late population act as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 4,196 in trade and manufacture. It sends one member to Parliament; is the seat of a provincial synod; and contains two royal boroughs.

ARDHATTAN and MUCKAIRN parishes stand on Loch Etive, and are twenty-four miles in length and twenty miles in breadth, containing 464 houses, and 2,371 inhabitants, viz. 1,127 males, and 1,244 females; of whom 222 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 296 in trade and manufacture. The surface here is for the most part hilly and uneven, intersected with streams of water, and diversified with heights and hollows. The rivers Awe, Kinloss, and Etie, abound with excellent trout. Cruchan Ben, with its double top, one of the highest mountains in Scotland, lies here; on its summit sea-shells have been found; it is fourteen miles in circumference, and it affords excellent pasturage for black cattle and sheep. In this district vast numbers of druidical monuments are pointed out.

ARDNAMURCHAN is a very extensive parish, lying partly in Inverness-shire, being formed by the annexation of five parishes under this name. It is divided also into five districts, viz. Ardnamurchan Proper; the extent of which is sixteen miles by four and a half; Sunart, twelve miles by six; Moidart, eight miles by seven; Arasaig, 16 by 6; and Morer, which is fourteen by four miles: the whole containing 505 houses, and 2,664 inhabitants, viz. 1,310 males, and 1,471 females; of whom 429 were returned as being employed

in agriculture, and 75 in trade and manufacture. The general appearance is hilly, though the hills are not of great height; and though covered with heath they for the most part yield good pasture. The Strontian mines lie in this parish; on the hills in their neighbourhood fine specimens of asbestos and talc have been found, studded with garnets.

CAMPBELTON consists of a large section of the peninsula of Kintyre; it is eleven miles long and ten broad; and contains 1,000 houses, and 7,993 inhabitants, viz. 3,095 males, and 3,998 females; of whom 661 were returned as being chiefly employed in agriculture, and 649 in trade and manufacture. This district is flat in the middle, rising at both ends into hills from 1,000 to 1,200 feet above the level of the sea; it is almost destitute of wood.

The town, originally a small fishing village, was created a royal burgh in the year 1701, before which it was called Caenuloch (Loch Head). It is governed by a provost, two bailies, dean of guild, and council. It is situated on the east side near the southern extremity of the peninsula, and has an excellent harbour about two miles long and one broad, in the form of a crescent, with good anchoring in six to ten fathom water, surrounded with hills on each side, and an island to guard the entrance. The principal business of the place is fishing for herrings, for which the situation is favourable, between the Scotch and Irish coasts; and there are about five hundred vessels employed in this trade, belonging to this place.

A number of Danish forts appear along the coast.

The parish of CRAIGNISH lies on the western coast of the county, on the shore of the Atlantic; it is eight miles long and five broad, and contains 183 houses, and 904 inhabitants, viz. 417 males and 487 females; of whom 204 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 49 in trade and manufacture. This parish is on the whole flat and level: the soil is not deep, but it is tolerably productive. There are but few her-

rings caught on this coast; the only fish they have in abundance is the scathe, which yields a great deal of oil.

Here are many ruins of Danish fortifications; and the numerous cairns and tumuli are evidences of the battles fought here in former times.

The parish of DUNOON is situated on the west side of the Frith of Clyde, opposite to Greenock; it is twenty-four miles long and two broad; and contains 372 houses, and 1750 inhabitants, viz. 805 males, and 945 females; of whom 164 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 58 in trade and manufacture. The general appearance is agreeable; it is pretty flat on the coast, rising gradually into hills skirted with wood.

The castle of Dunoon, which is now in ruins, was once a royal one; in the year 1324 it was taken from the English for David Bruce, by Sir Colin Campbel of Lochlow, who put the garrison to the sword.

GLASSARY parish lies on the river Add, and is twenty-two miles long and twelve broad; containing 637 houses, and 3,293 inhabitants, viz. 1,651 males, and 1,642 females; of whom 456 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 154 in trade and manufacture. A considerable part of this parish is flat ground; on the banks of the river the soil is good and under culture. Oats, barley, and potatoes, are the principal crops; but black cattle and sheep are the staple articles.

The district of GLENORCHY and INTSHAIL is twenty-four miles long and two broad, and contains 308 houses, and 1,851 inhabitants, viz. 845 males, and 1,006 females; of whom 388 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 123 in trade and manufacture. This parish is exclusively mountainous and hilly, excepting the vale of Glenorchy, which is three miles long and half a mile broad. The river Urchay, which divides the parish, falls into a beautiful expanse of water, called Loch Awe. The church and manor of Glenorchy are situated on an oblong inlet, formed

in the bed of the river. The higher parts of the parish were once covered with forests of lofty pines, but about eighty years ago they were nearly all cleared away. The mountains are mostly of granite, mixed with porphyry, and in some parts a beautiful green jasper is obtained. The military road from Stirling to Inverary, by Tyndrum, and part of the military road from Tyndrum to Fort William, lie in this parish.

On some of the islands of Loch Awe are the remains of old castles, and at the east end, on a rocky point, projecting into a lake, are the remains of Kilchurn Castle. The square tower, still of a castellated form, was built in the year 1440, by Sir Colin Campbell, knight of Rhodes, and ancestor of the Bredalbane family. Successive additions were made to Castle Kilchurn, and part of it was garrisoned by the king's troops, in the year 1745, to secure the peace and tranquility of the country. But now this great mass of building is tumbling to the ground, presenting a monument of the mutability of earthly grandeur, and the unavoidable decay of the most durable works of human art.

Inishail is a beautiful little island in Loch Awe, on which the remains of a small monastery, with its chapel, are still to be seen. Concerning this religious house there is little on record, and tradition conveys but little information. It was a house of nuns, memorable for the sanctity of their lives, and the purity of their manners. At the reformation this house was suppressed, and the temporalities granted to Hay, the abbot of Inchaffery, who, abjuring his former tenets of religion, embraced the cause of the reformers. In a chapel of this building public worship was performed, till Inishail was annexed to Glenorchy.

INVERCHOALIN parish is ten miles long, and seven broad, and contains 109 houses, and 626 inhabitants, viz. 303 males, and 323 females; of whom 86 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 24 in trade and manufacture, This parish lies on the north side

side of Loch Streven, an arm of the sea, abounding in white fish of various kinds. The surface for the most part is rugged; a ridge of mountains rising with a steep ascent all along the coast.

The parish of INVERARY is in the form of a crescent, whose extreme points are seventeen miles asunder, and its breadth about three miles; it contains 275 houses, and 2,051 inhabitants, viz. 986 males, and 1,065 females; of whom 114 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 215 in trade and manufacture. The appearance of this parish is hilly and mountainous, though interspersed with several tracts of flat land, particularly about the town of Inverary, and the whole district of Glenshira, which is about five miles long. The hills in general are rather barren, but the fields of Glenshira and Inverary are a deep soil, and fertile. This district has not only the advantage of a sea-coast of twelve miles, but also the fishing on Loch Fine, the herrings of which are thought to be superior to any caught in the West Islands.

The town, the capital of this county, is pleasantly situated on a small bay at the head of the Loch; it consists principally of one row of houses facing the lake, well-built and covered with slate. At the beginning of the fourteenth century it was little more than a fishing village, when the proprietors, the family of Argyle, fixing their residence here, and having the hereditary sheriffship, it became the seat of the courts and the county town, and was made a royal borough by Charles I. It is governed by a provost, two bailies, and a council nominated by the duke; and is united with Air, Campbeltown, Irvine, and Rothsay, in sending a member to parliament.

Near the centre of the town there is a monument erected in memory of a barbarous massacre of the Campbells, as detailed in an inscription upon it.

The chief support of the place is its herring fishery; about 20,000 barrels of herrings being annually caught in the loch. A linen manufacture was established here

here in the year 1748, and in 1776 an attempt was made to introduce the woollen manufacture on a large scale, but it did not meet with success. In the year 1754 a company from Lancashire, called the Argyle Furnace Company, erected a large iron-work, two miles from Inverary, which still continues, and is said to be in an increasing state: the ore is imported from the west of England, and is smelted with charcoal produced from the forests in the neighbourhood. One ship, belonging to the town, is engaged in foreign trade, and a few small vessels are employed in importing meal, coal, &c. and carrying out wool, oak-bark, and timber.

The rivers Aray and Shira form, in their course, a large expanse of water, called the Black lake; and at high tides the sea flows as high as the lake, and salt-water-fish are frequently caught, together with trout and salmon. In tracing the former river the traveller will meet with many curious spots and water-falls.

Although the family of Argyle, upon their coming to Inverary, conformed to the customs of the times, by building a very large and strong castle, within a small distance of the present one towards the river, (which has only been pulled down within these forty years) yet it does not appear that for many ages they did any thing considerable towards the improvement or embellishment of the place, till about the middle of the seventeenth century, when the Marquis of Argyle began to plant a few trees, some of which are still extant. It is probable that he was early diverted from this purpose by the confusion of the times; and that nothing was afterwards done till the re-establishment of the earl, his son, some time between the years 1663 and 1670. During the short period of his possession, it appears that he had particularly bent his thoughts towards beautifying the family seat; and almost the whole of the old trees about Inverary are of his planting, and still remain a singular instance of his good taste and discernment, respecting that which was best adapted

adapted to the soil and climate. Some of the most admired avenues, rows of trees, and plantations, are of his designing, and plainly shew, that, had he lived longer, much would have been done, upon a very large scale, even at that early period. Since the beginning of the eighteenth century, successors to the estate and honours of Argyle have been particularly attentive to extend their plantations, and to embellish the place. About the year 1745 the present castle was begun by Archibald duke of Argyle; and, after a short interruption during the rebellion, it was resumed and finished. Since that time a great sum has been annually expended by him, by his successor the late duke, and by the present, in making extensive inclosures, in building, planting, improving, making roads (which in this parish are highly finished and kept in excellent repair), and in other works of utility and decoration. It is said, that the sums laid out at Inverary, since the year 1745, do now amount to the enormous sum of 250,000*l.* and that the present duke, since his accession to the estate, has expended at the rate of at least 3,000*l.* per annum.

The castle is a large square building, in the Gothic style, flanked with circular turrets, having a square embattled pavillion rising from the middle. It consists of three stories, built of a dark greyish stone, (a species of Lapis Ollaris, dug from the opposite bank of the loch. The saloon, hung round with arms and warlike implements, and the great drawing-room, ornamented with beautiful tapestry, never fail to excite emotions of surprise and delight. The whole house is neat and elegant, but the pictures are not remarkable; the family portraits are the best of the old paintings: of the modern, some landscapes by Nasmyth, and by Williams, attract notice. From the lawn is a beautiful view of the bay, as well as the hill of Dunicoich, forming a pyramid seven hundred feet high, clothed with a thick wood, and having a Gothic watch-tower on the summit.

KILMALIE parish lies partly in Inverness-shire, and is of an irregular form, being intersected by many arms of the sea: it measures in a straight line about sixty miles, and thirty in breadth, and contains 787 houses, and 4,520 inhabitants, viz. 2,064 males, and 2,456 females; of whom 1,430 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 209 in trade and manufacture. The greatest part of this parish consists of high grounds, but these afford excellent sheep pasture; there are also many vallies of various extent and quality. It is watered by the rivers Lochy and Nevis, upon whose banks there is a good deal of arable land. Snow seldom lies in the low district above twenty-four hours. The lakes abound with salmon, and along the shore are several very extensive caves.

Down the steep side of Ben Nevis, one of the highest mountains in Britain, is a beautiful cascade; a great part of this mountain is composed of porphyry; specimens of different colours are got upon different parts of the hill, some equal to any that have ever been found: on this mountain there is also red granite, said to be the most beautiful in the world; and lately two different veins of lead ore have been discovered, about 300 yards from the bottom of the valley.

The village of Maryburgh, or Gordon's-burgh, is situated on the side of Loch Eil, in this parish; it was built by William III. soon after he came to the crown, and called Maryburgh, in honour of his queen: for some time past it has been also called Gordon's-burgh, from the house of Gordon, to whom the estate belongs. It is a flourishing little place, about sixty vessels belonging to the port.

Fort William is situated on the south side of Loch Eil, in a plain almost level with the sea, surrounded with mountains which were once covered with wood, and from which many streams run into the lake.

The fort was first built at the instigation of General Monk, during the protectorship of Cromwell; at which time it occupied more ground than it now does, and

was

was capable of containing two thousand men. It was then called the fort or garrison of Inverlochy, from the river so called. King William rebuilt it on a smaller scale, with stone and lime; and called it, from his own name, Fort William.

In the year 1746 it stood a siege against the rebels of three weeks, with the loss of only six men killed, and twenty-four wounded. The fort is by no means a place of strength, and is only supplied with a company of invalids; a few years ago the river Nevis undermined a part of the wall, and swept it away, since which it has been going fast to ruin. A post-office was established at Fort William in the year 1764.

For want of a proper quay at Fort William, vessels in stormy weather are obliged to unmoor and cross to the opposite shore, where there is a tolerably safe harbour, with good anchorage, called Camusnugaul.

About four miles north from Fort William, on the river Lochy, are the remains of an ancient castle, which was built, or rather repaired, by the family of Lochiel, in the reign of Queen Mary. This was probably continued on the spot where Banquo, thane of Lochaber, and ancestor of the royal Stuart, had a castle. There is still remaining of this building a wall of forty or fifty feet, and a vault almost entire. In ancient times, previous to the invention of fire arms, it must have been a strong place. Its situation is on the brink of a precipice, at the bottom of which the river forces its passage through rocks; on the land side it was defended by a ditch and drawbridge.

On one side of the glen lie scattered the ruins of a very ancient building, called Dunhairdghall, on the summit of a green hill, four hundred yards in perpendicular height. The traces of the building are visible, which shews the figure to have been oval; the builder, the time of its erection, and its design are equally unknown. From its elevated situation, it was probably a fortress, or place of defence; and it is recorded, that
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the kings of Scotland, in the time of Charlemagne, resided at Inverlochy.

The parish of **KILMODAN** is a plain or glen, twelve miles long, and about half a mile broad, containing 106 houses, and 502 inhabitants, viz. 243 males, and 259 females; of whom 90 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 32 in trade and manufacture. This parish is all flat, bounded by hills covered with heath. The sea coast affords good fishing.

The parish of **KILFINAN** lies on the east side of Loch Fine; and is fifteen miles long and six broad, containing 292 houses, and 1,432 inhabitants, viz. 682 males, and 750 females; of whom 123 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 87 in trade and manufacture. The surface here is rugged, and the shore rocky; but none of the hills rise to a great height. This district is adorned and enriched by a considerable quantity of natural wood; and there are several fresh-water lakes, which abound in trout.

KILLEAN and **KILLCHENZIE**, are united parishes, in the district of Kintyre, eighteen miles long and four broad, containing 497 houses, inhabited by 2,520 persons, viz. 1,198 males, and 1,322 females; of whom 314 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 126 in trade and manufacture. Excepting the coast, the aspect is mountainous; on the coast the soil is sharp and gravelly; the mountains are covered with heath. Here are several remains of antiquity, as Danish forts, obelisks, and a vitrified tower.

KILCALMONEL and **KILBERRY** are likewise united parishes, extending along the whole length of West Loch Tarbert, at the northern extremity of the peninsula of Kintyre. They are twelve miles long and four broad; and contain 623 houses, and 2,952 inhabitants, viz. 1,401 males, and 1,551 females; of whom 2,253 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 149 in trade and manufacture. The face of this district has the greatest variety in its appearance; it consists of flats and hills, vallies, woods, and lakes. The

soil is equally various, consisting of sand, clay, loam, moss, and muir; the last constitutes by far the greatest proportion of the parish. The entrance of the district of Kintyre was formerly defended by a chain of forts, the principal of them is still a fine old ruin.

The attachment of the inhabitants of this and the neighbouring parish to dogs has been often remarked; almost every family having one and often two; even paupers keep them at the risk of being deprived of the benefit of the poor's roll.

The parish of KILMARTIN lies on the banks of Loch Owe; it is twelve miles long and three broad, and contains 291 houses, and 1,501 inhabitants, viz. 734 males, and 767 females; of which number 190 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 76 in trade and manufacture. The general appearance is hilly. The village is beautifully situated in a valley, the rocks covered to their summit on each side with lofty trees: this village is a stage on the road from Kintyre to Fort William, twenty miles from Inverary.

This parish enjoys the benefit of Loch Craignish, an arm of the sea, and Loch Crinan, an exceeding good harbour, and the navigable canal, which is opened from Loch Tyne to the Atlantic Ocean, is of the greatest advantage to this part of the country. Here is a rich copper-mine, which has been wrought to considerable advantage for some years.

KILBRANDON and KITCHATTON are united parishes, about ten miles long and six broad, comprehending, besides part of the main land, of Lorn, five of the small Hebrides; the whole containing 448 houses, and 2,276 inhabitants, viz. 1,055 males, and 1,223 females; of whom 989 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 91 in trade and manufacture. A great part of the soil here lies over limestone and slate; and the Eskdale slates, from an island of that name, are known over the greatest part of Great Britain.

KILMORE united with the parish of KILBRIDE
stands

stands on the coast of the Atlantic, comprehending the island of Kerera; and is about seven miles in length, and six in breadth, containing 313 houses, and 1,854 inhabitants, viz. 858 males, and 996 females; of which number 104 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 222 in trade and manufacture.

This district is hilly, but not mountainous; the hills are covered with heath, and in general pastured with sheep; the vallies are for the most part arable, but the ground is rather wet and spouty.

Lochnell is a fine fresh water lake, two miles in length, and half a mile in breadth; there are some others but they are inconsiderable. It enjoys a coast of twenty miles, and there are several good harbours.

Oban is a small sea port, with a custom-house and a post-office. The first house of this place was built in the beginning of the eighteenth century, by a trading company of Renfrew. The bay is large enough to contain five hundred sail of merchantmen, with depth of water from twelve to twenty-four feet. From fifteen to twenty sloops are employed in the fishing and coasting business, and one in the Baltic trade.

At Dunstaffnage, another harbour, there is an old castle near which there is a remarkable echo.

KILNINVER united with KILMELFORT lies in the district of Lorn, and is bounded by the sound of Mull, Loch Fechan, and Loch Melfort, two arms of the sea; it is about twelve miles square, and contains 223 houses, and 1,173 inhabitants, viz. 552 males, and 521 females; of whom 123 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 50 in trade and manufacture. The general aspect is hilly; the lower parts are sloping declivities to the sea, which produce good crops of oats, bear, and potatoes.

KILCRENAN united with DALAVICH is the only parish in the county which enjoys no sea-coast; but this is in part made up by Loch Awe, a fine sheet of water, which divides the parish almost in two, lengthways. This parish is twelve miles long and eight

broad, and contains 190 houses, and 1,052 inhabitants, viz. 483 males, and 569 females; of whom 272 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 55 in trade and manufacture. The surface here is much diversified with heights and hollows, and intersected by numerous streams descending from the hills; heath is the prevailing appearance, but there is also much valuable wood here.

The island of Inis-connel in Loch Awe, with its castle, a majestic ruin, now almost covered with ivy, never fails to attract the attention of the traveller. Lochavish also lies here; it is a beautiful sheet of water, of a triangular form, having likewise a castle and several islands in it.

NORTH KNAPDALE parish lies on the coast of the Atlantic, in the district of the same name; it is twelve miles long and three broad, and contains 473 houses, and 2,401 inhabitants, viz. 1,166 males, and 1,235 females; of whom 1,166 were returned as being employed in agriculture. This parish being mostly hilly, is best adapted for pasture, which is excellent of its kind; among the hills many lakes are interspersed, an arm of the sea likewise intersects it into two equal parts. From the top of Cruach Lussa, the highest hill here, there is a most extensive prospect.

Between the islands on this coast and the main, the tide runs with an incredible velocity, and the meeting of the currents renders it inconceivably noisy and turbulent.

The parish of SOUTH KNAPDALE adjoins the former, lying along the coast of Loch Tyne; it is twenty miles in length and twelve in breadth; and contains 332 houses, and 1,716 inhabitants, viz. 820 males, and 896 females; of whom 820 were returned as being employed in agriculture. The aspect of this district is finely diversified with hill and dale, mountains, woods, lochs, rivers and vallies. This parish is chiefly occupied as sheep-walks, and in the culture of potatoes,
which

which with the fish caught in the neighbouring lakes, constitute the principal food of the inhabitants.

LOCHGOILHEAD parish is situated in the district of Cowal, and is united with Kilmorich; it is thirty miles in length and six in breadth, and contains 187 houses, and 1,145 inhabitants, viz. 535 males, and 610 females; of whom 341 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 152 in trade and manufacture. This parish lies on the western coast of Loch Long, at the head of Lochgoil, a small arm of the sea. The surface in general is very rugged, and some of the mountains form the western extremity of the Grampians: amongst them are several caves of great extent; lowlands and vallies form a delightful variety: after surveying extensive wilds and barren rocks, the eye is refreshed by the appearances of small cultivated spots of plain ground upon the coast, and in the vallies, which brings back the pleasing ideas of industry and population. The minerals are moor-stone, granite and spar in great variety, also lime in several places.

In this parish are the remains of three old castles, viz. Ardinglass, Carrick, and Dundarran; the former of which is situated by the side of Loch Fine: it is composed of three separate towers, each of them fronting an area within. The space between the towers is defended by a strong wall, about fifteen feet high: in the course of the wall is the great gate, which is defended by small round turrets in flank, with apertures, through which those who assailed the gate might be annoyed with arrows, or with small fire arms. The gate is also defended by a small tower immediately above it, called the gate tower. This castle is built in a low situation and could not stand out against a regular investment. The time in which it was erected is not known; but there is certain evidence of its having been repaired in the year 1586. The old residence of the family of Ardinglass, of which the ruins can now scarcely be traced, was at a small distance

from the present castle, but in a more commanding situation.

Carrick Castle is situated on a rock, which was formerly surrounded by the sea. The entry to the castle from the land was by a drawbridge, which was defended by a strong wall and two small towers: the castle itself is of an oblong figure, but not perfectly regular, as the architects, in laying the foundation, kept in some places by the very edge of the rock. Between the castle and the sea there is a part of the rock unoccupied, which was surrounded by a high and strong wall, built round the edge of the rock; within this space one hundred men might conveniently stand for the defence of the castle, if it were attacked by sea. Before the invention of gunpowder, the castle of Carrick could only be taken by surprise; it was scarcely possible to storm it; nor could it be taken by blockade, as it had always a free communication with the sea, for a vessel of any burden can sail along the side of the rock. The time in which this castle was built does not seem to be ascertained; it can be traced up as far as the end of the fifteenth century, but it is probably much older. The tradition of the Danes is, that it was built by the Danes. It was a king's house, and the Duke of Argyle is heritable keeper of it. It was burnt by the Athol men, and nothing now remains but the walls, and these are not entire.

The parish of LESMORE, united with APPIN, comprehends the districts of Lismore, Airds, Appin, Durrot, Glenorenen, Glencoe, and Kingerloch; the whole length being upwards of sixty-three miles, and sixteen in breadth, and contains 629 houses, inhabited by 3,243 persons, viz. 1,559 males, and 1,684 females; of whom 3,188 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 45 in trade and manufacture. By far the greater part of this district is hilly and mountainous. The best soil is in Appin, which is equally capable of bearing corn as grass. Lismore is an island ten miles long, and about two miles broad; it is altogether a
lime

lime rock, and the prodigious bed of marl at the bottom of a loch may be deemed a natural curiosity.

A solitary cottage, called the King's House, in the eastern part of this district, is almost the only habitation to be met with in a circuit of thirty miles; it was built for the accommodation of the army when marching through this desolate country.

To the west of King's-House is Glencoe, remarkable for the infamous massacre in the year 1691, and celebrated for having, as some assert, given birth to Ossian. The scenery of this valley is far the most picturesque of any in the Highlands, being so wild and uncommon as never fails to attract the eye of every stranger of the least degree of taste or sensibility. The entrance to it is strongly marked by the craggy mountain of Buachality, a little west of the King's-House.— In the middle of the valley is a small lake, from which runs the river Coan, or Cona, celebrated in the works of Ossian.

A few miles from Glencoe lies the scite of the famous city of Beregonium, considered the ancient capital of the Scots. It was situated between two hills, one called Dun Macsnachan, or the hill of Snachan's son; the other, the more lofty of the two, named Dun-Chail-an-righ, i. e. the hill of the king's town. A street paved with common stones, extending from one hill to the other, is called Straid-mharagad, that is, the market-street; and another place goes by the name of Straidnamin, or the meal-street. Some time since a wooden pipe, which conveyed water from one hill to the other, was found at the depth of five feet below the surface of the ground.

There is a tradition that the city of Beregonium was destroyed by fire from Heaven; and a high rock, near Dun-Chail-an-righ, has a volcanic and frightful appearance: huge fragments have broken off, and fallen from it.

Not far from this place is Dunstaffage Castle, situated at the western extremity of Loch Etie, in a fine bay.

bay. The builder of this castle, and time of its construction, are unknown. It is certainly of great antiquity, and was once the seat of the Pictish and Scottish princes. Here for a long time was preserved the famous stone, the palladium of Scotland, which was removed by Kenneth to Scone.

The castle is square, the inside is only eighty-seven feet. It is partly in ruins, though in other parts habitable. Three of the angles have round towers, one of them projecting but very little. The entrance is towards the sea, at present by a stair-case; but probably in former times by a drawbridge, which fell from a small gateway. The masonry appears very ancient; the tops embattled or crenellated. This building is situated on a rock, whose sides have been scarped down to the form of the castle, in order to render it steep, and difficult of access.

According to vulgar tradition this castle was founded by Edwin, a Pictish monarch, cotemporary with Cæsar, who named it after himself Evonium. Dun Staffage signifies Stephen's Mount.

At a small distance from the castle is a ruined chapel, once an elegant building; and at one end is an enclosure, serving for a family cemetery. Near this place is a remarkable echo.

Five miles south from Dun Staffage, on the coast, is the castle of Dunolly, situated on a great rock, precipitous on three sides, the ancient residence of the chieftains of Lorn.

The parish of MORVERN, or MORVEN, is a peninsula about twenty miles long, and about ten broad, containing 353 houses, and 2,083 inhabitants, viz. 960 males, and 1,123 females; of whom 266 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 199 in trade and manufacture. The shore is indented, and the general appearance is hilly, but the hills do not rise to a great height; and though covered with heath, they for the most part yield good pasture. There is a good deal of natural wood here, particularly on the
sides

sides of Loch Sunart. Limestone abounds in some places, and some time ago a lead-mine was wrought here, but it proved unsuccessful.

The principal antiquity is the ruin of a castle called Ardterinish, on the banks of the Mull, where M'Donald of the Isles used to reside and hold his parliaments.

The hills of Morven are celebrated in the songs of Ossian, as being Fingal's country; it is, however, generally understood, that the Morven of Ossian is not confined to this district alone, but relates to the West Highlands in general.

STRACHUR and STRATHLACHLAN are united parishes, eighteen miles long, and eight broad, containing 206 houses, and 1,079 inhabitants, viz. 496 males, and 583 females; of whom 97 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 62 in trade and manufacture. The general appearance of this district is hilly; there is some flat ground, however, on the coast, and on the sides of the rivers, of which Cur is the principal; Loch Fine washes its borders for a considerable extent. The mountains are skirted with oak, ash, and other timber.

SADDALE and SKIPNESS are likewise united parishes, and are twenty-five miles in length, and two in breadth, containing 328 houses, and 1,707 inhabitants, viz. 872 males, and 895 females; of whom 187 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 56 in trade and manufacture. The face of this district is in general rough and hilly, and better adapted for pasture than tillage. The hills, which rise gradually from the shore, are covered with heath and grass.

Here is an ancient tower, probably built by the Danes, boldly situated on a point of land called Skipness point. It is wonderfully entire, the cement of which it is built being as hard as whin rock. At Saddale are the ruins of an ancient Cistercian monastery, founded by Somerled, lord of Kintyre, and his son Reginald, in the year 1160.

The parish of **SOUTHEND** lies at the extremity of the peninsula of Kintyre. It is eleven miles in length and five in breadth, and contains 340 houses, and 1,825 inhabitants, viz. 863 males, and 962 females; of whom 747 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 39 in trade and manufacture. This parish exhibits a beautiful and variegated prospect of hills and vallies, through which several small rivers flow. Oats, barley, potatoes, and beans, are the principal crops.

The remains of several Danish forts are still observable along the coast, that called **Balemacunnar** stands on the promontory of the mull of Kintyre, near the light-house. The castle of **Dunavesty** is built on a pyramidal rock, one side of which presents a dreadful precipice to the sea; this was one of the castles of the lords of the Isles, and has frequently been the scene of much bloodshed. Not far from the castle there is a fine bank of coral rock.

COUNTY OF BUTE.

BUTESHIRE is composed of the Islands of Bute and Arran, the greater and lesser Dembray and Inchmarnock; and alternately with Caithness sends a member to parliament.

BUTE is separated from Cowal, a district of Argyleshire, only by a narrow channel; in length it is about eighteen miles, and where broadest about five, and includes the parishes of Cumbray, Kilbride, Killmory, Kingarth, and Rothsay town and royal borough; it contains 1911 houses, and 11,791 inhabitants, viz. 5552 males and 6239 females; of whom 3161 were returned as being employed in agriculture, and 4821 in trade and manufacture.

The northern parts are rocky and barren; but the southern are tolerably fertile: the centre is mountainous. The climate is severe but healthy. There are several lochs and rivers, in which are some salmon, and many sorts of fish are plentiful on the coasts. Some

Some large caverns, and the remains of some ancient temples, are found on the coast.

ROTHESAY is a royal borough and parish in the isle of Bute, containing 592 houses and 5231 inhabitants; viz. 2495 males and 2736 females; of whom 4347 were returned as being employed in various trades and manufactures, and 802 in agriculture. It has an excellent harbour, at the bottom of an extensive bay, and a large herring-fishery. About forty years ago this town was considerably on the decline; but many new streets have been of late years built, and it is now in a thriving state; and unites with Ayr, Irvine, Inverary, and Cambletown in sending one member to the British parliament, and gives the Scottish title of duke to the heir-apparent of the crown.

The ruins of the ancient castle of Rothesay are so completely covered with ivy that few of its walls can be seen. The bedchambers and banqueting-rooms of Robert II and III. the last Scottish monarchs who inhabited this venerable pile, are still pointed out.

ARRAN, which forms part of this county, is situated between Kintyre and Cunningham, in the Frith of Clyde. It is about twenty-three miles in length and twelve in breadth, and contains about 6000 inhabitants, but its population was not returned to government. Ridges of mountains extend across the island, but near the shore it is fertile. It abounds with cattle, goats, black game, and grouse; and the streams are stored with fish, especially salmon.

The climate is severe; besides the violence of the wind, the cold is rigorous in winter; but in summer it is more salubrious, and invalids from the continent resort here for the benefit of the air, and to drink the whey of goats' milk.

The inhabitants (says Mr. Pennant) are strong, tall, and well made; they all speak the Erse language, but the ancient habit is entirely laid aside; the diet is chiefly potatoes and meal, and during winter some dried mutton or goat is added to their hard fare. The

women manufacture the wool for their families; they plant the potatoes, and dress and spin the flax; they likewise make butter for exportation and cheese for their own use.

There are two parishes in this island, Kilbride and Kilmory. In the former there are strong appearances of coal, which would be of great advantage to this district. Sand-stone, limestone, slate, and marble, are in great plenty here. There are several remarkable natural caves; the most noted of which is that on the west, opposite to Cambletown, called the King's Cave, on account of its having afforded shelter to Robert Bruce, before he defeated Baliol, and ascended the throne of Scotland; it is one hundred and twenty feet in length, sixty feet high, and forty-eight wide; there are several antique figures cut out upon the rock.

In this island there is a large stratum of stoney matter, which seems to have run down the hill in a liquid form, or lava; it is a blackish green vitreous stone, which breaks and splits lengthways; it scratches glass, but does not strike fire with steel.

The ancient name of this island was Arr-Inn signifying the isle of mountains; and from the numerous cairns and monumental stones, it must have been formerly of considerable consequence.

INCHMARNOCK is a small island near the west coast of the isle of Bute, where are the ruins of a chapel. The extent of this little isle is about a mile; and it has 120 acres of arable land, 40 of brushwood, and nearly 300 of moor, with strata of coral and shells on the west side.

END OF THE DESCRIPTION OF THE
MIDDLE DIVISION OF SCOTLAND.







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